The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Dedication.

Exposition Buildings Presented by the Columbian Commission to the Nation.

The guns that saluted the rising sun over the waters of Lake Michigan yesterday morning announced not only the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition, but the beginning of the world's millennium. That is to say, the booming of the cannon ushered in a new era in the world's history. It proclaimed more than the celebration of America's discovery; more than the achievement of America itself in material matters; it proclaimed the confirmation of the "government of the people, for the people"—in fact, the inauguration of the people's age. Historians yet unborn may date from the dedication of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in October, 1892, the millennium of universal liberty and of the brotherhood of man.

There are great moments when, as our American poet, Lowell, says:

> A century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of time;

and one of those moments occurred yesterday, only that it was more than a century that blossomed; it was all the centuries of man's striving to realize the ideal of self-government that found their florescence in those dedicatory exercises.

There are Oriental people who before entering their temples remove their foot coverings, and walk unshod into the presence of what they believe to be the divine. Thus should the multitudes have behaved who went into the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building to partake in the formal dedication; thus they should have behaved if they were to express in symbol the reverent love that filled their hearts. For they knew that they entered a temple greater than that which the Greeks built at Ephesus; perhaps greater too, than that which Solomon raised to Omnipotence; for this one was for the moment the temple, not of a single nation, but of all humanity.

Yes, it stood for the highest aspirations of all men—not for us alone—not alone for our United States. The representatives of all the nations of the earth took part in ceremonies, and the blood of all nations flowed in the veins of the great crowd in attendance that called itself the American people. Happy those who boasted the blood of Spain and claimed a kinship with the more than kingly blood of him who gave the human race a nobler land than Moses found; happy those who traced descent to those whom the Mayflower bore to new-world shores; but happy, too, were all men whose ancestors wrought little for liberty save to suffer for it, to dream of it, to pray for it, and who now witnessed in the Columbian Exposition the highest realization yet vouchsafed to man of his ideals of development.

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Some such thoughts as these touched the hundreds of thousands who, passing among the white palaces that mocked in their reality the fairy tales of youth, poured into the Manufactures Building to join in the most joyous "Te Deum" that has ever risen from men's hearts. Alas for the dead, who were not there, the men not of one nation, but all who worked for the bettering of their fellows and who in one form or another have known their Calvary without the compensation of the Ascension. As for all men now living, they were practically present in the streams of humanity—all of them American and representing the world as well as our Union—who gathered beneath that sheltering roof of crystal and of iron. A generous roof for the people—typifying in this respect the republic itself.

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The first sensation every one must have felt was one of personal insignificance. Vanity could not live in such an atmosphere; egotism stung itself like an adder; men felt their meaner selves fall from them like outworn rags, and those were pitiable who could not realize in such a scene the meaning of the poet's line:

> The individual withers, but the race is more and more.

Truly, it is a terrible thought when in the presence of the sublime—whether it be the sublimity of man's genius or of nature—to realize individual littleness; but it is glorious to feel the appreciation of these things that are more important than any single life. This weird feeling it is of all others that flatters man that he may be immortal. Words failed one on entering the structure, on seeing the sky-like roof, the horizon-like walls, and the masses of humanity like heaps of insects; words did not come to the lips till the oppressed imagination tried to grapple with the scene, and then the lines that came to the lips were those of the English Laureate, written in his youthful enthusiasm:

> When the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are furled
> In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World!

The superb stanza almost sufficed. Here was the "Parliament of Man," here, too, the Federation of the World, and the battle flags of earth festooned the walls.

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From the ceiling fell the Stars and Stripes—not once, but a score of times—and yet one could not see enough of it. Against the eastern wall, behind the enormous platform, it was woven into a shield-like background, and the banners of Ferdinand and Isabella were exposed in somber but glorious relief. We are 400 years from those Spanish sovereigns; let us grudge them not, despite their narrowness, their share of the glory of the achievement.

The black cross on one banner stimulates the imagination, and the eye wanders and lights on another banner on the walls. It bears the Crescent. Did the Knights of the Crusades ever dream—Richard the Lion-Hearted and the others—that the day would come when men would be so brotherly that the Cross and the Crescent would adorn the walls of a world's convention? Look at the great platform filling up with dignitaries: Is not that the fez of a Turkish Minister, and is not the other spot of flame, the scarlet skullcap to the left of the Vice-President, on the head of a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church? You must have an eye for contrast: then look on these two pictures, and moralize on the religions of the earth, and the end to which the most inveterate hatreds may eventually arrive.

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What does that scarlet robe of the Cardinal—an American Cardinal—signify? It means, does it not, that Rome has come to Canossa? If you have read history aright you know that the act of Barbarossa has been paralleled in this public act of Cardinal Gibbons. This world moves; so does Rome, and the presence of the Scarlet Cardinal and his companion in the imperial purple means that Rome, modeled on imperial Cæsarism itself, and itself the model of monarchies, recognizes the republic of the republics of the world!

The Cardinal stands with bowed head while Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California begs the blessing of Divine Providence. What would Leo X. have thought if he could have foreseen this act occurring in the Pontificate of Leo XIII.? One knows not whether men are nearer to the skies in these days than in the days of old; but this one knows—they are nearer heart to heart in human love.

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Truly the lifting up of the peoples is symbolized in this gathering. Among the regiments witness the proud uniform of the republic is worn by Ethiopians whom the Caucasian race would but a short time ago have condemned to eternal serfdom. One envies the heart-throb of the thinking negro who wears today the uniform of the United States!

Gaze, too (but it is the only sad spectacle in this assemblage), on the remnant of the Indian tribes, which also wears the blue. There is no future for them, though the heaven is bright for all other tribes of men. They are the skeleton at our feast. Let us forget them; in fighting for the natives of the Old World we have trampled into the dust the only genuine natives of the New. They grace our triumph as our ancestors, the Angles, graced the chariot wheels of Cæsar.

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It required time for a spectator at the ceremonies to feel completely in sympathy with the occasion and the exercises. The effect on the mind was first overwhelming by the immensity; gradually the sensation grew to be one of exaltation. At first the cheering was strangely inadequate; suddenly one would be thrilled on recognizing that the voice of the people was deep and sonorous like the voice of the ocean. The far-separated walls were shores on which the breakers fell thunderously. When attuned to the conditions one felt an emotion which a man is not likely to experience more than once in a lifetime.

What was it like? It was like reading Milton.

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The gold-embroidered Governors of more than a score of States were each an emperor in the morning parade—each, at the head of his staff, was greeted like a king—but when the bullion-burdened dignitaries filed to their place on the platform they had lost some of their splendor. They and their staffs took up so little room. One man, no matter how great, is little as one of 150,000.

The Supreme Court filed in to the front seats first, and in their republican simplicity and in their reverent white hair they affected the multitude to a moment of awed stillness. The hall was so large, of course, that not one-fiftieth of those present could hear the speakers; so cheering was going on in different parts of the hall, while prayers, speeches, etc., were delivered.

Oratory was made a mockery by such a mass of people. Speak to them! Demosthenes himself might have practiced before half a dozen oceans and he would not have been able to make himself heard within a few yards of that rostrum!

The soldiers were notable on the streets; the few who made the escort in the morning were impressive, but they were lost in the Manufactures Building. The militia of the State of Illinois marched by a corridor and that stupendous audience was unaware of its propinquity.

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The sky and the air were as free in the structure as they were without, and there was no feeling of confinement, so ample were the boundaries of the structure. One looked toward the south end where the chorus numbering 5,000 occupied a square box. This box of 5,000 people bore the same relation that a collar-box would to a trunk in which it is thrown. And yet that mass of singers would have filled the Auditorium from top to bottom. It looked from the other end of the hall like a box of cut flowers.

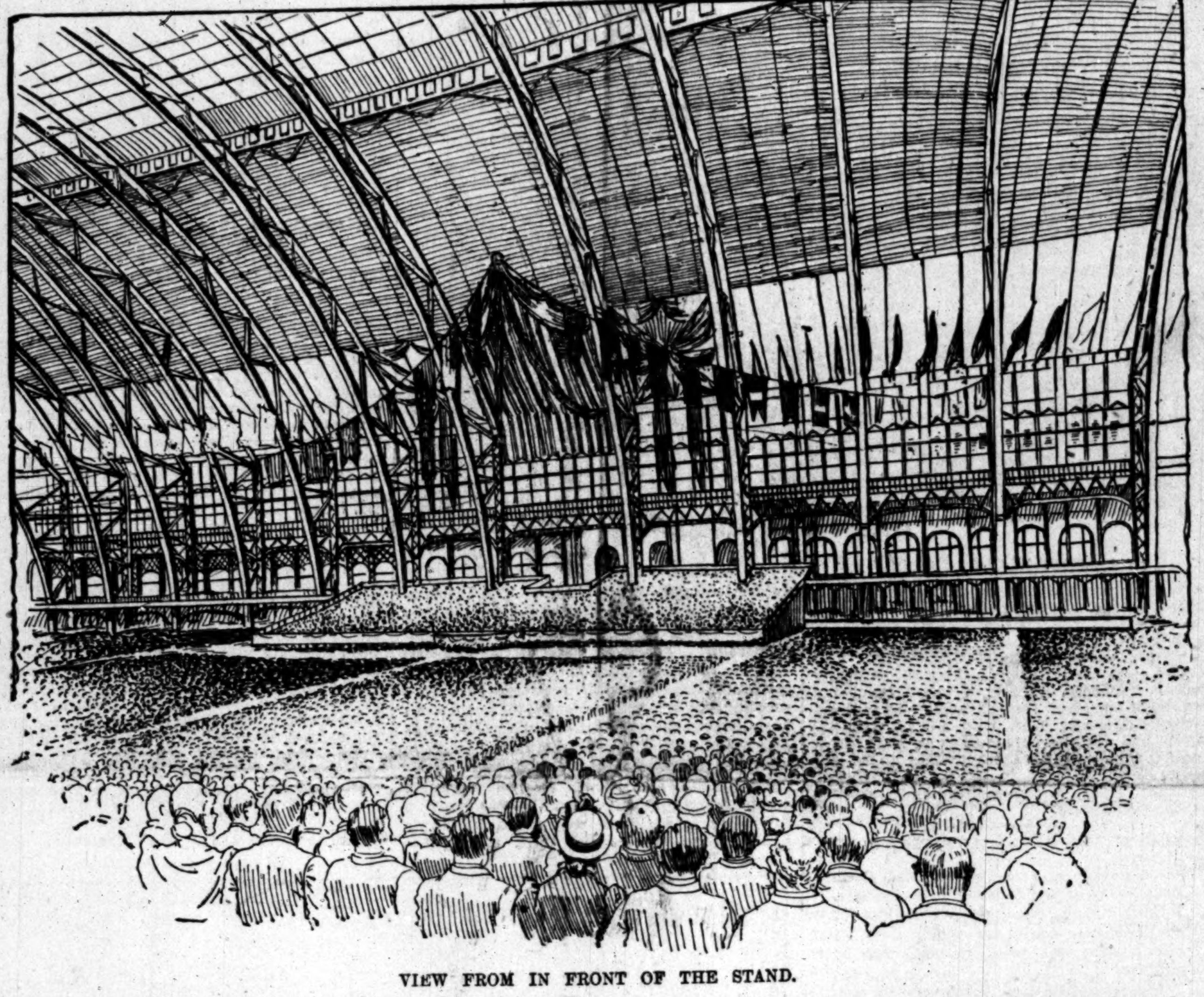
In the chorus, by the way, occurred the first sensational effect in the exercises. The Diplomatic Corps moved down the center of the platform, and, as by concerted action, the 5,000 members of the chorus began waving white handkerchiefs. "Look! the snow-storm! the snow-storm!" cried many voices; and instantly the whole people, stirred by one common impulse, set their white handkerchiefs waving over those acres of humanity.

Magnificent and auspicious omen at the outset of the World's Fair! May it prefigure the Truce of God!

HOW THE PROGRAM WAS CARRIED OUT

First Came the Audience, Then the Dignitaries, and Finally the Exercises.

The big chorus in the music stand at the end of the hall was singing a composition accompanied by the Mexican band to the great edification of the crowd which was quickly gathering, when the first dignitary of note made his appearance. The person was not a diplomat, nor a Judge of the Supreme Court, nor an army officer, nor a naval officer, nor the Governor of a State, but he cut a mighty figure in his way in journalism and by indirection in politics. Reference is made to Elliott F. Shepard of New York, who came accompanied by a couple of beautiful young ladies. Col. Shepard has been a great friend of the World's Fair project since its incipiency, and although a little disappointed because New York did not get it accepted the inevitable with becoming grace and has done a great deal for the project. He was warmly welcomed by a number of New-Yorkers who had preceded him, and got as near as possible to the speakers' stand so he might gather in the inspiration.

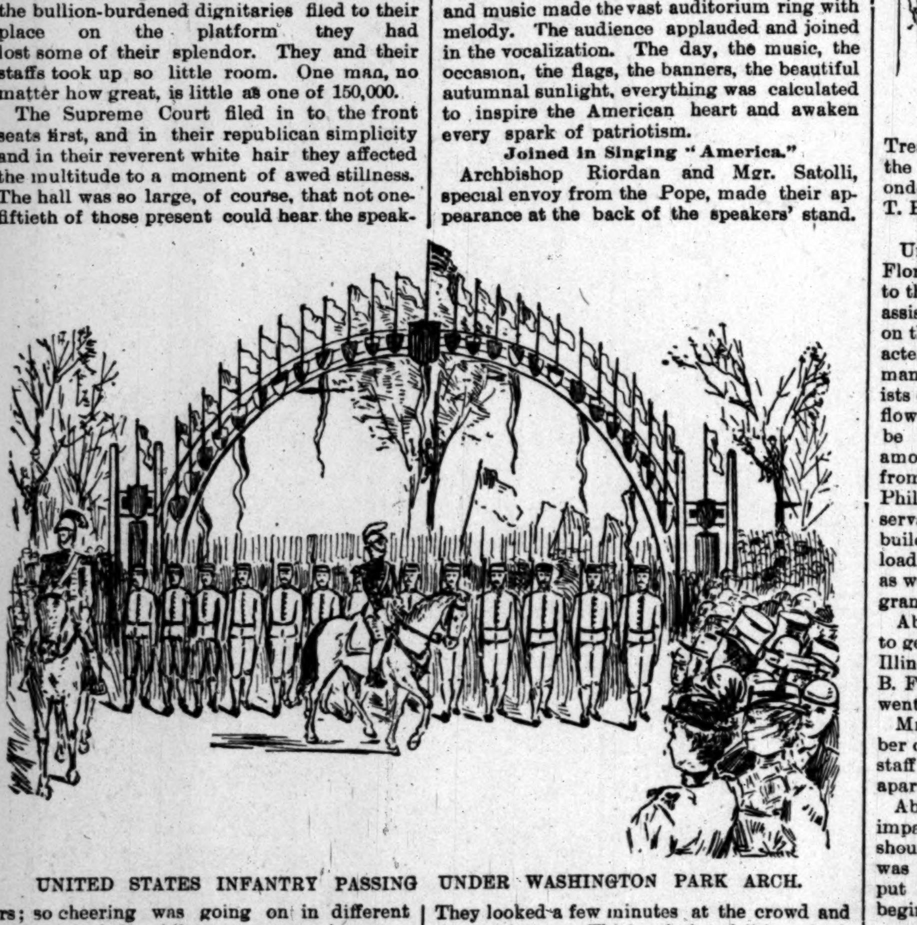


VIEW FROM IN FRONT OF THE STAND.

It was 11 o'clock and all of the hall, with the exception of the space reserved for invited guests, was comfortably filled. Presently the United States Marine Band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and thousands of voices taking up the inspiration of the words and music made the vast auditorium ring with melody. The audience applauded and joined in the vocalization. The day, the music, the occasion, the flags, the banners, the beautiful autumnal sunlight, everything was calculated to inspire the American heart and awaken every spark of patriotism.

Joined in Singing "America."

Archbishop Riordan and Mgr. Satolli, special envoy from the Pope, made their appearance at the back of the speakers' stand.



UNITED STATES INFANTRY PASSING UNDER WASHINGTON PARK ARCH.

They looked a few minutes at the crowd and then withdrew. The band played "America" and the vast chorus with the audience joined in singing the words of the national hymn, which was never produced with better effect. The Rev. Father M. F. Burke, Bishop of Cheyenne, and Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., were shown to seats among the representatives of the press. The tables set apart for the correspondents were rapidly filling up and the proceedings recalled many of the familiar phases seen at national conventions.

Thicker and thicker came the crowd, pouring into the building from a dozen entrances. At 11:15 not a seat was to be had, aside from the reservations, that was worth the asking. Still the crowd came and men perched themselves on the iron girders, away up in the top of the building, to the imminent danger of their necks and the safety of the crowd below.

Presently the roar of cannon was heard up in the park, and folks who thought they knew something about the official program said the review was in progress, and the noise was made by the firing of the Presidential salute. It was evident that something was going on, for a great many prominent Chicago men, accompanied by their families, came into the reserved seats. George M. Pullman sat himself down, and near him were George L. Dunlap, B. F. Ayer, Arthur J. Caton, and Huntington W. Jackson.

It was evident that not all the regular army officers in the city were out with their commands, because a score or more of young Lieutenants in full dress, wearing their swords, were renewing acquaintances among the young women in the space set apart for the guests. The occasion was a very pleasant one to the party folks, and the accommodations and surroundings far more pleasant than those at Reno, Assiniboine, or up in the Milk River country.

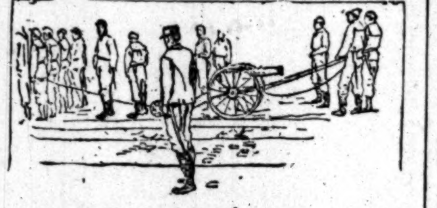
Elliott F. Shepard polished up his glasses and improved the opportunity to peruse the last obtainable edition of his newspaper so as to see what the scriptural editors were doing.

And Still They Came.

Ex-Congressman Adams and Charles F. Gunther, accompanied by the ladies of their families, managed to get in choice locations, and near by them were William M. Springer and his wife. Mrs. Gen. Sheridan was with the ladies in Mr. Pullman's party. A number of regular army officers, with their ladies, came through the guards at the entrance to the reservations in front of the stand and were saluted as they passed, the guards coming to a present. As one of the more irreverent of the newspaper fraternity remarked, "Things were getting good now," and there was not a seat in all the whole floor without an occupant, save, of course, the space set apart on the platform for the dignitaries.

So great was the crowd at this juncture that those in the rear, who were in locations of no particular moment, where they could not hear the speakers, began pressing forward. In less time than it takes to record the story a battalion of regulars filed in with their arms at a carry, taking positions where they could render the ushers and doorkeepers material assistance and prevent the invited guests from being crowded out of their seats.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan came along presently, taking a seat that had been held for him by a friend. The ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, with those of the members of the Cabinet that came out on the special trains from Washington, came in under escort of a citizens' committee headed by Cyrus H. McCormick. With the party were Robert J. Winne, private secretary of Secretary of the Treasury Foster; P. V. De Graw, Manager of the United Press at Washington; M. G. Secondorf of the New York *Herald*, and David T. Barry of the New York *Sun*.



THE HOWITZER'S CREW.

Decking the Stage with Flowers.

Uncle John Thorpe, Chief of the Bureau of Floriculture, was putting the finishing touches to the stage now and had a great number of assistants, who bustled about putting flowers on the platform. Uncle John is quite a character in his way, a hard-headed old Englishman; and so well known is he among the florists of the country that several carloads of flowers were sent him on personal account to be used in the decorations here. Notable among these offerings were those received from George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, who depleted their own conservatories to add to the decorations of the building, and Jay Gould, who also sent a carload, all out of good feeling for Uncle John as well as a desire to do their best toward the grand occasion.

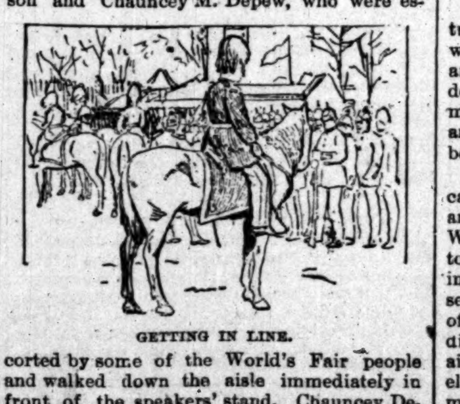
About the first of the State Commissioners to get themselves in position were those from Illinois, when, headed by John P. Reynolds, B. F. Funk, and J. Irving Pearce, the party went in the seats set apart for them.

Mrs. Gen. Schofield and the wives of a number of officers of the commanding General's staff were shown to seats that had been set apart for them in the front row.

About 12:30 the audience was getting quite impatient and the people began cheering and shouting, hoping that the procession, which was reported to be two hours late, would put in an appearance and the proceedings begin.

The Orators Come In Together.

Presently the monotony of the situation was relieved by the appearance of Henry Watterson and Chauncey M. Depew, who were escorted by some of the World's Fair people and walked down the aisle immediately in front of the speakers' stand. Chauncey Depew never looked better in all his life, and he seemed to be glad he was in Chicago this day of grace. He wore a light fall overcoat and carried a drab-colored soft hat. The audience knew them at once and cheered them loudly. Mr. Depew stopped a second to pay his compliments to the ladies of the Chief Justice and the Justices of the Supreme Court, who were just in front of the speakers' stand under the escort of B. F. Ayer.



GETTING IN LINE.

After a little while Milward Adams went to the telephone and sent a message to Prof. Tomlins that he wanted to see him right away. The result of the conference led to the bringing to the stage of Miss Harriet Monroe, who had composed the ode for the occasion, and Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne of New York, who was to read the production.

At 12:45, when the exercises were, according to the program, to begin there was not a soul upon the stage with the exception of Mrs. Le Moyne, Miss Monroe, and Prof. Tomlins, and the funny part of it was nobody seemed to know when the procession would arrive. Some even went to the length of expressing their individual and collective belief that the business would not begin for a couple of hours, because delay had been experienced in starting the procession. Every once in awhile a band would make a trip around the building playing popular music of some sort or other, and the audience was led to believe that the speakers and escort were about due. The cannon were booming away up in the park, thus increasing the belief in the minds of many that the wait would not be a long one at most. The Mexican Band, seated in the gallery at the north end of the hall, played away, while the audience cheered and cheered again.

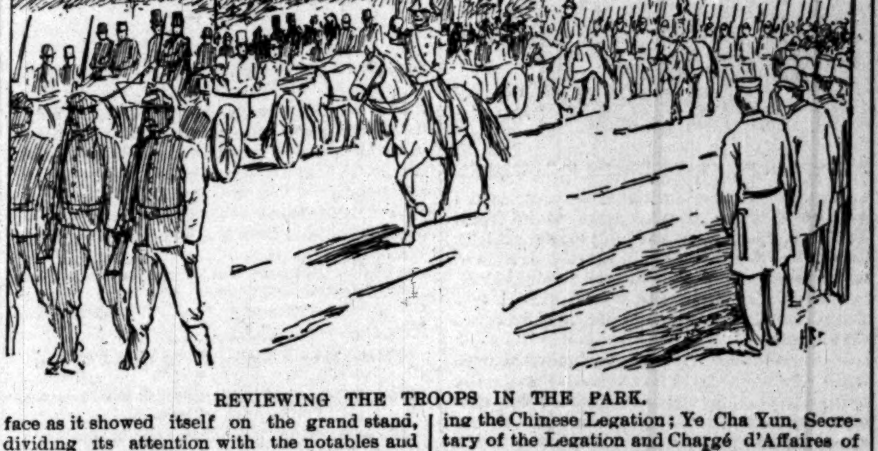
A little before 1 o'clock the first evidences of the preparations for the service were noticeable by the appearance back of the stage of Bishop Fowler, who was to open the service with prayer. The Bishop had quite a little chat with Dr. Depew and Mrs. Le Moyne, to whom he was presented.

Chauncey Has a Special Smile.

To say that Chauncey Depew was superlatively happy is a slight indication of the feelings of his heart as evidenced by the smile which his face portrayed. It was not the customary self-satisfied smile which Chauncey wears at state dinners or at national conventions, but a gleeful expression which said in language louder than words, "This is the happiest day in all my life." Mr. Depew has had many opportunities in his day to address large and correspondingly enthusiastic audiences, but never did he face such a one as was before him yesterday.

The advance guard of the party seemed to make its appearance on the stage about twenty minutes after 1. About the first to arrive was Congressman Durborow, and right behind him were Congressmen Hopkins of Illinois, John O'Neill of Missouri, Scott of Bloomington, and Henderson of Iowa, and quite a number of other members of the lower branch of the National Congress.

Dr. Depew was getting a little impatient himself now, and he took his overcoat, hanging it on his arm, and walked around, using a French umbrella as a cane. A group of army officers filed up and took their positions away back under the eaves of the building, so to speak. The audience was cheering each face as it showed itself on the grand stand, dividing its attention with the notables and an individual who had managed to get on the beams away in the back of the lofty building, across which he stepped with the agility of a lineal descendant of the Simian race.



REVIEWING THE TROOPS IN THE PARK.

But the crowd that gathered around the entrance to the aisle at the top of the platform was speedily cleared away by the guards in anticipation of the arrival of the Vice-President, and all this time the bands kept up their music as if to bid the audience be patient and bide its time until the services were to begin.

At 1:20 exactly the United States Senate came along. Senator Manderson was first and just behind him was Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin. Maj. Moses P. Handy was there, too. Then came Gen. Schofield and his staff in full uniform. The guards came to a present. With the party were a number of old officers who had evidently seen service in divers and numerous wars, and a lot of young aides not long away from West Point. The elderly officers, it was noticeable, wore many medals and badges distinctive of long service in the army and of the order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic to which they belonged. Mayor Washburne came along presently, accompanied by quite a little party of friends.

The officers of the United States steamer Michigan were received at the entrance of the stage and escorted to comfortable seats on the aisle. They declined an invitation to accept the hospitality of the World's Fair Commissioners and lunch with them, having replenished their larders on the boat, which was lying off the dock, just behind the hall.

It did actually seem as if every man, woman, and child, with the exception of some of the guests, had brought his, her, or their lunch-box, and the long wait was used to deplete the aforesaid boxes of their contents.

Didn't Wear Campaign Clothes.

Gen. Miles came on the platform and was recognized by the crowd. Then a great howl of joy went up, for everybody supposed, inasmuch as he was in charge of the parade, that the head of the column was in the immediate vicinity of the building. The General was attired in full uniform, wearing high boots and spurs, and looked every inch a soldier. The General does not wear as good clothes as those he showed today when on Indian campaigns. Out in the Indian country, where he used to go on so many scouts and expeditions, he was generally attired in overalls, and wore on his head, instead of a big hat with a plume, the old slouch hat of the Texas cowboy.

A moment afterward down the aisle came the representatives of the Foreign Legations, headed by Lambert Tree, late United States Minister to Belgium, with Baron Fava, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to his right. Robert Lincoln was just behind and following them came the entire Diplomatic Corps in full costume. First came Chevalier de Tavera of Austria, then Alfred de Claparède, the Swiss Minister; Alfred le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Señor Souza Roza, the Portuguese Minister; Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lorne, the Spanish Minister; Camille Kranz, French Commissioner-General; Dr. Don José Maria Yrigoyen, Chargé d'Affaires of Peru; Señor Anibal Cruz, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile; Señor J. B. Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rico; Pung Kwang Yu and Yung Kwai, representing the Chinese Legation; Ye Cha Yun, Secretary of the Legation and Chargé d'Affaires of Korea; Señor Avera, Brazilian Commissioner, and José Simens Oliveira, M. Aguira Moreisa, C. E., Capt. E. Bittencourt, Lieut. A. Leal, all representing Brazil; Gozo Tateno, Minister of Japan, and Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, and K. Nakayama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation.

Every diplomat was in full uniform, the same as they invariably appear at the reception occurring on New-Year's day of each and every year at the White House. All wore decorations and many of them military boots and gold spurs. The representative of the French Government wore the badge of the Legion of Honor, and the representative of the Chinese Government was attired in silken robes. On his head he wore a Chinese cap, and on the top of the cap was a button as big as a hen's egg. He was a mandarin sure enough, and the button, which was made of an amethyst stone, must have been extremely valuable.

The appearance of the Diplomatic Corps created great enthusiasm, the audience cheering them over and over again. Seldom, if ever, does this body of distinguished men pay a reception or public gathering the compliment of appearing in full uniform. It always does

[*Continued on third page.*]

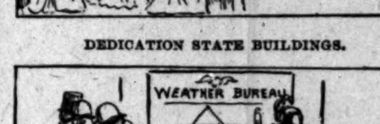
BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1892.

Today's World's Fair Features:

COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION

DEDICATION STATE BUILDINGS.



NOTHING FROM THE WEATHER MAN.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, winds shifting to northwest.

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Three Great Fireworks Displays.

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LAST EDITION.

RED WITH FLAMES.

Fireworks Illuminate the Heavens Above Chicago.

THREE DISPLAYS GIVEN.

Grand Spectacles Witnessed at the Principal Parks.

BOMBS BURST IN THE AIR.

Unprecedented Flight of Fifteen Thousand Rockets.

THE STARS AND STRIPES IN FIRE.

One of the finest displays of fireworks the world has ever witnessed was given in Chicago last night. Properly speaking there were three displays, the exhibition having been arranged in that manner to avoid the concentration of great masses of people at one point. At each place the fireworks were exactly alike. Chicago is happily situated for an event of this magnitude and kind, being bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the limits of the other boundaries by a system of beautiful parks. In consequence a display was given at Washington Park at the south, Lincoln Park at the north, and Garfield Park on the West Side. The largest crowd congregated at Washington Park, but it is estimated that no less than 200,000 people saw each of these displays. The programs were arranged and given under the direction of James Pain & Sons of London and New York, for whom the $25,000 contract had been made by H. B. Thearle & Co., the American agents.

At 8 o'clock the heavens commenced to receive the fiery canopy that crowned the city with the most magnificent blaze of glory that the world ever saw. The display opened with a salute of 100 15-inch aerial maroons, which exploded at the altitude of 800 feet and sent a shower of fire back to the earth. As this died away each park blazed forth in a magical illumination from 500 prismatic lights fired by electricity, changing colors five times and throwing over the trees the tints of the national colors and the newly adopted municipal terra-cotta.

Flight of Rockets.

Then 500 five-pound rockets rushed to the skies from each of the three parks, blending their various tints in the heavens. From time to time the parks were brilliantly illuminated with colored fires in generous quantities. One of the crowning features of the marvelous display was the magnificent Columbian bouquet made by the flight of 15,000 rockets—5,000 at the same moment from each of the three parks. This is the largest flight of rockets known in the history of the world and its beauty cannot be fully described in words. For two minutes the effect was seen in every part of the city and for miles around it. The heavens were turned into a sea of fire in every color of the rainbow and forming the most gorgeous canopy that ever covered the city.

In each of the parks five bombshells sixty inches in circumference and weighing 110 pounds were thrown from mortars to an altitude of 700 feet, where they exploded, forming a picture of marvelous grandeur. These were the largest bombshells ever made of this kind, and they were made by Pain & Sons expressly for the dedicatory display. One of the most novel and new of the many features on the program was the Star-Spangled Banner in fireworks, floating in the sky at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The flags were 300 feet in length and presented a design never before attempted in aerial work. They were attached to balloons under the direction of Mr. Baldwin of Quincy, Ill., the famous aeronaut, who took one of them into the heavens himself. When at the proper altitude the flash fuse was lighted from the balloon, and upon reaching the suspended flag "Old Glory" spread forth, a wonder in pyrotechnics without a precedent. The flag burned for five minutes and it is safe to say that the American flag never appeared before in a position of such exalted grandeur.

Welcomes the Nations.

The set pieces were of a character that brought out a wealth of applause from the great assemblages. Upon these the best pyrotechnical artists in the world have been working for six months, and their efforts were rewarded in the magnificent display they made. The first of these occupied 2,000 square feet of space and bore the inscription in fire: "Chicago Welcomes the Nations of the Earth—1492—1892." This inscription was supported by two American eagles, above which were brought out the outlines of the various World's Fair buildings. Then a set piece with an area of 2,500 square feet represented in fire the sailing of Columbus from Palos and illustrating his fleet, the Pinta, Santa Maria, and Nina. Every few moments the colors of the fire changed. This was the largest set piece ever burned in the history of fireworks.

As a companion piece the landing of the great discoverer at San Salvador was given. This was the same size as the former one and presented Columbus planting the flag of Castile on the newly discovered land in the presence of the Indians. Niagara Falls was also given in fire, presenting a cataract 600 feet in length of golden spray. There were also many other devices and designs, and the display closed with the great Columbian bouquet of 15,000 rockets.

GRANT MONUMENT FRAMED IN FIRE.

Magnificent Display at Lincoln Park Witnessed by Thousands of People.

Nearly as many people assembled at Lincoln Park last night to witness the fireworks as were gathered at the dedication of the Grant monument. The first balloon, announcing that the display would begin, went up at 7:45 o'clock. The machinery of the fireworks was located on the outer Lake-Shore drive, across the lagoon, opposite the Grant monument. The tent containing the stores was situated at the end of the pontoon bridge leading to the drive. The framework on which the displays were hung was 400 feet long. A mortar for shooting bombs was located at the north end of the frame. The standards containing the various small pieces stood as thick as stalks in a cornfield.

Estimated in dollars and cents the affair was costly, but the amount of pleasure given to the assembled thousands cannot be estimated. The claps of thunder from the mortar, the whistles of the boats out in the harbor, and the hurrahs of the people made a novel melody. The first on the program was the successive ascension of ten balloons, casting balls of fire that dropped in clusters like strings of precious stones in all the hues of the rainbow. The big mortar shot up bombs that burst in the air, sending out sprays like huge willow trees. White flakes of light hung in clouds and then came down like a snow-storm. Other bombs burst into showers of many colored stars, fairly eclipsing the natural lights in the dome with their splendor.

The first display that filled the park with applause was a fire picture of Columbus in the Santa Maria, with the Pinta and Nina. An illumination with prismatic lights changing color every five minutes lit up the nooks and recesses of the park, showing five solid blocks of humanity stretching on either side of the Grant monument. Everybody cheered when an illumination appeared bearing the legend in big letters, "Chicago welcomes the nations of the earth to the World's Columbian Exposition."

Another scene showed Columbus landing on America's shores bearing his gorgeous banners and planting the golden cross, while an Indian chief, in trappings of the gayest colors, knelt under a palm tree with blue leaves. The picture lasted several minutes, and thousands of "O, mys!" went up from the spectators. Another piece showed Vesuvius in a state of eruption. It looked as if the center of the Lake-Shore drive in front of the spectators' stand was a belching volcano. When the volcano died out the fire spread along the plaza till it took the form of a forest fire. When the flaming trees had burned the scene took the aspect of a prairie fire, the flames creeping along and licking the dust in every direction.

Then the mortar again shot up globes that burst and filled the sky with showers of every hue. Thousands of people on the grand stand rose to take in the splendid view of the Grant monument. The bronze features of the General were never more brilliantly displayed than they were in the glory of last night's illumination.

Five hundred four-pound colored rockets were fired simultaneously from three positions, blending continuously in varied tints. This was followed by the discharge from the mortar of fifty fifteen-inch shells, representing poppies in a cornfield. In the background appeared a nest of fiery cobras, that writhed against the sky. Three huge fountains of fire belched forth along the line. Shells burst to the left and right, representing Indian jugglery, prismatic torrents, and Venetian national colors. For 400 feet along the plaza one ton of material lit up the waters of the lagoon with colored lights. Small pieces representing sheaves of wheat appeared at intervals.

The grand feature of the exhibition was the Columbian bouquet, produced by a discharge of 5,000 large rockets. This was followed by a silver fire wheel, over twenty feet in diameter, with intersecting centers. On each side of the wheel were two others which scattered circles of golden fire. For several minutes numerous small pieces occupied the attention of the spectators, representing swarms of fireflies, bouquets, star spangled banners, and fiery serpents. The last and grandest piece of the evening was a representation of Niagara Falls. A torrent of fire 400 feet long poured down from the top of a frame, a distance of fifty feet, mingling with the waters of the lagoon.

Visitors and notable citizens occupied seats in a grand stand directly opposite the display. The waters of the lagoon intervened and all the sticks and rubbish of the fireworks went into the water, preventing any chance of danger, although the spectators were only a pleasant distance from the fireworks. Front seats in this stand were occupied by the Lincoln Park Commissioners, city officials, distinguished visitors, and prominent citizens of the North Side.

The cable trains had their hands full in carrying the big crowd away from the park. People had begun to assemble there as early as 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and although numerous buses and vehicles of every description were pressed into service, thousands of people had to walk down town or run the risk of staying at the park till the early morning hours. A big crowd had come in from all the suburban towns west and northwest of the city. Chief McClaughry was at the park with numerous bluecoats, who assisted the park policemen, and the crowd was well cared for.

THOUSANDS IN WASHINGTON PARK.

Guests of the World's Columbian Commission and Others See the Fireworks.

In an inclosure 1,600 by 1,000 feet at the eastern end of the Washington Park common, hedged in by a crowd of fully 200,000 spectators, the Dedication day ceremonies were fittingly concluded last night by the grandest display of fireworks ever seen in this country.

Only the invited guests of the World's Columbian Commission had seats reserved. They were directly in front of the frame holding the set pieces, and behind and around them the great throng of people stretched away in an almost solid mass, clear back to the trees and carriages in the boulevard surrounding the common, a quarter of a mile distant. The picture presented by this sea of upturned faces when illumined by the dazzling light of some of the largest bombs can only be likened to some of the illustrations of Doré in the "Inferno."

At some of the most thrilling exhibitions the crowd cheered vociferously and the more turbulent elements at times taxed to the utmost the efforts of the 100 or more police to keep the space within the ropes clear.

James Pain & Co., the New York manufacturers of fireworks, assisted by thirty-five experts and a small army of aids and assistants, fired the numerous pieces and skillfully conducted the display to a safe ending. The fireworks cost over $10,000 and the expense was borne by the World's Columbian Commission, at whose order the exhibition was given.

Several designs were especially invented for the occasion, as the balloon carrying a thirty-foot flag, which was touched off at a height of 1,600 feet from the ground. The famous aeronaut Baldwin had charge of this part of the display. Another special feature, and one never seen in the United States, was the firing of flights of 400 bombs at once by electricity. Prof. S. J. Smith of Brooklyn performed this, and during the evening set off eight big flights containing, some 250 bombs, and others 100 bombs. The report of some of these explosions was deafening and the horses in the neighborhood were controlled with difficulty. A number of runaways and serious catastrophies were only averted by the efficiency of the police.

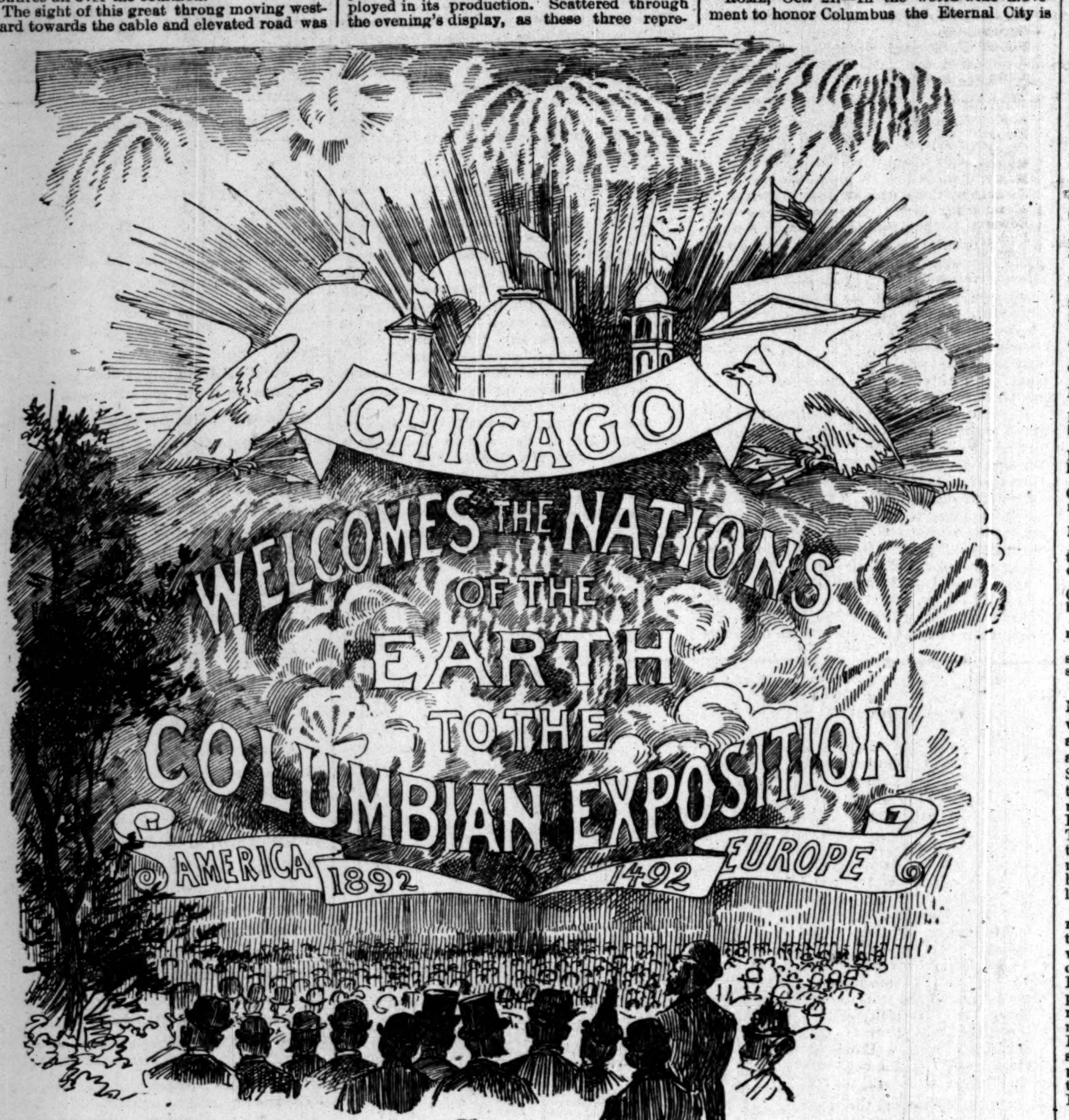
There were the usual rockets, shells, Roman candles, fountain rockets, bombs, and wheels. Among the lesser special features was the festoon rocket which bursting displayed a row of colored lights vertically suspended in the air like a festoon. There were the liquid gold shells and red, white, and blue lights ad libitum.

Along the front of the inclosure facing the west and the greatest part of the crowd was reared a framework 1,000 feet long and 75 feet high which when set off represented "Niagara Falls" in liquid fire. The chief set pieces were there, too, representing the "Landing of Columbus," his departure from Palos, the three vessels, Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria; and "Chicago Welcomes All Nations" in letters of fire. Besides the above there were three wheels, one fifty feet in diameter, a number of huge bombs forty inches in circumference, and one sixty inches in girth, weighing 160 pounds, and fired from a mortar that weighed over half a ton. This mortar is the largest ever cast.

One hundred and fifty men altogether were required to set off the pyrotechnics, forty-five of whom were needed in operating the balloon alone.

The display began at 8 and lasted until 10:30 o'clock. By that time the evening had grown chilly. Collecting boxes, benches, boards, and rubbish of every kind the spectators gathered in groups and started innumerable bonfires all over the common.

The sight of this great throng moving westward towards the cable and elevated road was something not soon to be seen again nor forgotten. The last of the crowd was still struggling toward the trains at 1 o'clock this morning.


CHICAGO
WELCOMES THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH TO THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AMERICA
1892
1492
EUROPE

IN A GREAT BLAZE OF GLORY.

PICKPOCKETS GET IN THEIR WORK.

They Make the Most of Splendid Chances During the Garfield Park Display.

To say that 200,000 people attended the display of fireworks at Garfield Park last evening would be a conservative estimate. As early as 6:45 the Madison street cable cars were crowded and at 7:15 it was well-nigh impossible to obtain a seat after they had passed Halsted street on the West Side. To assist them, however, in the handling of this enormous traffic, enterprising expressmen and grocery delivery wagons came to the front. At 7:30 it was a common thing to see vehicles driving up West Madison street, the drivers of which shouted at the top of their voices, "Transportation to the Garfield Park fireworks display, fifteen cents per head and two for a quarter."

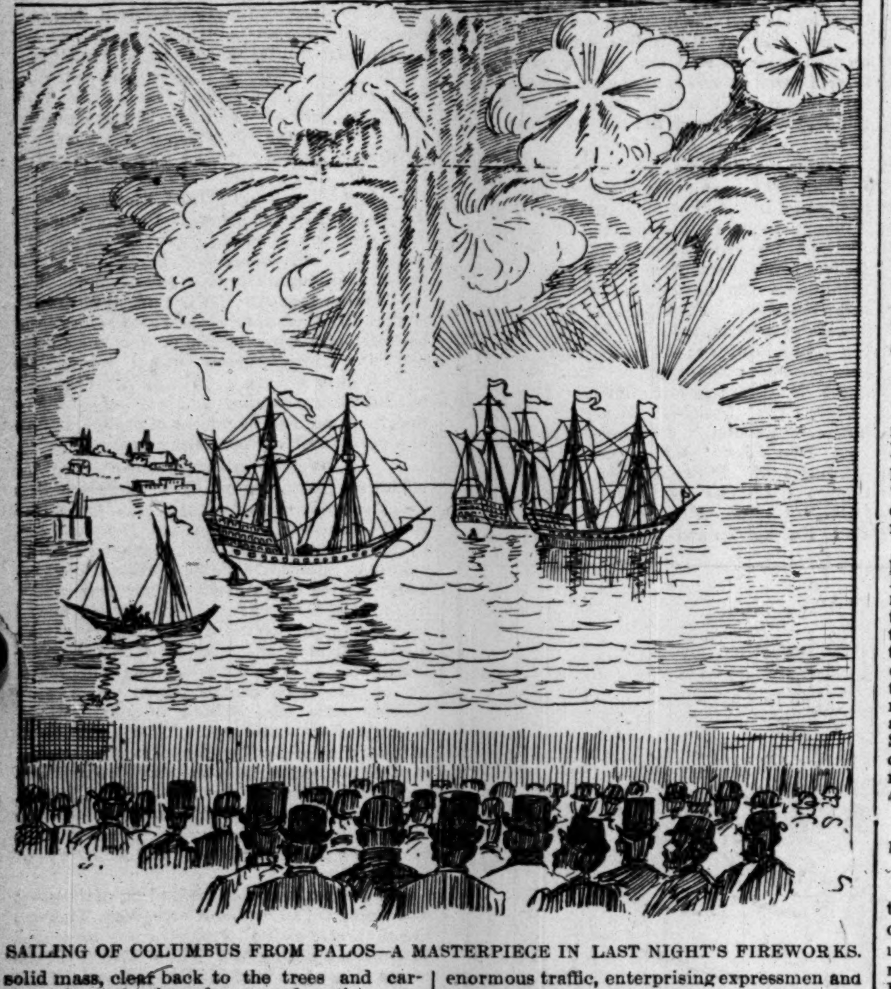
To say that 400 people's pocketbooks were rifled would also be a conservative estimate. During the display, which engrossed the people's attention, their eyes being turned upward, the pickpockets got in their fine work. Many complaints were heard, although the majority of bitten ones did not discover their loss until they boarded the cars for the return home. Despite the diligence of the police and detectives the light-fingered gentry plied their trade apparently without fear of detection.

"We have had no accidents, and we will have none." These were the words spoken last evening by Supt. Schonberg at the Garfield Park display. The statement proved true, although delivered in the early part of the evening. Mr. Schonberg, who is not only a Superintendent but is designing artist for James Pain & Son, the firm who held the contract, has had years of experience in the business and knew whereof he spoke. Forty-five men were employed by the contractors for setting off the fireworks. Of this number eighteen were skilled pyrotechnists, who were sent out by the parent firm from London. The remaining number were obtained in Chicago, having received thorough instructions previously, so that they were able to render efficient service as helpers during the evening's entertainment.

The length of the inclosure proper was 1,500 feet. Throughout its entire length at frequent intervals magnesium lights burned, lighting up the entire park to the great discomfiture of the pickpockets. Along this line two forty-foot wheels were placed, which, revolving occasionally, produced a scenic effect which had never before been rivaled in Chicago. Ten fire balloons, carrying changing colors with a drop of 150 feet, were sent up during the evening. Large shells, forty-eight and sixty inches in diameter, also added to the magnificence of the scene. Numerous flights of rockets called forth the "Os" and "Ahs" predicted by THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. Bombs with 300 flights were exploded. A large fountain seventy-five feet in height lent its splendor to the display. Jewel jets, as they are technically termed, or colored stars as the people preferred to style them, with their fountains of fire, produced a magic effect. Nearly 1,000 mortars manufactured especially for the occasion were brought into use, some weighing one and one-half tons each. Five thousand rockets were fired off at once, illuminating the heavens for miles around.

But the great display of the evening was that of the three set pieces, "Chicago Welcoming the Nations," Columbus' three ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinto, and the Nina, and Niagara Falls. The latter representation was 500 feet long and 60 feet high. Six hundred pieces, each weighing five pounds, were employed in its production. Scattered through the evening's display, as these three representations were, the spectators hardly had time to cease admiring one before another was given.

But when the fireworks ceased! O, what a time the drivers had with their horses. The effect after the previous display of brilliancy was bewildering. Luckily, however, the teams were got out after considerable delay without serious damage. And then what a rush the mob had for the cable! For an hour and a half it was well nigh impossible to obtain even standing room in the east-bound cars. But the spectators endured the inconvenience with good nature.



SAILING OF COLUMBUS FROM PALOS—A MASTERPIECE IN LAST NIGHT'S FIREWORKS.

EXCEED MR. REID'S ANTICIPATIONS.

The Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate Talks of the Exposition Buildings.

Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for Vice-President, seen at his apartments at the Grand Pacific, said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"The demonstration today was magnificent. The tremendous crowds I expected, but the World's Fair buildings exceeded my anticipation. They are massive, well adapted to their purposes, gigantic in design, and elegant in finish. They are built after the same manner as regards permanency as were the structures of the Paris Exposition. If those buildings are filled as well as they are built Chicago will give to the world the greatest Exposition in history. The filling of the buildings is a question largely for Chicago to answer.

"I was the guest today of Illinois. I rode in the carriage with Gov. Fifer, and he was my host. I was pleased to witness the enthusiastic reception accorded Gov. Fifer along the line. It was a continuous rattle of plaudits of approval. Sometimes it rang out in cheers for 'Private Joe,' then as 'Fifer' or 'Our Governor,' and again as 'The Governor of Illinois.'

"By the way, I can tell you something pleasant you may not have learned. The Diplomatic Corps complimented highly the military bearing as well as the marching of the State militia. The foreigners believed the troops to be regulars, and were surprised when told that they formed the citizen soldiery of our nation. These compliments come from the military attachés of the legations, who make such matters a study, and were highly appreciated by the Governors of the various States whose boys were in the parade. The complimenters represent some of the greatest nations on earth."

RETURNING TO THE CITY.

Distinguished People Come In on the Man-of-War Michigan.

The man-of-war Michigan brought a distinguished party to town after the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Manufacturers Building, H. N. Higinbotham looking after the arrangements. The party consisted of Vice-President Morton and suite, Secretary Noble, Secretary Rusk, Gen. Miles and family, Henry Watterson and party, Mrs. Redmond, President T. W. Palmer, State Senator Green and wife of Iowa, Mr. Chilton, secretary to Vice-President Morton, and Mr. Higinbotham and family.

ORIGINAL PRAYER OF COLUMBUS.

It Is Translated and Sent from the Old Cathedral at Seville.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Oct. 21.—At the opening of the school ceremonies for Columbus day Prof. Knibloe read the following prayer, said to be the original words offered up by Columbus when he landed on the Island of San Salvador. This prayer the Spanish Kings ordered to be used by Balboa, Cortez, and Pizarro when making new discoveries. It is said to be the first translation ever known to the American tongue, and was sent from the old cathedral at Seville, Spain, by Miss A. M. Brooks, who is now engaged in compiling a Spanish history of America. It is as follows: "Lord God, eternal and omnipotent, by thy sacred word thou hast created the heavens and the earth and the sea. Thy name be blessed and glorified. May thy name be praised, known, and proclaimed in this other part of the world."

ENGLISH CONGRATULATE CHICAGO.

What the London Papers Say of the Dedication of the Fair Buildings.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The *Post*, referring to the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in Chicago says:

> Nothing but the intense self-reliance of a wonderful country could have started and completed a spectacle so unique. Englishmen join in congratulating their kinsmen upon an event of peaceful and progressive import.

The *Chronicle* says:

> The cup of Chicago's happiness must be full. The ceremony has been superlative in every respect. Although we may wince a little at the drum roll of superlatives English congratulations must not be lacking.

The *Telegraph* and the *News* agree that the directors of the Fair could not have chosen a better man than Chauncey M. Depew to deliver the Columbian oration. The *Telegraph* says:

> Everybody here wishes the Fair prodigious prosperity.

The *Times* says:

> Well may Americans look with pride on so unexampled a sight and listen with gratified self-esteem to the orator who helps them to understand its full value and their own. It is a splendid spectacle. We fully recognize the qualities and efforts which produced it, and we offer our hearty congratulations.

COLUMBUS TO BE BEATIFIED.

Announcement Will Be Made When the Statue in Rome Is Unveiled.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Oct. 21.—In the world-wide movement to honor Columbus the Eternal City is determined not to be outdone. The International committee recently formed for the purpose of securing the erection of a worthy monument to the great discoverer report that they are receiving promises of support which guarantee the success of the enterprise. At a meeting yesterday the committee decided to issue a circular to all the existing Columbus committees in Europe and America with a view to universal coöperation. It was also decided to invite Catholics throughout the world especially to subscribe. Another proposition favorably acted upon was to form purely Catholic committees for work among the members of that faith. In fact the movement is mainly a Catholic one. The Pope is much interested in it, and in this connection it may be said that according to common report the announcement of the beatification of Columbus will be made concurrently with the unveiling of the monument. The site chosen for the memorial is such that the statue will face the Vatican. It is possible, however, that this will be changed, and the monument erected within the precincts of St. Peter's.

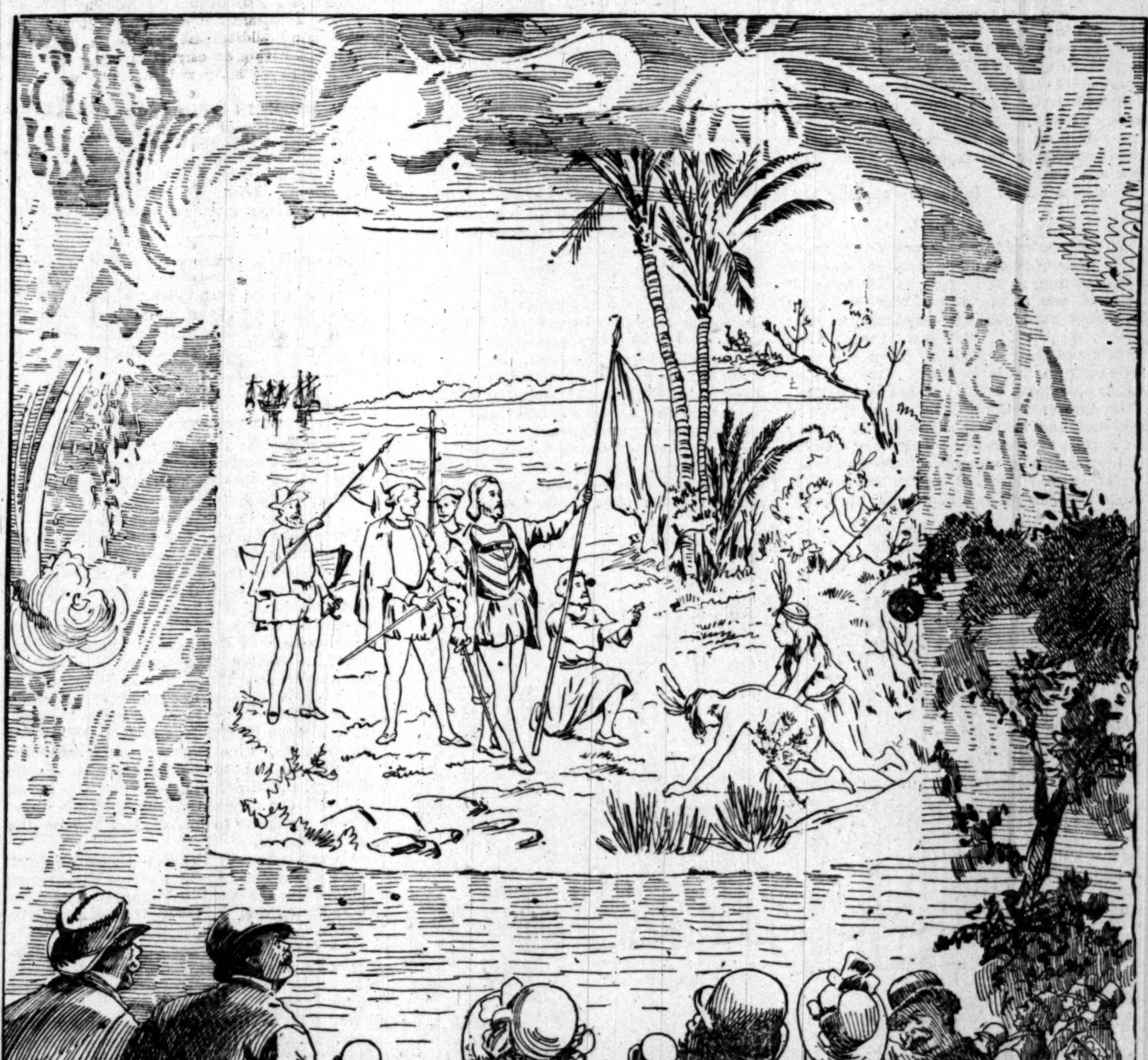
Tore Down an Anarchist's Flag.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Just as the Columbus parade was about to move some children called attention to three red flags flying from the second story of a house facing the school. Several veterans followed by a number of Yonkers businessmen stripped the objectionable flags from the window. The occupant of the house was Bonharp Frumenberg, an Anarchist.

His Dog Touches the Fatal Trigger.

DANVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—While quail hunting this morning Thomas C. Yeager, a horseman of this city, was probably fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun. His dog jumped upon the gun, striking the trigger.

Big "cut" in prices of Andrews' "Rugby" and "Gem" folding beds for thirty days. 215 Wabash.



THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

[Vivid presentation in fireworks of this picture at the parks last night.]

SICK AND INJURED

CASUALTIES DURING THE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

Ample Preparations Made by Medical-Director Owens to Treat the Sick and Wounded—Hospital Arrangements of the World's Fair Superior to Those of the Philadelphia and Paris Expositions—Experienced Physicians, Trained Female Nurses, and Emergency Hospitals.

Medical Director Owens made ample preparations yesterday to treat a large number of sick and injured. His Emergency Hospital was located in the south end of the service building, where he was assisted by Drs. D. S. Plummer, N. R. Yeager, and G. P. Marquis, and five trained female nurses. He had also a fine ambulance, presented by Studebaker, and should have had another, presented by a Boston firm, but it did not arrive in time. The ambulance was in charge of Dr. Marquis and two male nurses. The hospital contained two wards and ten beds, besides apartments for the dispensary and for surgical operations.

The Injured.

Some of the more serious casualties that occurred yesterday were as follows:

WATHER, MISS BERTHA, aged 34 years; employed at World's Fair grounds; both feet run over by Illinois Central cars; seriously injured.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, thigh broken by falling through a bridge at Fair grounds.

STRAUSS, JACOB, aged 50 years, living at No. 3425 South Park avenue, left arm broken and internal injuries.

MCCASKELL, FRED, aged 23 years, left leg lacerated by a grip car.

HAUSER, DR. J. A., dropped dead from heart disease in front of No. 537 Wabash avenue.

BYERS, JOHN, aged 14 years, living at No. 141 Eighteenth street; severe cut on left thigh.

VIZZA, LOUIS, aged 12 years, living at No. 157 Eighteenth street; cut on right leg and badly bruised.

VIZZA, MRS. JOSEPH, aged 60 years, living at No. 157 Eighteenth street: knocked down; slightly injured.

MILLER, JOHN, aged 54 years, living at No. 95 Garfield avenue; badly bruised and injured internally.

SHEEHAN, MRS. JOHN, aged 55 years, living at No. 141 West Fifteenth street; severe shock.

ZOTT, FRED, seriously injured while riding on top of a car; head came in contact with a viaduct.

MORELAND, DAVID, living at No. 427 South Canal street; left foot crushed in attempting to board a train at Fifty-seventh street.

HICKEY, WILLIAM, left arm broken at Fifty-ninth street and Grand boulevard.

BROWN, JAMES, living at No. 9 Clark street; struck by an Illinois Central train at Twenty-second street; severe bruises.

There were also two substations in the Manufactures Building. Substation No. 1 was in the northwest corner of the building, and was managed by Drs. Walter H. Allport and Bertha Van Hoosen, and two nurses from St. Luke's Hospital. Substation No. 2 was in the southwest corner of the building and was managed by Drs. E. T. Edgerly and Jennie Hayner and two nurses from the Illinois Training School. Patients were brought into the substations in six wheel chairs and removed after treatment, if necessary, to the hospital in the ambulance, or in two steam launches that were plying on the lagoon.

The sick and injured patients at the inauguration of the Philadelphia and Paris Expositions ran up into the hundreds; but Chicago was an improvement on them in this as in other respects. At the same time, as Medical Director Owens adopted from the start a policy of reserve and suppression toward the reporters, it is impossible to say exactly how many persons were treated or who they were. Dr. Owens announced once for all that not a single patient's name would be furnished the press. If, therefore, the friends of some of them never hear of their misfortune it will be Dr. Owens' fault.

The First Case.

The first patient of the hospital yesterday arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning, and it was a serio-comical case. A soldier, whose name and regiment were suppressed, was brought in almost unconscious from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He had been troubled with a slight bowel complaint and rather than trust himself with Dr. Owens' staff applied for advice to an army veterinary surgeon. The horse-doctor, knowing that a soldier could stand more than a mule, gave the sufferer enough laudanum to put an army mule asleep. It had the desired effect, but was an overdose and would have had a fatal effect also but for the exertions of the hospital physicians, who had the pleasure, however, of seeing him come around all right.

The next case was a very distressing one. Miss Bertha Wather, aged 34, who, together with her whole family, is said to be employed in some capacity on the grounds, met with a sad accident at the Woodlawn Park depot. She came on a train from the city and when it arrived at the depot at about 10:45 o'clock she attempted to get off before it had entirely stopped. In doing so her dress became entangled and threw her down on the ground in such a manner that her two feet were severely injured by the wheels of the car. She was brought to the hospital in the ambulance of the Sixty-third Street Police Station. All the toes of the left foot were so crushed that they had to be amputated and one bone in the right foot was broken. The hospital authorities refused to tell anything about her except about her injuries.

A few minutes after this accident there was a death in the Transportation Building where several regiments of soldiers were quartered. Private Percy Gould of Company D, Second Minnesota National Guard, was left on guard to watch the property of his regiment while it was absent at the parade. Soon after his comrades had left him he was taken with heart disease and dropped dead in an instant. He was 24 years old and his company comes from Fairmount, Minn. His remains were taken away in a police patrol wagon to the Hyde Park morgue without being taken to the hospital.

Soon after the death of Gould a buggy drove up to the hospital with Sergt. George Derry of Troop C, Fifth United States Cavalry, who had been overcome on the parade. The hospital physicians refused to give his name, but it was learned from other sources. There were also perhaps twenty cases of vertigo, headache, palpitation of the heart, and prostration at the hospital and substations, with one or two broken arms and one painful case of a cinder in the eye. But the only other casualty worthy of mention was a bridge accident.

Bridge Approach Falls In.

The scene of this accident was the arched iron bridge across the lagoon leading from the Illinois Building to the Fisheries Building. It appears to have at each side a steep graveled approach. But the gravel approach is on the bridge, with water ten feet deep under it. The wooden structure rests on piles and the gravel which rests on it is four feet thick. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a section of the west approach of this bridge fell in. The part that fell in was eight feet wide and extended nearly across the bridge. If it had been a thoroughfare there is no telling how many lives might have been lost. But as it was only five, or, as some say, nine people fell through with the gravel into the water.

Two of the sufferers were Peter Wolf and Charles Heinback of Hammond, Ind., both of whom got over their heads in the water and mud. Mr. Heinback was knocked senseless in some way, but was brought to again by the water. Two women went down, one of whom had her thigh broken, and the other became hysterical after she was taken out. The physicians positively refused to give the names of these ladies. The other sufferers made their way home. The wreck of the bridge indicated that it had been very poorly built and was utterly unfit to carry four feet of gravel, even without the weight of people on it.

Jacob Strauss was struck by an Illinois Central suburban train at Thirty-fifth street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Strauss' left arm was broken and he sustained internal injuries. He was removed to his home.

Dr. J. A. Hauser, 60 years old, a dentist from Charleston, W. Va., who was in the city to attend the dedicatory exercises, dropped dead in front of No. 537 Wabash avenue at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It is supposed that death was caused by heart-disease. The body was removed to the morgue.

Harry Murray, 45 years old, of Nashville, Tenn., was run down by an express wagon driven by Thomas McCartney at the corner of Taylor and Clark streets yesterday afternoon. Murray's head was badly cut and his skull fractured. He was removed to the County Hospital and may die from his injuries. McCartney was arrested and locked up at the Harrison Street Station charged with assault.

Fred McCaskell, a member of Company B, Minnesota National Guards, was struck by a State street grip at the corner of State and Van Buren streets yesterday afternoon and had the lower portion of his left leg lacerated. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

John Morgan, colored valet of Maj. Glenn Brown of the Iowa National Guard, was taken sick with pneumonia in the Agricultural Building, and was removed to the hospital.

An unknown man fell over backwards from his wagon in the Midway Plaisance and sustained a scalp wound. He was taken home in the ambulance.

John Brochel, living at No. 189 West North avenue, driver of a livery team, fell from his carriage in a fit at Washington Park. He was removed to his home by the police ambulance.

James McFarlane, living at No. 5612 Morgan avenue, fell thirty feet from a tree in Washington Park, spraining his ankle. He was taken to his home.

Struck by a Viaduct.

Fred Zott, a private in Company D, Second Regiment Illinois National Guard, was seriously injured while en route to the city yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Holden, who commanded the troop, refuses to allow any of the details to be made public, but it is understood that Zott was riding on top of the car, and that his head came in contact with the viaduct as the train passed underneath. Zott was then taken to the County Hospital in an unconscious condition.

James Brown was struck by an Illinois Central passenger-train at Twenty-second street last night. He received a severe bruising and was removed to the County Hospital.

Officer William Hickey of the Lawndale Avenue Station stepped on the end of a loose plank in the sidewalk at Fifty-ninth street and Grand boulevard yesterday afternoon and fell heavily. His left arm was broken in two places, and he was taken to the nearest emergency hospital.

David Moreland attempted to board an Illinois Central train at Fifty-seventh street yesterday afternoon. He missed his hold and fell under the wheels. His left foot was badly crushed and he was removed to Mercy Hospital.

Mrs. Annie Olson of Moline, Ill., was waiting for a car at the Lincoln avenue car barn last night. A large crowd which had watched the fireworks was also waiting. In the rush for a car Mrs. Olson was knocked down, trampled on, and severely injured. Both her hands were broken, her ankle dislocated, her right arm broken, and three of her ribs broken. She was removed to the German Hospital, and is in a critical condition.

Mrs. John Mason of Grand Crossing sprained her right hip severely by jumping off a pile of lumber at Sixtieth street in the afternoon. She was taken to her home.

James McFarland, No. 5612 Morgan street, climbed a tree at Washington Park in order to see the parade better. He fell to the ground, breaking both his ankles. He was taken home.

Bella Waller of River Forest fell while alighting from an Illinois Central train at Sixty-third street and fractured her left ankle. She was removed to the World's Fair Hospital.

A Soldier Drops Dead.

Early yesterday morning Percel Gould, a member of Troop D, Second Cavalry, of Minnesota, dropped dead from heart disease. He had not been well for some time previous to his departure from home, but notwithstanding this he accompanied the troops to this city. His body was removed to Rolston's morgue and prepared for shipment to his home in St. Paul.

One of the seats of a reviewing stand at Fifty-ninth street, near the Illinois Central tracks, on which about twenty people were seated, broke down under its load yesterday afternoon. Most of the twenty were women, and when the stand gave way there was some pretty loud screaming. No one, however, was hurt.

Mary Jeffers of Mount Carroll while crossing State street at Forty-third was struck by a grip-car, receiving a fracture of the right arm, a bruise on the hip, and a bad cut over her right eye.

Rose Quinn, who lives at No. 1022 West Polk street, was standing at the corner of Central Park avenue and Madison street last night watching the Garfield Park fireworks, when a passing bus ran over her foot. She was taken home.

While viewing the fireworks at Garfield Park a horse attached to a carriage occupied by Mrs. McCall of No. 485 West Thirteenth street became frightened. Mrs. McCall was thrown from the vehicle and her left arm was broken. She was taken home.

DASHED THROUGH THE CROWD.

A United States Cavalryman's Horse Throws Its Rider and Injures Several Persons.

The most serious accident of yesterday's parade occurred at 10:30 a. m. at Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street. The cavalry detachment of the United States army was approaching that point when one of the horses became unmanageable, and, throwing his rider, dashed through the crowd assembled at that place. The injured were:

John Byers, severe cut on left thigh; removed to his home in a cab. Louis Vizza, cut on right leg and badly bruised; removed to his home. Mrs. Joseph Vizza, knocked down; removed to her home. John Miller, badly bruised and injured internally; was unconscious when removed to his home in a patrol wagon. Mrs. John Sheehan, severe shock; removed to her home.

When the horse threw its rider it dashed through the ranks of cavalrymen and ran across the street to the west curve just south of Eighteenth street and in front of 1810 Michigan avenue. Here the maddened animal dashed into the midst of the crowd. Men, women, and children screamed and scrambled over each other in their efforts to get out of the path of the flying animal. Many, however, were unable to do so and were trampled upon by the horse. In front of the above number the animal collided with a lamppost, leveling it to the ground. The shock somewhat lessened the speed of the horse and many persons were thus given an opportunity to get out of the way.

After recovering from the shock of the collision the horse ran on across the sidewalk and butted its head against the stone wall of the building at No. 1812 Michigan avenue. There it remained, rubbing its head against the wall until its rider reached it.

As soon as the soldier gained possession of his horse he hurriedly mounted it and dashed down the street to join his company, which had passed on some distance.

So great was the excitement and so quickly did it all take place that the cavalryman's name was not secured. Mr. Selz of No. 1717 Michigan avenue, who witnessed the affair, says that the cavalryman became frightened when his horse began to rear and plunge and jumped off, allowing his horse to escape. Several ladies fainted and others were slightly injured, but they were carried into adjoining houses or limped away without help.

TWO MEN KILLED BY ONE TRAIN.

The Fatalities Occur Within a Few Moments—One More Victim.

James O'Hern, a laborer employed in unloading freight cars at Calvary, was run over and instantly killed by train No. 45 on the Chicago and Northwestern at 11:12 o'clock yesterday morning.

The same train killed a man at Clybourn Junction only a few minutes before O'Hern was struck.

Patrick Smith, a switchman employed by the Illinois Central at Eighty-seventh street, was killed by a suburban train yesterday afternoon. He signaled the train to start, after which he fell and was run over. He was 35 years of age, married, and lived at Ninetieth street and Langley avenue.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

New in the Business.

Mrs. Tavistock—"Yes, I think Dr. Nuskool is decidedly clever. He cured old Mrs. Badleigh after every other physician had declared she must die."

Dr. Druggem—"Very unprofessional of him, very. Where was his code of ethics?"—*New York Herald.*

To Avoid the Welcome.

"Mr Architect, I see you have allowed but one keyhole for my front door."

"That's all we usually give, sir."

"Give me about forty—cover the door with them; the nights are pretty dark on my street."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Dropped Dead After a Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—During the bicycle meet today at Point Breeze track of the South End wheelmen William H. Marriott, aged 56 years, dropped dead from heart disease ten minutes after finishing a race.

Subscribed Its Missionary Quota.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—The Tennessee congress of the M. E. Church South today subscribed its quota, amounting to $7,680, of the general missionary debt of the church.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Clifton Hotel at Lisbon, Ia., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Stewart iron works at Wichita, Kas., were damaged $15,000 by fire yesterday.

Frank Wilkinson, on trial at Rome, Ga., for murder, has been convicted of voluntary manslaughter.

The Stewart stucco and cement works at Colorado City, Colo., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The whole plant was valued at $75,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Messer
Baltimore, Md.

Rescued from Death.

ALL SAID SHE COULD NOT LIVE A MONTH.

Now Alive and Well—Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I must praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is wonderful medicine. I suffered 10 years with

Neuralgia and Dyspepsia

and fainting spells. Sometimes I would be almost stiff with cold perspiration. I spent a great deal of money for medical attendance, but I did not get any benefit until my daughter told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I began to take it. I weighed less than 100 lbs, and was

A Picture of Misery

Every one who saw me thought I could not live another month. But I began to improve at once after beginning with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have gradually gained until I am now perfectly cured. I eat well, sleep well, and am in perfect health. I owe all to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Instead of being dead now, I am alive and weigh 142 lbs." MRS. ELIZABETH MESSER, 19 East Barney-st., Baltimore, Md.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial

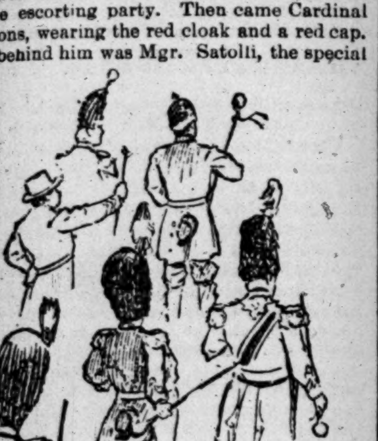
Dedication.

Exposition Buildings Presented by the Columbian Commission to the Nation.

[Continued from first page.]

so at the first Presidential reception and sometimes at the receptions of the President.

While the Diplomatic Corps was being seated John W. Foster, Secretary of State, escorted by Ferd W. Peck, came down the aisle. With him were Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury; John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior; John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General; Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of War; Jerry Rusk, and all the other members of the President's cabinet. Charlie Foster was looking remarkably well, having apparently recovered from the severe indisposition he experienced last winter. He sat down on a seat in the front row, and spread an overcoat over his knees to protect himself from the draft. Then the audience knew that the proceedings were about to begin, and shouts of gratification were heard. William T. Baker was one of the escorting party. Then came Cardinal Gibbons, wearing the red cloak and a red cap. Just behind him was Mgr. Satolli, the special representative of the Pope. He wore a robe ined with purple. The Diplomatic Corps seemed deeply interested in the proceedings going on around them, and were apparently amazed with the magnitude of the building and the immensity of the audience.


A BOUQUET OF DRUM MAJORS.

Procession of Jurists.

Then came W. C. Goudy with the members of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fuller at the head. They were escorted to seats just beyond those occupied by the President's Cabinet, and the audience greeted them with vociferous rounds of applause. Lyman J. Gage came in with John Sherman and sat him down just behind the Supreme Court. In front of Mr. Sherman was ex-President Hayes, who wore in the left lapel of his coat the button of the Loyal Legion. Edwin Walker and James L. High of Chicago brought up the rear of the procession of the Supreme Court.

Senator Calvin S. Brice and his wife came along with the Senators, and just behind them were Senator and Mrs. Cullom with Senator Washburn of Minnesota. Congressman Abner Taylor had charge of this delegation and saw that they were seated in the space allotted to them.

A moment more and Congressman Durborow, escorting a number of Congressmen, found seats in the rear. Among the number were those above-mentioned, Congressman Hitt of Illinois, Congressman Hayes of Iowa, ex-Congressman Dunham, ex-Congressman Payson and ex-Congressman Allen of Michigan, Lew Steward, Dingley of Maine, Mansur of Missouri, and Outhwaite of Ohio.

Gen. Schofield came to his seat in the third row, just behind the Judges of the Supreme Court. Then came the Governors of the various States with their staffs. Some of the Governors were attired in full military uniform, while others were not. All of them participated in the parade day before yesterday.

Gov. Fifer and His Staff.

Illinois came along with Gov. Fifer and his Colonels, twenty in number, and a splendid-looking body of men it was, too. The national colors and the State flag of Illinois came in with the distinguished party. There was not a finer-looking lot of men in all the crowd, either, for many of Gov. Fifer's staff were old soldiers. The Governor led off with Adjutant-General Reece, and just behind him was Col. N. B. Wiggins, who was the color-bearer of Garfield's old regiment and carried the national colors all through the war.

Presently the Congressional delegation spied Congressman Springer down in the audience, and with one accord rose up and shouted to him to come up and join them in the front of the stage. Roswell P. Flower came along with his staff and was cheered over and over again. Just behind him was Gov. McKinley with his Colonels. It seemed now as if the audience was under full sail by this time, and as each delegation was ushered into its seats it was cheered and cheered over and over again, and the funniest part of it all was that the staid old dignified Judges of the Supreme Court and the Senators and the representatives of foreign countries seemed to enjoy the crowd and the proceedings more than many of the younger men. Fuller chatted in the most jolly way with Uncle Jerry Rusk, who for the occasion had laid aside all ideas he had about what should be done with beeves, swine, and sunshine, and was out to have a good time.

Under the leadership of Moses P. Handy the National Commission was ushered into its seats, and at about 2 o'clock and 10 minutes pretty much all of the party that was expected had gotten on to the platform, with the exception of the Vice-President and the notables who were to take part in the exercises. A smooth-looking young usher went over among the members of the Diplomatic Corps distributing souvenir programs and literature of various sorts commemorative of the day. Not one-half of the number could read a word on these documents, but every gentleman rolled them up and filed them away for future reference. Away back in the crowd stood Fred Douglass, his white head towering above everybody in his neighborhood.

Arrival of Vice-President Morton.

A loud cheer went up as George R. Davis walked down the steps with Vice-President Morton, Chauncey Depew, Cardinal Gibbons, and all the distinguished guests who were invited to the platform. H. N. Higinbotham, Mayor Washburne, C. H. Schwab, Charles T. Yerkes, and others of the escort were in attendance upon them. Dr. Depew stood up quite a little time, and looking at the roof of the building, waved his hand as much as to say, "Isn't that a high one?" Then Cardinal Gibbons took a seat over to the left and behind him was Mgr. Satolli. Both gentlemen wore heavy gold chains around their necks, with crosses suspended therefrom, and on Cardinal Gibbons' finger was a huge seal ring. Mayor Washburne took a few hints from Chauncey Depew as to the best way to govern a city. George R. Davis and Milward Adams held a little consultation, while the Vice-President sat himself down in his seat to the right of that set apart for Mr. Davis.

George R. Davis has seen some pretty happy days in his life, because he has made some marked successes in a political way. He has participated and been a victor in many a hard fought political fight, but this was the greatest day that George R. Davis ever experienced and probably will be the most satisfactory one in all his eventful life. He was one of the originators of the World's Fair idea, and to him more than any other single man is due the credit of having made the fights before Congress which resulted in the location of the Fair at Chicago, and of the aid extended by the government in its behalf.

Henry Watterson came down the aisle and was shown to his seat, the audience cheering as loudly as it could. Dr. Depew, so soon as he had given Mayor Washburne a few points on matters and things, sat down by the side of Cardinal Gibbons. Now the air was blowing pretty sharply around the good doctor's ears, and, as they say in the Sunny South, he "shucked" his Fedora hat and drawing from his pocket a little 40 cent silk cap, such as the newsboys sell on the good doctor's railroad trains, put the same on the top of his head, so as to protect himself from the autumnal breezes.

This Does Beat All.

It could truthfully be said that Thomas W. Palmer was at peace with all the world, too, and he and Mr. Higinbotham, the President of the World's Fair, representing both the National Commission and the local authorities, gave each other a hand-shake, as much as to say, "This does beat all."

The ushers and the citizens' Committee of Escort proved to be grand successes in the tasks assigned to them. No delay or difficulty was experienced in getting the guests into the seats set apart for them, and there seemed to be a chair for each and every one entitled to a place upon the platform. Presently the ladies of the Supreme Court and of the families of the Cabinet officers were escorted from the places they had occupied on the floor of the house just in front of the speakers' stand and located just behind the orators on the platform.

Brother Maurelien, General Manager of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, entered the stage with a number of other Catholic educators and took the seats assigned them.

Mrs. Frank Gould, the President of the Woman's Illinois Exposition Board, and the Secretary, Miss Callahan, were among the earliest representatives of the Woman's Board. Taking seats near them were Mrs. Henry M. Shepard and Mrs. Wiles. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, and Mrs. E. J. Bagley of Wisconsin came in among the first of the lady managers. Near them were Mrs. Solomon Thatcher Jr., Mrs. George Dunlop, Miss Francis Dickinson, Mrs. Leander Stone, Mrs. Amy Starkweather of Rhode Island, Mrs. Whiting S. Clark of Iowa, Mrs. William Reed of Maryland, Mrs. Frances B. Clarke of Minnesota, and many other members of the board.

Commissioner P. A. B. Widener, Chairman on the Committee of Ceremonies, and other members of the committee were among the last to take seats. Commissioner V. D. Groner of Virgina, George A. Barbour of Michigan, and Gorton W. Allen of New York were Mr. Widener's associates in representing the commission. Directors Charles Henrotin, J. W. Ellsworth, Charles Wacker, C. T. Yerkes, E. F. Lawrence, and Alexander Revell did the honors for the Board of Directors. Col. E. C. Culp of Kansas, the secretary of the committee, entered with the members.

Shortly afterward came A. T. Goshorn, Director-General of the Philadelphia Centennial. He was escorted to Jackson Park by Director-General Davis. He came to Chicago at the request of Col. Davis.

Men Who Made the Fair.

Walker Fearn came in with the Diplomatic Corps. Frank D. Millet came in a little later with the artists. Among them were Charles Reinhart, J. Alden Weir, E. E. Simmons, E. H. Blashfield, and Kenyon Cox. Designer-in-Chief Atwood came in with Architects George B. Post and Richard M. Hunt of New York, Henry Ives Cobb, S. S. Beman.

The chiefs of the different departments entered in a body. They were F. J. V. Skiff, L. W. Robinson, Willard A. Smith, John W. Collins, John M. Samuels, James Allison, John P. Barrett, F. W. Putnam, and Selim H. Peabody.

All the members of Director of Works Burnham's staff had seats on the stage. Assistant Chief Ernest Graham and M. B. Pickett, Secretary of Work, were followed into seats by W. S. MacHarg, Frederick Sargent, Engineer Nourse, Master of Transportation Holcomb, Chief Accountant Barrington, and others.

National Commissioners J. W. St. Clair of West Virginia, George V. Massey of Delaware, John Boyd Thacher of New York, and James D. Budd of Virginia came in together. Near them were T. B. Bullene of Missouri, Euclid Martin of Kansas, John T. Harris of Virginia, Lyman B. Goff of Rhode Island, L. T. Baxter of Tennessee, H. P. Rucker of North Dakota, Martin Wilkins of Oregon, W. J. Sewell of New Jersey. Henry Lane of Michigan, John Bennett of Kentucky, Francis W. Breed of Massachusetts, R. E. Goodell of Colorado, John T. Dickinson of Texas, A. T. Britton, District of Columbia, A. G. Bullock of Massachusetts, A. M. Cochran of Texas, A. T. Ewing of Illinois, T. E. Garvin of Indiana, C. K. Holliday of Kansas, W. F. King of Iowa, M. L. McDonald of California, Martin Ryan of North Dakota, C. G. Simms of Rhode Island, B. B. Smalley of Vermont, T. M. Waller of Connecticut, C. H. Way of Georgia, R. M. White of New Mexico, and T. L. Williams of Tennessee.

Director of Works D. H. Burnham walked down the stage with a pleased look on his face.

About the last man to join the Congressional delegation was Congressman John Allen of Tupalo, Miss. Comrade Allen is in the midst of an exciting political campaign, being in imminent danger of vacating his seat in favor of a man who is supported by such Republicans as will be allowed to vote in that district and the Farmers' Alliance. He came down the aisle and was immediately recognized, the whole delegation getting up and shaking hands with him. Maj. McClaughry and Lieut. Hartigan came and stood for quite a little time in the aisle looking over the audience.

Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, quietly came on the platform and, after shaking hands with Govs. Flower and Fifer, found a seat in a retired spot.

City Fathers on Time.

The city Aldermen were amongst the early birds and every one of them was accompanied by a large and loyal following of constituents for whom they wanted many more seats than arrangements had been made in the space assigned for distinguished guests, but the city fathers were firm and the constituencies were cared for on the back of the platform. Ex-Congressman Bitly Mason was there, too, with a yachting cap and a party of friends, for all of whom he did not have tickets, but he wanted seats for them just the same. And he persevered until he secured them, along about the time of the first speech.

At 2:20 o'clock George R. Davis took his watch out of his pocket and, opening it, laid it on the speakers' stand to his right. W. L. Tomlins, the leader of the chorus, had a whispered conversation with him, he gave three little taps with a lead pencil for order; a second more and a message was sent over the telephone to the gallery and the great band began playing. While the band was playing Gov. Boies and his daughter, followed by the members of his staff and their ladies, and the State officers of Iowa, came in, a little late but full of glory. About 100 seats were needed for the Governor's party, but he finally accepted eighteen for himself and staff down among his fellow-Governors, the other members of the party being provided for on the platform behind the speakers' stand.

Melody Follows the Baton's Movement.

Finally Theodore Thomas stood up in the gallery which held the thousands of musicians and waved a little stick, an exertion which was only visible to those in the vast assemblage who had provided themselves with field-glasses. A burst of melody, the strains of the "Columbian March," composed by Prof. John K. Paine of Cambridge, floated from the immense band stand. It filled the hall and every voice was still and every ear on the alert to catch the tones of the grand orchestra. The chorus took up the air of the march and grandly rendered the words written to accompany it.

Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of California, arose, and raising his hand brought silence again on the vast throng, which was loudly greeting the opening music and song of the services. Then he offered a fervent prayer, which, together with the full text of the various addresses of the day, will be found elsewhere.

By way of formal introductory Director-General George R. Davis advanced to the front of the platform, being greeted by rounds of applause which came from the main floor, the galleries, visitors, and even the workmen who had perched themselves on the lofty arches. After concluding his own effort and waiting for the applause to ebb away he turned graciously to Mayor Hempstead Washburne, who, after a grand greeting, delivered his own address of welcome and tendered the freedom of the City of Chicago to the present visitors and those to be entertained within the next year.

Applause Greets the Ode.

The dedicatory ode written by Miss Harriet Monroe was next on the program. This ode will be found in full elsewhere with a criticism on its literary merit. Select recitations were read from it by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne of New York, whose splendid elocutionary ability was appreciated by the audience from the beginning, commanding the strictest attention. In a voice which excelled that of any of her predecessors she read the first stanza:

Columbia! on thy brow are dewy flowers
Plucked from wide prairies and from mighty hills.
Lo! toward this day have led the steadfast hours.
Now to thy hope the world its beaker fills.
The old earth hears a song of blessed themes
And lifts her head from a deep couch of dreams.
Her queenly nations, elder-born of Time,
Troop from high thrones to hear,
Clasp thy strong hands, tread with thee paths sublime,
Lovingly bend the ear.
Spain, in the broidered robes of chivalry,
Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes.
Bow to her banner! 'twas the first to rise
Out of the dark for thee.
And England, royal mother, whose right hand
Molds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,
Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand
To bless thy wreathed head;
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.
And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore.
France, the swift-footed, who with thee
Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,
And loved the dark no more.

Applause freely given the text and its splendid delivery did not deter the reader, and she continued on with a powerful reading of the third stanza:

Alone! Alone!
Behind wide walls of sea!
And never a ship has flown
A prisoned world to free.
Fair is the sunny day
On mountain and lake and stream,
Yet wild men starve and slay,
And the young earth lies adream.
Long have the dumb years passed with vacant eyes,
Bearing rich gifts for nations throned afar,
Guarding thy soul inviolate as a star,
Leaving thee safe with God till man grows wise.
At last one patient heart is born
Fearless of ignorance or scorn.
His strong youth wasteth at thy sealed gate—
Kings will not open to the untrod path.
His hope grows sere while all the angels wait,
The prophet bows under the dull world's wrath,
Until a woman fair
As morning lilies are
Brings him a jeweled key—
And lo! a world is free.
Wide swings the portal never touched before,
Strange luring winds blow from an unseen shore.
Towards dreams that cannot fail
He bids the three ships to sail,
While man's new song of hope rings out against the gale.

Sang the Fourth Stanza.

The applause that greeted this stanza lasted until Thomas' orchestra commenced the accompaniment for the singing of the fourth stanza, to music arranged by G. W. Chadwick for the occasion. After the chorus Mrs. Le Moyne continued the reading with voice as fresh and gestures as graceful as at the beginning. The sixth, seventh, and eighth stanzas, and parts of the fourteenth and fifteenth were omitted by the reader, who finished it with the few lines of the next to the last stanza,

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song.
Music unutterably pure and strong
From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies
When the long march of time,
Patient in birth and death, in growth and blight,
Shall lead man up through happy realms of light
Unto his goal sublime.

The last chapter of the ode was also sung by the chorus:

Columbia! Men beheld thee rise
A goddess from the misty sea.
Lady of joy, sent from the skies,
The nations worshiped thee.
Thy brows were flushed with dawn's first light;
By foamy waves with stars bedight
Thy blue robe floated free.

Now let the sun ride high o'erhead,
Driving the day from shore to shore,
His burning tread we do not dread,
For thou art evermore
Lady of love whose smile shall bless,
Whom brave deeds win to tenderness,
Whose tears the lost restore.

Lady of hope thou art. We wait
With courage thy serene command.
Through unknown seas, toward undreamed fate
We ask thy guiding hand.
On! though sails quiver in the gale!—
Thou at the helm, we cannot fail.
On to God's time-veiled strand!

Lady of beauty! thou shalt win
Glory and power and length of days.
The sun and moon shall be thy kin,
The stars shall sing thy praise.
All hail! we bring thee vows most sweet
To strew before thy winged feet.
Now onward be thy ways!

Miss Monroe Gets a Wreath.

So well pleased was the audience with the presentation and recitation of Miss Monroe's ode by Mrs. Le Moyne that resounding applause which failed of suppression for a long time kept Mrs. Le Moyne bowing her acknowledgments. President Palmer on behalf of the ladies of Chicago presented her with a laurel wreath in appreciation of her efforts.

Then he turned and led to the front of the platform Miss Harriet Monroe, the authoress of the ode, and said:

"I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Miss Harriet Monroe, the authoress of the poem, the reading of which you have just heard, and I am also requested to present her a wreath in token of the appreciation of her effort, and if she will remain a minute or two I will go and get it."

President Palmer went after the wreath, while Miss Monroe stood pale and graceful, trembling with emotion at the royal welcome accorded her. With a sweet bow she accepted the wreath brought back by the President and gracefully retired.

Presentation of Medals.

The next act on the program was the presentation by the Director of Works of the master artists of the Exposition and the award to them of special commemorative medals. Addressing President Higinbotham, Director D. H. Burnham said:

In August, 1890, the World's Columbian Exposition was to decide upon a site for this great Exposition. Without hesitation they promptly invited the most eminent of American landscape architects to join them and give advice. The suggestions of these men were approved and adopted. In December it became necessary to select the architects of the buildings. Again the corporation intrusted the work of choosing an expert, and since that time no single important step of the World's Columbian Exposition has been taken without the advice of an expert man. When before has any community so intrusted its interests to its strongest sons? And what are the results? They lie around you. When this day shall stand in the long perspective of the past and your children read the story it will be called an epoch—one of those rare moments which can come only with intervals of centuries. I congratulate the city upon the devotion and generosity of her sons which have made this day possible. I congratulate the company upon the success it has attained by its wise course in suffering its expert advisers to lead it on and in supporting them so nobly with its millions and its perfect faith. I congratulate the old country in the possession of such a populace whose spirit has risen to such an occasion. And I congratulate the world upon the result.

My countrymen, you have freed the arm of the allied arts which until now has been bound since Columbus day, 400 years ago. You have bidden architecture, sculpture, painting, and music be free; and as has ever been the case when after many centuries a community shakes off the sordid chain of its spirit, the allied arts have repaid your devotion and have produced this result.

I now have the honor to present to you the master artists of the Exposition.

Those Who Received Them.

After a response by President Higinbotham the beautiful medals that were to be presented were brought forward on a velvet tray and presented to the following:

Charles F. McKim,
William R. Mead,
John G. Stearne,
Richard Morris Hunt,
Henry Van Brunt,
Louis Sullivan,
W. L. B. Jenney,
Sophia G. Hayden,
Francis D. Millet,
W. J. Edbrooke,
Frederick Law Olmsted,
William Holabird,
Carl Bitter,
Daniel C. French,
H. T. Schladermundt,
Carl Rohl-Smith,
Lorado Taft,
Miss Alice Rideout,
Edward Kemeys,
Henry A. McNeil,
Miss Mary Cassatt,
Gari Melchers,
Robert Reid,
E. H. Blashfield,
Edward C. Potter,
Mrs. Fredk. McMonnies,
Walter Shirlaw,
E. E. Simmons,
Elmer E. Garnsey,
George L. Healy,
Maitland Armstrong,
M. A. Waagen,
Johannes Gelert,
Alexandre Sandier,
Edward C. Shankland,
Rudolph Ulrich,
John W. Alvord,
Theodore Thomas,
W. L. Tomlins,
Stanford White,
Robert S. Peabody,
George B. Post,
S. S. Beman,
Frank M. Howe,
Dankmar Adler,
Francis M. Whitehouse,
Henry Ives Cobb,
Charles B. Atwood,
Daniel H. Burnham,
F. W. Grogan,
Martin Roche,
Philip Martiny,
George W. Maynard,
Theodore Baur,
John J. Boyle,
Miss Enid Yandell,
Olin L. Warner,
James A. Blanckingship,
Frederick McMonnies,
Walter McEwen,
J. Alden Weir,
Charles Reinhart,
A. Phimister Proctor,
John Charles Olmsted,
Henry Sargent Codman,
J. Carroll Beckwith,
Kenyon Cox,
Richard W. Bock,
Louis J. Millet,
C. Y. Turner,
Robert Kraus,
William L. Dodge,
Augustus St. Gaudens,
Frederick Sargent,
William S. MacHarg,
Ernest R. Graham,
J. K. Paine,
G. W. Chadwick,
Harriet Stone Monroe.

During the ceremonies incidental to the presentation of the medals the orchestra and chorus rendered Mendelssohn's "To the Sons of Art," the words being by Schiller.

Cheers for Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was afterwards received amidst great cheers given from every part of the building, round which the word was passed that she was the queen of the forces of the gentler sex, which, in connection with the great Exposition, had accomplished so much in every particular. The dignitaries on the stand paid her the greatest attention, Mr. Depew of New York doffing his silk fortification against drafts on his not too well protected head and relaxing his application of study of his Columbian oration. Mrs. Palmer wore a costume of fawn-colored velvet, with jet trimmings of latest design. She read from her manuscript in low, soft tones, but enthused in her peroration as she spoke of the discovery of woman by the government's search light and wondered what message the government would send to women next.

After President Higinbotham had given the magnificent buildings to President Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission, he in turn gave them to the President of the United States for dedication. Vice-President Morton, representing the President, arose to receive the proud gift and to dedicate the same. The grand assembly recognized him at once. Music burst forth from many bands, and cheers and greetings from 125,000 joyous throats. Men and women stood on chairs and acknowledged the presence of the chief representative of the Government of the United States with waving of handkerchiefs and a strong welcome for the man beloved of the people. As he concluded with his "God bless the United States of America" the cheering was wild, and the effect of the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was almost marred in the beginning.

Watterson Heartily Received.

Henry Watterson, the Kentuckian, whose voice is not less eloquent than the silver tongue of the son of the same State who felt obliged to decline the honor of delivering the dedicatory oration, was next introduced. He could not have received a more hearty reception. Col. Watterson, whose appreciation of the flight of time is keen, "cut" his speech to a certain extent, but it was masterly.

Director-General Davis then declared the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" in order and wanted everybody to join in the choruses. They did, and never before were so many voices lifted in unison and patriotism in the land that stopped the progress of the Genoese mariner's good ship Santa Maria.

There had been some impatience manifested during the earlier part of the proceedings. Thousands of visitors strolled out of the main building and wandered about the grounds. Hunger carried many away, and there were in the crowd faces to which the sight of a tamale or any other national delicacy would have been as grandly satisfactory as was the sight of the rocky shores of San Salvador to Columbus' sailors. They all returned and found the same pretty picture there. But nature, kind all during the day, had toned and colored the picture more.

In a Glorious Sunset.

A bright sun sinking in the west on a day such as Chicago had never seen before threw its failing beams over the magnificent audience and hall, reflecting the strongest of its dying rays on the grand stand, where, mixing with the gold of the military, the bright colors of prelates and diplomates, the flags of the nations, and the great banners of red, white, and blue painted a spectacle that alone was worthy of the vast gathering.

So it was when Chauncey M. Depew was called. He was concluding his grand Columbian oration as the picture grew darker. The prayer of Cardinal Gibbons was said, the thousands bowing in reverence and gratitude that all had been so well.

Beethoven's "In Praise of God" rang out in the fading light and benediction was spoken by the Rev. H. C. McCook of Philadelphia. The echoes of great guns firing the national salute went bounding over the lake, the lagoons, and around the great buildings.

Chicago had honored the deeds of Columbus. The people of this and other nations had joined in the celebration, honoring Chicago by their presence. And, with a pride that is just, Chicago had done full honor to itself—the home of the marvelous enterprise which for a year will commemorate the discovery of the New World.

Director-General Davis said:

"I declare these services closed."

Fifteen minutes later the immense building had been made vacant of the immense audience, and only a few Columbian officers stood on guard under the flag hanging from the lofty arches of the building.

The program, in detail, was as follows:

1. "Columbian March," composed by Prof. John K. Paine of Cambridge.
2. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., of California.
3. Introductory address by the Director-General.
4. Address of welcome and tender of the freedom of the City of Chicago by the Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor.
5. Selected recitations from the dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, music by G. W. Chadwick of Boston; readings by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne of New York.
6. Presentation by the Director of Works of the Master Artists of the Exposition, of the World's Columbian Exposition, and award to them of special commemorative medals.
7. Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling," Haydn.
8. Address, "Work of the Board of Lady Managers," Mrs. Potter Palmer, President.
9. Tender of the buildings on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition by the President thereof to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.
10. Presentation of the buildings by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States for dedication.
11. Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.
12. "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Messiah." Handel.
13. Dedicatory oration, the Hon. Henry Watterson of Louisville, Ky.
14. "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
15. Columbian oration, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York.
16. Prayer by his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.
17. Chorus, "In Praise of God." Beethoven.
18. Benediction, by the Rev. H. C. McCook of Philadelphia.
19. National salute.

MUSIC PLEASING AND EFFECTIVE.

The Numbers Given Were Such as to Produce the Best Results.

At 9:30 o'clock Theodore Thomas rapped the 200 instrumentalists to order and began a rehearsal of all the music contained in the program for the day. The chorus singers had just begun to put in an appearance, the children being the first to come, but by 10 o'clock the entire 5,000 were in their places, and for the next two hours and a half the singing and the instrumental music were the magicians that transformed the long wearisome wait into a time of comparative enjoyment and pleasure. All the choral numbers were rehearsed and then came a wild rush for lunch. Half an hour later the singers and players had returned, but during the next hour musical interest centered in the northern end of the building where the Mexican band, gorgeous in suits of scarlet, gilt, and white, and the Iowa State Band in blue and white alternated in playing national airs. All the music of these splendid bands was received with hand-clapping, but "Yankee Doodle," played by the Mexicans, seemed to arouse the most patriotic feeling in the great crowd, cheers and an unusually hearty round of applause greeting its performance.

The chorus constituted one of the most attractive sights of the great hall. The women and children were all dressed in light colors, and the picture they presented as they sat or stood encompassed by the dark frame made by the somber costumes of the men was a pleasing one. Of the singing of the chorus and the playing of the orchestra and the band words of sincere praise may be spoken. With such vast organizations, and in such a monster hall, only the broadest effects are of value. All delicate gradations of tone, all the niceties of shading and expression, even clearness and distinctness of enunciation and often unanimity of attack, are impossible under such conditions; and all critical judgment as to the musical or artistic merits of work so given must of necessity either be put aside or content itself with mere generalities.

The compositions chosen for yesterday's ceremonies were all of the heavy chorale type—compositions that contain no or few pianissimo passages, and prove satisfactory and effective when given throughout with full power of chorus and orchestra. "The Heavens Are Telling," "The Hallelujah Chorus," Beethoven's "In Praise of God," and the national airs sung yesterday are all of this kind, and the hymn which Prof. Paine introduces at the climax of his march and much of Mr. Chadwick's "Dedication Ode" proved to be of the same variety. The work of the chorus was characterized by an unanimity and precision in attack that was as delightful as it was unexpected. Rarely indeed has such a large company of singers been heard to produce such a full, smooth tone as did the chorus yesterday. It was surprising and spoke in unmistakable terms of the excellent ability as a chorusmaster of Mr. Tomlins.

J. K. Paine's "Columbian March" proved to be a composition well suited to the occasion and purpose for which it was written. It possesses abundant pomposity and grandeur of style, and there is revealed in it a triumphant, joyous spirit that seems to tell of greater inspirational and emotional excitement in the soul of its composer than many of his previous compositions had caused one to think him capable of. It is a work of which a rehearing will be awaited with interest, and it is hoped that another performance of both it and the Chadwick ode will be given soon under conditions more favorable for a better appreciation of their merits.

Only the first and third parts of Mr. Chadwick's ode were performed, the lyrical, more delicate part being wisely omitted. It would have proven entirely ineffective in such a hall. The two parts given but deepened the favorable impression made by a study of the pianoforte and vocal score, and but served to justify the words of high praise of the work expressed in THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago.

INTERIOR DECORATION OF THE HALL.

Lovely Flowers, Oak Sprays, and Gorgeous Flags Used Lavishly.

The decorations of the hall were simple yet in exquisite taste. From each of the twenty-seven immense trusses that rise 200 feet to support the great arched roof hung a United States flag. In the middle of the gallery at the northern end of the building, where the Mexican and the Iowa State Bands were stationed for a time, terra-cotta banners and streamers were pendent from the roof to the gallery floor, and on the front rail of the gallery the Mexican and the United States colors were crossed. The southern end of the building was occupied by the chorus stand. At a point some thirty feet above the main floor was built the platform upon which Mr. Thomas stood, and from this sloped back and to both sides the seats for the players and singers, the higher rows being above the level of the gallery. The front and sides of the stand were painted white and decorated with festoons and wreaths made of immense ropes of oak leaves. Potted plants and clusters of oak leaves were banked along the floor in front.

The great stage on the east side of the building was inclosed, front and sides, by a low, white wall upon which alternate festoons of white and light yellow were fastened with rosettes and ends of the same colors. In front of the stage and between the press seats and the audience was a hedge some five feet high composed of small white chrysanthemums, red salvias, and large yellow chrysanthemums, the flowers being so arranged that the colors were clearly defined. Large vases filled with white, yellow, and pink chrysanthemums and oak leaves stood on the front corners of the rail around the speakers' platform, and a large bunch of the same flowers was brought in as the exercises began and laid on the railing directly in front of the speakers' desk. A silken flag of the Nation's colors was the covering for the desk. The broad aisles of the stage were carpeted with dark red, and along the rear and by the sides of the passage-way that led from the outer entrance of the building to the back of the main aisle (down which all the guests and speakers came) palms, potted plants, flowers, and sprays of oak leaves were banked.

The entire side arch of the roof above the stage was draped with flags. In the middle at the back four large United States flags hung straight, with two flags festooned above them and two below. Between the lower two on a bracket stood an eagle made of white staff, back of which were grouped five small flags. From the trusses on each side of this central decoration hung the two sixty-foot banners of Ferdinand and Isabella—the one to the south being a large green cross on a white field, the letters F and Y each surmounted by a crown in yellow below the arms; the one to the north containing the castle and the lion rampant of their coat of arms.

Flags of all the nations of the world were hung in the spaces between the trusses on both sides of the stage; and from the roof above the middle of the stage two lines of flags, among which those of the North and South American countries predominated, stretched down to the points where the side railings intersected the gallery.

There was displayed for the first time on a near-by arch the official banner of the World's Columbian Exposition. It is triangular in form, divided evenly at the staff. One-half the ground is blue, signalizing Lake Michinan; the other half white, suggestive of the Exposition buildings. The fringe is of dark gold, which, with the white, makes the colors of Isabella. In the tassel is a dark red stand, at once a crimson of Ferdinand and of Columbus, and the terra-cotta of Chicago, which, with the white, makes the new municipal color combination. Evenly divided in the field near the staff is an oak wreath, the oak being the characteristic foliage of America in architecture. The form of the wreath is the triumphant laurel, expressive of the achievement of the Exposition. Inclosed within it is a quatrefoil composed of four gothic "C's," intertwined at the ends, the initials of Cyclus-Christopher-Columbus and Chicago. The oval of the "C's" is expressive of the Romanesque characteristic of the World's Fair buildings, the four "C's" representing the quadricentennial of the discovery of America.

HOW THE LUNCHES WERE SERVED.

Immense Quantities of Food Consumed by the Hungry Thousands.

When Vice-President Morton, the members of the Supreme Bench, the Diplomatic Corps, and the distinguished people who were the guests of the Commission and the Directory arived at the Manufactures Building they were in a happy condition to relish a lunch, and they found one that was most palatable awaiting them. The menu was not elaborate, but it answered the purpose.

The tables were spread in the gallery on the east side of the building, at the rear of the guests' stand. This gallery is 1,700 feet long and 43 feet wide, and ten tables 40 feet long and 6 feet wide were spread on either side of the temporary bridge which led to the platform. This little bridge was profusely set with palms and growing vegetation and the west side of the gallery was also decorated in this manner. The tables were spread in damask linen, and beauty was added to each by a row of flowers extending in the center from one end to the other. A pansy was placed at the side of each cover and the display was as perfect as if it had been in the dining-room of any of the leading down-town hostelries. The menu consisted of sandwiches made of assorted meats, chicken salad, coffee, charlottes, and wine jelly.

As the guests came up the stairways they were assigned their places by Mr. Werner, who superintended the serving of the lunch. Vice-President Morton and the Cabinet officers and some of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were assigned to the tables at the right of the bridge, while the members of the Supreme Bench, and the other distinguished guests were served from the other side. There was little or no confusion and the lunch was most heartily relished. After these visitors had been served the local officials and others, including the members of the City Council, received attention.

The lunch was served promptly, and it required 120 colored waiters to do the work and half a dozen cooks to make the coffee. The kitchens were at the north and south ends of the tables. There were about 4,500 people served altogether and the tables were not cleared away until 3 o'clock. One hundred and fifty gallons of coffee, 120 gallons of chicken salad, 9,000 sandwiches, 300 pounds of cake, eighty wine jellies, and eighty charlottes were provided.

Just south of the kitchen 1,500 children, who participated in the chorus, were served with lunch. At the request of the musical director, this spread was much less elaborate than that served in the central portion of the gallery. This was not because the little people did not deserve as palatable a menu as the distinguished people, but because it was not the intention to allow them to injure their voices. Their bill of fare consisted of one roll, one sandwich, a glass of milk, and a banana. They had lots of fun at lunch and their actions indicated their lightness of heart.

Sixty Thousand People Fed.

Over in the Electrical Building, which stands directly west of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts, a most imposing sight was seen between 11 and 3 o'clock. Every one who desired was served with a nice lunch. The adult members of the chorus were served here. Sixty thousand people improved the opportunities, and for a portion of the time every plate at the long rows of tables was occupied. There were five and one-half acres of tables, or a mile and a half of table space. There were sixteen of these tables arranged in rows from east to west. Between the tables were temporary kitchens, which were screened with canvas, the guests being served from the inside. The bill of fare consisted of ham sandwiches, coffee, milk, and doughnuts. It was served promptly and neatly, and those who improved the opportunity spoke of it in the highest praise.

To feed this vast body of people it required eight tons of ham for the sandwiches, 3,000 pounds of coffee, and 240,000 doughnuts. It took 600 waiters and cooks. The waiters were girls, and there were 350 of them in all. The rest were colored men who officiated as cooks and in the preparation of the food. One hundred and twenty of the girls were from the County Normal School at Englewood, and they rendered excellent service. The food was all prepared the night before with the exception of making the coffee and providing the milk.

Both the lunch to the distinguished guests and the one served to the people in the Electrical Building were furnished by A. S. Gage of the Wellington Hotel and Fred Harvey of the Santa Fé route. They received much praise from the directory as well as from other prominent Chicagoans for the manner in which they performed their duties. George French superintended the service in the Electrical Building and Mr. Werner in the main hall.

COMPOSITION OF THE GRAND CHORUS.

Names of the Societies and Numbers Detailed from Each.

The musical societies and choirs of Chicago and its suburbs who contributed a part or all of their membership to form the great chorus that furnished the vocal music for yesterday's exercises are the following:

German Societies.	Voices.
Blue Island Liederkranz	16
Concordia Männerchor	30
Frohsinn Liedertafel	20
German-American World's Fair Chorus	500
Gesangverein Harmonie	47
Gross Park Liederkranz	24
Harmonia Männerchor	40
Harngari Sängerbund	40
Humboldt Sänger Club	40
Junger Männerchor	27
Kreutzer Quartet	12
Liederkranz Eintracht	250
Liedertafel Vorwärts	67
Nord Chicago Liederkranz	55
Orpheus Männerchor	200
Schiller Liedertafel	46
Sennefelder Liederkranz	202
Teutonia Männerchor	66
American Societies and Choirs.	**Voices.**
Apollo Club	550
Æolian Musical Society	40
Calumet Church Choir	26
Chicago Choral Society	45
Christ Church Choir, Woodlawn Park	13
Children's Classes	1,290
Englewood Festival Club	60
Epiphany Vested Choir	40
First United Presbyterian Church Choir	13
First Congregational Choral Union	75
Grace Episcopal Church Choir	75
Grace Church Choir, Oak Park	10
Hatton Club, Kenosha, Wis	70
Holy Cross Church Choir	7
Northwestern University Choral Association	60
St. Andrew's Choir	45
St. Paul's Church Choir	30
St. Paul's Choir Association	44
St. Mark's Vested Choir	40
St. Bartholomew's Choir	29
St. James' Church Choir	70
Town of Lake Choral Union	174
Union Park Choral Society	32
World's Fair Auxiliary Chorus	1,050
Total	5,570

TRAVELED ON THE ANDY JOHNSON.

Distinguished People Come from the Fair Grounds on Board the Cutter.

Collector of the Port John M. Clark brought back from Jackson Park on the revenue cutter Andy Johnson Secretary of State Foster, Secretary Tracy, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Attorney-General Miller, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, Secretary of the Treasury Foster, Mrs. Foster and daughter, Minister Lincoln, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Noble, George M. Pullman, Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. John A. Logan, Admiral Belknap, Surgeon-General Hamilton, Maj. Brackett, Maj. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. William McCormick, and others. The same party, with the exception of Mr. Wanamaker, was taken out on the lake on the Andy Johnson in the evening to see the fireworks at Lincoln Park.

WHAT THEY WOULD USE IT FOR.

Remarks Made by People While Waiting in the Big Manufactures Building.

Some of the remarks made by the people in the Manufactures Building while waiting for the ceremonies to begin were rather funny to listen to.

"What a splendid market it would make for South Water street," said one who was evidently a merchant of that busy locality.

"The finest place in the world for a prize-fight," commented one who could easily be seen to have pugilistic tendencies.

"It would make an elegant theater," was the thought expressed by one who was undoubtedly an actor.

"Yes, or a score of theaters," agreed his friend, probably a theatrical manager.

"What a hall for a grand revival," piously remarked an elderly woman who was evidently a good church member.

"Just the place for the horse races in the winter time if they stop Garfield Park." This conclusion was reached by a sport.

A man whose appearance indicated that he was a preacher of the gospel said: "This would make the finest Congregational Church in the world for Dr. Talmage."

"How old man Barnum would have been delighted with an opportunity to get his circus on that floor," was another remark.

A young fellow, who it was easy to see was fond of bicycling, said: "Of all places on earth for a grand bicycle tournament this is it."

So remarks continued to be made on every side, and one elderly man sagely added: "For the purpose for which it is intended, as a temple erected to do honor to man's inventive power and industry, it is best fitted."

ONLY TOLERATED IN NEW YORK.

Gothamites Practically Ignore Columbus Day—Brooklyn's Great Celebration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The observance of Columbus day was not general in this city. All city and government buildings were closed. Around the postoffice there was a Sunday look, and the corridor after midday was largely in the possession of the tramps. Below Canal street there was a general cession of business after midday in the dry goods districts, although at a busy season. Many of the wholesale houses were closed while others kept half open. In many of these the employés were given their holiday after 12 o'clock. The banks and exchanges, except the Cotton and Produce Exchanges, were closed, and by 11 o'clock Wall street and neighborhood were deserted. The Equitable, Mills, Drexels, and Washington buildings on Broadway were closed, but a number of the other large office buildings kept open all day. Lawyers as a rule remained in their offices and transacted business. Above Fourteenth street there was scarcely any observance of the holiday at all except the flying of flags. All the large shops on Fourteenth, Sixth avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third street were open and doing a large business. An army of shoppers invaded these streets all day. The theaters gave matinees. As a holiday Columbus day was not a great success here. It was merely tolerated, not observed.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Brooklyn's celebration of Columbus day was second only to Chicago's. Its chief feature was a great parade—the greatest ever seen in the City of Churches. The reviewing stand held 10,000 people. Grover Cleveland shared with Mayor Boody the chief honors, and prior to the parade was given a reception at the Montauk club. The procession included United States infantry and marines, 10,000 school-children, militia, police and fire departments, and many civic societies. At noon salutes were fired by the United States, French, Italian, and Spanish men-of-war in the harbor and in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. After the parade the handsome soldiers' and sailors' memorial arch at the entrance to Prospect Park was dedicated. Mayor Boody presided and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered the address. The arch was projected in 1886, when Seth Low was Mayor, and cost $100,000. In the evening an elaborate fireworks display was given on Reservoir Hill, and at the Academy of Music Columbus memorial services were held, Bishop McDonnell presiding and Richard Malcolm Johnston of Baltimore, Md., delivering the principal address. Other minor celebrations were held.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Twenty-five thousand Catholic citizens marched past the brilliantly illuminated Cardinal's residence in the Columbus procession tonight. It was the largest torchlight parade ever seen in Baltimore. Every priest in the city rode in a carriage, every parish was represented by a float illustrating some event in the history of the church or in the career of Columbus. The chimes of St. Vincent's and the bells of all the churches rang as the procession started. The Cardinal's residence on Charles avenue was draped with the stars and stripes, the papal colors and the French, German, Spanish, and Irish flags. Bouquets of incandescent electric lights gleamed from every window and encircled the doorway.

TWELVE KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Many Also Wounded by the Bursting of a Gaspipe Filled with Gunpowder.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 21.—During the fireworks exhibition tonight a six-inch gaspipe loaded with gunpowder exploded, killing twelve people and wounding many others.

MRS. HARRISON HAS SLIGHTLY RALLIED.

Her Great Vitality Asserts Itself—Danger of Another Complication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Another partial reaction is apparent in Mrs. Harrison's condition, and her great vitality has again asserted itself and enabled her to rally from the extreme prostration of last night. This evening her physician reports her as somewhat stronger, with the prospects of passing a restful and quiet night. This information the doctor conveyed to a reporter who saw him after he had made his last call for the day, and he then said that he did not expect to visit the White House again before morning. While unable to say at what hour Mrs. Harrison's condition might take another unfavorable turn, the doctor did not believe there was any danger of such a change tonight. The wakeful and nervous condition of the patient during the hours of last night had brought on extreme exhaustion, and it was probably due to this fact that she had considerable natural sleep today. This, coupled with the fact that she took her usual amount of nourishment, is the cause of the improved condition of the patient. Mrs. Harrison's cough is giving her much trouble, and produces periods of great weakness, especially when it comes on in paroxysms. The paroxysms are liable to occur at any time, and the results are always looked forward to with dread. The violent exertion therefrom sometimes prevents the retention of nourishment upon the stomach. Combined with the disease which is gradually sapping her life away is the aftermath of nervous prostration, further complicated by the constant danger of a gathering of watery matter in the chest cavity. If this complication occurs again death might ensue in a few hours.

At 12:30 Mrs. Harrison was sleeping quietly. She had a slight nervous attack an hour previously from which, however, she speedily recovered.

The First Volunteer of the War.

The first volunteer of the civil war is Gen. E. C. Williams of Chapman, Union Township, Snyder County, Pa. His claims cannot be doubted, as the records prove him to be the first. He is also a hero of the Mexican war, and helped suppress the Philadelphia riots of 1844. When the calls for troops of the late war was made, Gov. Curtin ordered Williams to raise a force for the service, and in a short time had Camp Curtin fully officered and men for duty responded rapidly. His date of enlistment shows that he was the first volunteer of the war. The General's record is "first volunteer mustered in the United States service in the late war the 15th day of April, 1861, in the Executive Chamber at Harrisburg, Pa., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., by Capt. S. G. Simmons, United States of America, in the presence of Gov. Curtin and all the heads of departments." He was mustered over two days before the Logan Guards or any of the first five companies. He is Postmaster at Chapman, and has held the office for twenty years. He is in the 73d year of his age.—*Snyder (Pa.) Tribune.*

A Brute Only at Home.

"Your husband," said one lady to another, "is very gruff and impolite, and never says a kind word to you. I wonder how you put up with him."

"O, you musn't be too hard upon him," said the gentle wife; "he is not always that way. You should hear him speak in prayer meeting."—*New York Press.*

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately
and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

SEEN FROM THE SKY.

HOW THE WHITE CITY LOOKED TO A MAN IN A BALLOON.

The Great Manufactures Building Loomed Up Like a Giant Among the Other Structures, and the People and Carriages Glided Along in Streams—Marvels Achieved in the Way of Transportation —A Thriving Business Done by Omnibuses at the Termini of Railways.

A view from the clouds of Jackson Park with its thousands of visitors yesterday was enjoyed by but two persons, the aeronaut who guided the immense gas balloon "Grover Cleveland" and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. Every coigne of vantage on the earth was occupied by tens of thousands of human beings all intent upon seing all the features in connection with the military display and dedicatory exercises. Among the clouds was plenty of room; no one stepped on your toes; no one jammed your new fall hat into a shapeless ruin about your ears; no officer ordered you to stand back. There was room to go, if not where you chose, at least wherever the wind listed, and not a soul to say you nay.

It was nearly 5 p. m. before Prof. Emil J. Jorgensen was ready to start on his trip, and hundreds of people attracted by the rising globe of silk as it filled with gas stood around the ground at Fifty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, and gave advice in a most amateurish fashion. When everything was in readiness the weights which held the swaying, tugging monster were removed and the balloon shot straight as an arrow toward the heavens for full 1,000 feet. At this point it remained stationary, seemingly to give the voyagers an opportunity to admire the picture below—a picture combining the faithfulnes of Meissonier as to minuteness of detail with the most weird of Whistler's creations.

Like Carving in Ivory.

The western sky was a blaze of sunset glory. The round, red disk of the October sun was sinking behind the edge of the gray prairie. The light, fleecy evening clouds were touched with setting of gold which reflected the radiance over the bare prairies and transformed them into a fairyland. The golden light touched a million points in the smoky city and changed its familiar work-a-day look to a monster palace of diamonds. Apparently under foot lay the "white city" of the World's Fair, the outlines of each building as distinct and clear as a Chinese carving of ivory. The great building where the greatest men of the land were gathered to do homage to the most magnificent achievement of their country outdid its companions in point of magnitude. Vast as are the other structures the great Manufactures Building stood out among them a veritable giant. The rays of the evening sun struck the windows and changed them to shining points. The whole was a creation of the genii of the lamp and ring—a palance of light with a girdle of blazing jewels—a fit reception place for the pick of American manhood. Among the buildings ran the roads, narrow ribbons of yellow, winding in and out, twisting and turning, now lost to sight, now shining with a dull glow.

Along the narrow lines were shifting masses of black which from close scrutiny proved to be human beings. Singly they were insignificant as are the ants under one's feet. En masse they moved along as smoothly and quietly as seaweed on an outgoing tide. Long slim lines of carriages moved through the crowds and along the streets. Through the gates of the grounds the crowd poured out, a line without beginning and without end.

Slowly the people faded into the dark of the twilight. They were the first to become lost to view, then the carriages and the cars faded away. The great buildings were silently and insidiously wrapped in the pall of smoke which came floating over them on the evening breeze. The whole earth seemingly dissolved and ceased to exist. The night wind came in faint puffs to the high air.

A Thrilling Descent.

The balloon had drifted toward the lake. The aeronaut then seized the valve rope and opened the two-foot valve at the top. Slowly and imperceptibly at first the balloon began to sink. Still the aeronaut held the valve open. Faster and faster the monster dropped until the earth appeared to be rushing up like a limited express train. Suddenly and without warning the car struck the ground. The aeronaut, reporter, and the contents of the basket were piled up in grand confusion. The balloon made a rebound into the air of about fifty feet. The aeronaut still gripped the valve rope for dear life. Once more the balloon struck the earth in the midst of an apple orchard. The owner of the orchard and his neighbors for four blocks around came rushing out hatless and coatless to pick up the remains. The occupants of the car slowly disentangled themselves from the mass of tangled ropes and oiled silk and climbed out of the car. The total damage amounted to a broken bottle of beer and a two-foot hole in the side of the balloon.

Prof. Jorgensen will make trips every day during the coming two weeks and will take up any one who wishes to accompany him. He guarantees to make the landing more smoothly than in the case of yesterday.

CROWDS HANDLED BY THE RAILWAYS

The Cable and Elevated Lines Achieved Marvels in the Way of Transportation.

State street's cable, the South Side Alley Elevated road, and the numerous lines of cross-town cars yesterday struggled from early morning until dusk to master the mighty problem of transportation to the Fair grounds. Thursday's parade had only whetted the people's appetite for more excitement, as was evidenced by the continuous stream that flooded sidewalk, street, and car in the vain endeavor to "get there soon."

Prudent ones who started early found their neighbors also on the way betimes. The result was that the crush was anticipated, that was all.

The military procession down Michigan avenue was only one of many yesterday. State street was one mighty parade of civilians. On Fifty-fifth street, Forty-fifth street, and Sixty-first street were long black lines that in size put to shame the civic parade of Thursday.

The elevated road officials were confronted all day with the physical law that matter occupies space. From engine to guard chains on the rear platform of the last car the trains were filled. Those riding on the elevated possessed one advantage. From Thirty-ninth street south to Fifty-fifth street the line parallels Grand boulevard, and from the car windows the passengers had a splendid panoramic view of the military parade as it marched through the masses packing the sidewalks on either side. At Fiftieth street the passengers had another treat. Away in the distance loomed up the Manufactures Building's long expanse of roof. At one side flashed under the sun's rays the dome of the Administration Building, while in the near foreground was the green of the park and the swarming crowds like an army of black ants on the march, relieved here and there by the bright squads of the military, the uniforms of the mounted park police, or the occasional flashing past of a member of the army bicycle corps.

The elevated road deposited its passengers at Fifty-fifth street. Both here and at the stations at Forty-fifth and Fiftieth streets broad wooden staircases fully fifteen feet wide had been erected to serve as additional entrances and exits. Trains of five cars each at intervals of four minutes were run all day. To make the road even more efficient the empty trains returning to the city received orders to run express from Thirty-ninth street to Congress.

At Fifty-fifth street or Garfield boulevard it was that the State street cable also set down its passengers, and the two streams of transportation, the one from the State street cable and the other from the elevated road, mingled, and together swept eastward toward the Washington Park common and Midway Plaisance.

Numerous omnibus lines stood ready to carry passengers the remaining distance for 25 cents. Most of the people preferred to walk, but there were more than enough to fill the vehicles, and it was not a great while before the 'bus conductors scratched the two, put a goose egg after the five, and announced that the fare was "only half a dollar." These conveyances only went as far as the Michigan Central tracks.

On State street the cable cars came down so full that below Twelfth street there was hardly room to insert a knife blade between the serried ranks, clinging by hands and nails to the sides—any way to stay on. Nobody could board a car below Twelfth street of course, and thousands who had come from the West Side, after waiting for hours in hopes that the crush would abate, were obliged to either walk to Jackson Park or return home. It must be said that the cable line did its utmost to accommodate the people; the cars were run as close together as safety would permit and the management at the terminals was so efficient that there was no delay.

The crowd was good-natured through it all nevertheless, and, though hundreds who had walked miles to get a view of the parade were compelled to turn back for lack of transportation, they did not blame the railroad companies.

The elevated road guards had received orders not to allow any passengers on the platforms. It was soon found to be impossible to enforce this order, and the platforms were packed to the no slight danger of the individuals who stood between the cars while going around a curve.

Many people went to Jackson Park in the morning yesterday with the intention of remaining there all day and in the evening witnessing the fireworks and celebration on the common at Washington Park.

VEHICLES IN LINE.

Hansoms, Hacks, Carriages, Go-Carts, Buggies, and Express Wagons Used.

The vehicular transit to the dedicatory exercises, and points of vantage for the observation of the military parade, was characteristic of all of Chicago's undertakings—perfect in detail and operation. Not a break occurred to mar the occasion or make the heart sad. Wheels commenced to move at 8 a. m., and all sorts of vehicles were employed in the transit.

The evident idea first was to obtain points of vantage to observe the movements of the military parade; later, to reach the grounds for the dedicatory exercises proper.

The rush in transit was characteristic of that of the day before, and the list of the vehicles employed was exhausted.

Hansoms, hacks, 'busses, carriages, phaetons, buggies, carts, go-carts, English carts, and light spring wagons were all on the move.

Bicycles also cut a prominent figure during the early hours of the morning.

Nearly all vehicles that moved in advance of the pageant of cavalry, statesmen, and diplomats were decorated with the Stars and Stripes.

Private carriages were numberless. Coachmen in livery and coats of arms were a characteristic of the turnout. The one occupied by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, was a striking example. It was burnished so that it shown like the sparkling stars.

Hacks were employed in the transit of the city's visitors.

All day long, it may be said, the vehicular transit continued.

In the afternoon and evening citizens of the city and visitors drove, or were driven, to Washington, Garfield, and Lincoln Parks to witness the display of fireworks—the culmination of the formal dedicatory exercises.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAINS.

The Multitude Handled Promptly, Though People Were Packed Like Sardines.

Before 7 o'clock 500 policemen were taken to Hyde Park by the Illinois Central and distributed throughout the district—Fifty-fifth to Sixty-fifth street.

At 9:30 the first special train of Pullman coaches occupied by lady guests to the World's Fair was started. It was followed in rapid succession by nine other trains.

At 9:30 Gov. Bulkeley's special of six cars was run out, and several other specials were started within an hour or two after that.

All of these trains were loaded with people who had some connection with the ceremonies.

The service for the public began about 6 o'clock, and between that hour and 8 p. m. 425 trains were run to the ground.

A five minute train service was instituted between Van Buren street and Jackson Park, which involved 244 extra trains. Extra ticket agents, police, and collectors were employed to the number of several hundred.

The rush began on this service before 7 o'clock. By 8 o'clock the trains were carrying as many passengers as the coaches could seat. Half an hour later they were crowded, and by 10 o'clock they were packed like sardine boxes.

At that time 10,000 people were in the station at the foot of Lake street. As many more were on the streets outside. As fast as a train was backed in a mighty crush forward was made, which landed more than enough in the cars to comfortaby fill two trains. Women were included in this crush, of course, but there were many who could not get aboard the train until a baggagemaster improvised a way. He caused a baggage-truck to be pushed through the crowd alongside of each car. Women got on top of this and climbed through the windows.

At Van Buren street the special trains, which made no stop until Fifty-seventh street was reached, were started inside of a paling eight feet high. The gates leading into it were narrow, and they were choked with people by 9 o'clock. Over 5,000 were collected half an hour later, and their struggles to reach the cars could not be restrained by the large force of ticket-takers and special police on duty. Many got aboard minus hats and with torn clothing. When the rush was at its height men and boys climbed over the paling and, stimulated by their success, a number of women followed their example. Within one minute after the trains backed in they were started out with passengers on the roof of the cars, on the engine tender, and on the platforms in such numbers that the trainmen were compelled to stand on the stringers at the side of the cars.

Nine-tenths of the passengers were picked up at either Van Buren or Lake for the reason that those trains that stopped at stations on the line were so densely crowded that the strongest man could not force his way in.

Tens of thousands of people were brought in from stations south of the World's Fair grounds. The empty trains came down-town. People at stations between Twenty-second and Forty-third streets boarded them, rode to Lake or Van Buren streets, and returned to the grounds without leaving their seats. All trains were stopped at Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-third streets, except the express trains, which were run upon the switch at Fifty-first street. When the stop was made at these crossings people piled off and hurried across the tracks.

From 8 to 12 a. m. policemen were on duty at each crossing.

The system adopted by the Illinois Central required every train, whether suburban or through passenger, to slow up, and if a train was standing at one of the crossings to come to a full stop 200 feet away.

The rush continued until about 12 o'clock, up to which time the company estimated they had carried 60,000 persons to the grounds. These figures did not include the regular suburban business, which they thought would swell the number ten or twenty thousand more.

The Cottage Grove avenue cable cars began to feel the jam by 8 o'clock. By 9 o'clock every train was carrying one-third more people than could ordinarily be accommodated. Trains consisted of two cars and grip, and they were run at one minute intervals. As in the case of the Illinois Central, a vast majority of the passengers, in fact all but a small fraction of them, boarded the cars at points north of Harrison street. Further south it would have been impossible for a cat to find room on the steps.

At Thirty-ninth street the cars collected rapidly and there was a delay here of from five to ten minutes, but as soon as Oakwood boulevard was cleared the trains ran more rapidly. Probably four-fifths of the early passengers left the cars when Washington Park was reached and walked over to see the procession. Between 10 o'clock and 11:30 train after train came down Fifty-fifth street half empty. After that hour people who had been watching the military began to board them again.

Lake avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets was guarded by twenty-four policemen under command of a Lieutenant and two Sergeants. Six of the men were located at Cable court and six at the other turn at Fifty-fifth street. They directed the crowd not to jump off the cars while they were turning and when once off made them move away rapidly.

On Lake avenue there was a smaller collection of cars than is seen ordinarily. They were moved out promptly. In fact the delay at this point was not so much as usual.

While the procession was crossing the line the Oakwood cars, which were thus cut off, were run around the Hyde Park loop.

At 1 o'clock the homeward journey began. The Illinois Central trains were first to feel the movement. Half an hour later it had swollen to such proportions that the cable cars as well as the trains were as crowded as they had been two hours earlier. By 3 o'clock the rush to get down-town was at its height. Thousands of people were massed around the three World's Fair stations, and every train which drew up was packed in a moment. Some one told the crowd at Fifty-seventh street that seats could be had on the express trains by boarding them on the loop. A great crowd flocked over to Washington avenue and further west and filled every train before it was ready to move out.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock the scenes of the morning were repeated at Fifty-seventh street and on Lake avenue.

The police force at both points was increased, but the officers could not prevent hundreds of people risking their lives by jumping on trains in motion.

Women were as daring in this as men. One young woman climbed on the pilot of an engine, but she didn't stay there.

After 5 o'clock the crowds around the depots and the cable loop thinned out rapidly. A little after 6 the police were taken away from the crossings. Scarcely a handful of people were left by 7 and by 7:30 the whole region around the Fair grounds showed no sign of the vast crowds which had occupied the sidewalks, streets, and vacant spaces all day.

The Illinois Central took most of its special trains off shortly after 7, but a fresh strain was put on the Cottage Grove cable lines in the evening by the throngs drawn to the fireworks. At the City railway offices last night it was said the Cottage Grove avenue line had carried an average of 10,000 persons an hour. C. J. McPherson of the Illinois Central believed that at least 100,000 persons were taken away from the grounds, without including regular suburban passengers.

"A crowd as great as has been here today was never before seen in this vicinity," said a man who watched the railway and cable-car stations all day. "The railroad and street-car people were prepared for a rush, but nothing like what occurred. At 2 o'clock this afternoon it looked as though the crowd could not be taken away by 11 o'clock. The rapidity with which the people were moved has astonished even the railway people."

WOMAN'S SPECIAL TRAIN CROWDED.

And at Twenty-second Street There Were More Passengers Specially Invited.

A train composed of ten Wagner cars was arranged for the transportation of the Board of Lady Managers and such guests as they saw fit to invite. It was to leave the Illinois Central shed at 9:30 and make one stop, Twenty-second street, and go thence direct to the Manufactures Building. A part of the program consisted of a visit to a number of buildings at the park in advance of the exercises. The train left the shed late. It was packed almost to its full capacity at that hour.

At the Twenty-second Street Station were about 150 people holding tickets for this special train, and they disdained to take any yellow coach everyday suburban train. The several trainmen informed the waiting 150 that there was no room on the train and that another would be along ten minutes later. This did not satisfy the invited, most of whom were women from South Park, Prairie, Calumet, and Michigan avenues. They had arranged themselves for a parlor car trip. Many of them heroically boarded the train and rode from the station to the dedication building on the platforms.

When the train reached Jackson Park Station a number of passengers jumped to the depot platform notwithstanding the call of the trainmen that the train was not to stop at that point. A slow semicircle was made and entrance was made to the grounds from the south end of the park, landing the passengers within two hundred feet of the building. No one met the invited guests on the train and many were forced to get their information from policemen, laborers, the soldiery, and stout-lunged boys who were putting themselves in everybody's way with "programs only 25 cents."

The Lady Managers were not to blame for this poor arrangement. They made the best of it and visited the Woman's Building and other points.

It was expected that the special train on its return would bring back only such as were entitled to the privilege, but those who saw that exodus from Jackson Park from 3 o'clock until sunset will understand how it was that no special trains were possible.

HOW THE CROWDS WERE HANDLED.

Ample Transportation Provided for Sightseers—Accidents Were Few.

All apprehensions of a disappointment in the handling of people attending the World's Fair next year were allayed yesterday, and no one need fear any inability of Chicago's wheels to transport any crowd that may arrive.

The transportation of the crowd to and from Jackson Park was the biggest thing of the kind ever undertaken in Chicago, and was accomplished satisfactorily to every fair-minded person who went to the dedicatory ceremonies. Not hundreds, or thousands, but tens of thousands, went out and came back. The day passed with fewer accidents than many ordinary days of the year. Some went out on the cable cars and came back by the steam cars; thousands took the L road, and walked over from Fifty-ninth street; other thousands went out in carriages, cabs, omnibuses, and every style of vehicle known to this generation, and some walked. Bicycles formed an important factor in the transportation.

Extra facilities were furnished by the Illinois Central, the South Side cable line, and the Alley "L," while the Northern Pacific carried many people from the West Side. Soon after daylight the cable and other lines commenced to feel the pressure, and as early as 6:30 o'clock began the extra work of the day. By 7:30 the crowd was moving, and at 8:30 every inch of available space in any sort of vehicle was occupied, and not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon did this pressure lessen. The Illinois Central ran trains every five minutes, occupying four tracks, and using every available engine and coach in the service. At Van Buren street the trains were run into an inclosure guarded at either end by huge gates, opened only for the entrance and departure of trains. The passenger gate was on the west side. As fast as the crowd filed through the gates a train would be filled and whisked away, and thus it went for hours.

All along Wabash avenue stood crowds awaiting the down-coming cars, already filled by those who paid double fare for seats. Men, women, and children hung on to every available spot, and many men and boys climbed to the roofs. Congress street, from Wabash to State, was thronged with people awaiting a chance to climb the steps to the Alley L station. The crowds massed on the depot platforms, not only at Congress street, but all along the line, and only the warning cries and industrious efforts of the platform and train guards prevented disaster. The State street cars were all filled and the Sixty-first street cross-town line transported a large crowd over to the grounds. Streams of carriages moved south on all the streets leading to the park.

Reached the Park Early.

Long before the distinguished guests had arisen the public knocked at the gates of Jackson Park for admission. The people realized that their chances for seats in Manufactures Hall depended on the order of their arrival. Hundreds tumbled out of bed and made their way to the scene early in the morning.

At 7 o'clock they commenced to arrive and by 8 o'clock the procession of ticket holders was streaming through the gates. With the early comers were the men who obtained extra tickets by one way or another, and during the forenoon they offered to the crowd their tickets, many of which were disposed of at as high a price as $5 each. Fields were transformed into temporary stables, which soon filled with carriages and buggies. Fakers and venders of all sorts of Columbian badges, souvenirs, and other wares arrived early and plied their trade from morn till night. Five hundred policemen, under Inspector Hunt, handled the crowds at the various entrances.

Many of the arrivals at the grounds were not ticket holders. They came to see the crowd. Families camped on the sidewalks and watched the passers-by. The majority of people outside the park went out to see the parade. They gathered on each side of Fifty-ninth street. Each tree held from three to half a dozen boys and men, and the women perched on dry-goods boxes, house tops, and observation stands.

The return procession began before all the people had reached the grounds, and by 2 o'clock the trains were as crowded one way as the other. When the order to throw open the gates was announced at 3 o'clock the two streams met. The greater number centralized in the neighborhood of the depot at Fifty-ninth street, taking the steam and cable cars at that point. But at Sixtieth street every inch of space was filled by people waiting the arrival of trains, and at Fifty-seventh street another crowd waited. Many persons boarded the south-bound trains, so that by the time they arrived at Sixtieth street to turn back the cars were full.

The cable trains were packed to the roof, thousands walked across to the Alley L, and carriages for down-town were scarce at $5.

At the Fifty-seventh street crossing the efforts of the police averted casualties and fatalities. Women attempted to board fast-moving trains. Men, women, and children insisted on running across in front of approaching engines, and many seemed to lose their heads completely among the trains. But only one accident occurred at this point.

STEAMERS WERE KEPT BUSY, TOO.

The Water Route to Jackson Park a Popular One—Passengers Deceived.

The route to the World's Fair grounds by water was a favorite one all day. The weather made the trip an ideal one. From the Exposition grounds to Lake View it was a panorama of beauty and of motion. Never before did the Lake Front excursion boats do such a thriving business. Many of the so-called monopoly boats sailed under false pretenses and defrauded their passengers. They had men out constantly soliciting passengers for the Fair grounds. After they were loaded to their full capacity they steamed away southward, and after reaching a point a half a mile off the shore at Jackson Park they returned to Van Buren street. Protests from passengers were of no avail. Those who had invitations to the dedicatory exercises and were willing to walk the mile from the "anti-monopoly" dock to the Fair grounds were denied the privilege and had to return to the city and take some other means of conveyance if time permitted. Some got back to Van Buren street too late, as they thought, to make another attempt to witness the dedicatory exercises.

The line of boats authorized to land at the World's Fair pier was prohibited yesterday from carrying any one but those having invitations to the exercises, and so their boats made trips with light loads. They had six boats engaged and made trips every twenty minutes. Up to noon they had pretty fair loads, but after that very few went aboard. Altogether they carried probably 3,000 people. The crowds they were compelled to turn away on account of the ticket condition went to the anti-monopoly docks, and these boats did a rushing business. Some of the anti-monopoly men estimated that, during the day, they had carried over 12,000 people.

As early as 8 o'clock people began wending their way to the Lake Front. After 9 o'clock and up to noon there was a solid mass of people around the foot of Van Buren street extending across the railroad tracks, and up and down the water front. It was wonderful that no one was killed or injured with trains rushing by each way every few moments. The precautions taken by police and railroad company were admirable. Twenty or more policemen were stationed in the neighborhood of the little depot, and when a train came along they formed lines at each side of it to keep the people back. And what crowds of people there were, and what a scurrying across the tracks there was when the word was given. Every boat in the forenoon and until late in the afternoon went out crowded to its full capacity. The United States Inspectors on hand had to be watchful to prevent crowding beyond the registered capacity. The great rush was between 9 and 11 o'clock, and the piers where the boats lay were black with people. Sometimes the crush was so great that it is wonderful some of the crowd were not pushed into the lake.

EARLY MORNING AT THE GROUNDS.

Soldiers Are Up with the Sun and Citizens Are "With Them."

Bright sunshine bathed the World's Fair grounds when Old Sol good humoredly peeped over Lake Michigan yesterday morning. The sun beams glanced from brilliant domes and glistening minarets, from white cupolas, from the golden balls on the flag-staffs and the innumerable panes of glass in the roofs and sides of the big buildings.

Almost as quickly as the sun took his first peep for the day at the scene of the approaching celebration the notes of bugles sounded from the Mining, Electrical, and Transportation Buildings. The answering echoes of the notes came back again and again from the sides of the massive structures. Soon there were numerous evidences of bustle among the military to get in readiness for the day's work. Hurried toilets were the order of the day. Hasty breakfasts followed the hurried toilets. Coffee was swallowed with the knowledge that there was not much time for dainty sipping, and sandwiches were preferred to other forms of food for the reason that they could be handled more easily and disposed of more quickly.

As early as 7 o'clock there were martial sounds of fife and drum on every side. Companies of the same battalions and regiments that had been quartered in various buildings marched hither and thither to join their fellows. The bands began gathering from scores of points. Every now and then came a few notes from some impatient musician anxious to begin the celebration, or from some one desirous of testing the qualities of his musical powers.

Dawn had scarcely arrived when scores of men could be seen on the roofs of the mighty structures, carrying bundles containing flags and banners of every shape and color. The flag-raisers went quickly but cautiously to work in setting their banners waving to the light breeze that had just sprung up. It was well on to 9 o'clock before the buildings were all decorated. The sight was then most impressive and inspiring. The sun continued to shine, but only with sufficient splendor to light up brilliantly but not dazzle the eyes. Floating out gracefully from every foot of the roof-eaves were the gay-colored flags. The various hues of the roofs themselves were picturesque in their colorings. The only somber shades in the whole scene were the fast-browning leaves of the trees on the island, and these only served to enhance the glory of the other hues.

From the top of the Transportation Building dome the sight was a magnificent one. A glance took in the scene from Lake Michigan to Englewood. The points of beauty that it covered were innumerable. It revealed the long and sinuous bodies of infantry and cavalry marching to the rendezvous of parade. It showed the thousands and thousands of citizens streaming along the roadways and the sidewalks, crossing the open fields and the vacant lots, to gain advantageous locations from which to view the procession. Stony Island avenue seemed to have disappeared and in its place was a mass of human beings too minute to be noticed individually, like a swarm of bees just after leaving the hive.

Between the Illinois Central tracks and the grounds, from Sixtieth to Sixty-third streets, the tents of the cavalry were noticeable. They were all deserted then, for the troops were on their way up Fifty-seventh street to Cottage Grove avenue. Every street had its lines of soldiers in files of varying widths, but moving with united tread. The viaduct over the Illinois Central railroad on the Midway Plaisance was crowded with people during the morning. They did not expect that they would be allowed to remain there to view the parade, but were simply taking in as much of the sights as they could until they were imperatively ordered off to make way for the troops. So, also, did those who were within the grounds gather on the viaduct from the south end of the Horticultural Building, over the roadway, and to the bridge leading to the island, until at 10 o'clock Col. Rice ordered a force of Columbian Guards to keep the viaduct clear.

COLLIDED WITH THE VIADUCT.

An Illinois Central Train Places Part of the Parade in Peril.

While a regiment of Iowa troops was crossing the viaduct at Fifty-ninth street a freight-train passed underneath on the Illinois Central's elevated track. The caboose at the rear was equipped with a high hood. This crushed against the two braces of a column supporting the viaduct at its highest point and knocked them away. A policeman and two or three officers in plain clothes were on duty on the viaduct. They heard the crash and shouted to the soldiers to double-quick. Immediately behind the troops was a large line of carriages. They were stopped at the western end of the viaduct until an examination of the damage had been made. The experts apparently thought the damage slight, for in two or three minutes they signaled the carriages to proceed, but ordered them to do so carefully.

A high furniture car in a train a few minutes later carried away two more braces, and the line was stopped until carpenters hammered the structure into safety again. Carriages were then permitted to cross slowly, in detachments, and after the entire line had crossed carpenters replaced the braces and patched up the viaduct for the returning crowd.

Scottish Rite Masons to Meet in St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons for the Southern jurisdiction today voted to hold its next meeting in 1894 in St. Louis.

Lady Bird, best 10-cent cigar. Straus & Hamburger, No. 96 Lake street agents.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

NEVER DID SUCH A CROWD THRONG SUCH A STRUCTURE.

Immensity of the Audience That Filled the Manufactures Building Almost Beyond Belief—Seen from the Grand Stand and the Floor the Picture Was One That Will Live Forever in the Minds of Those Witnessing It—How the People Whiled Away Waiting Hours.

From in front of the oak desk on the grand stand the scene in the Manufactures Building—from long before noon until after the sparkle of electricity melted the gathering gloom—was one that will live "forever and a day" in the minds of those who witnessed it. The vastness of the building emphasized the greatness of the assembly. Such a building, such a crowd make history. They have no prototype.

At 10 o'clock the area outside of the reserved seats, including the acres of gallery above, was partially filled. One wondered at that hour where the people would come from to fill the entire structure. Perhaps no better idea of the immensity of the Manufactures Building can be given to those who were not present than to state that the south end of the building, which was occupied by the chorus, contained as many people as could be packed in the Auditorium down town. The numerical strength of that chorus was 5,200, and yet viewed from a point before the speakers' stand it looked like a suspended basket. As the multitudinous doors of the building gave entrance to the thousands and thousands who were continuously arriving by every conceivable conveyance, Theodore Thomas was rehearsing his chorus. Although the voices were given full scope at this rehearsal in the center of the building, one had to listen attentively for a moment in order to distinguish what was being sung. Immediately facing the speakers' stand were the reserved seats, divided by three immense aisles extending east and west and one running north and south. These aisles were patrolled constantly by armed soldiery, something hitherto unknown by the Chicago gathering. For once the police of Chicago were not on the scene, at least not in this building.

Vision of Thousands Coming.

Looking west along the main aisle there was a glimpse through the golden gate of the Transportation Building beyond. The vision showed that thousands of people were thronging the grounds and stairways and halls of the latter structure. How many thousands of people who visited Jackson Park yesterday never saw the inside of the Manufactures Building will probably never be known, for during the exercises of the day the grounds and buildings throughout the park represented a vast sea of humanity.

North of the speakers' stand, in the extreme northern end of the building, was a background of white arches, conspicuously set off by the scarlet uniforms of Sousa's bandmen. The crowds came in blocks of hundreds from every direction where there was a door. Those who had not been assigned to seats took care of themselves and found their own places, and they did it in a good-natured way which showed that they were accustomed to such congregations. By noon it seemed at a casual glance that every seat, save a majority of those reserved in front and the tier of vacant seats back of the speakers' stand for the distinguished visitors who were yet to come in, had been taken. But an examination through a powerful field glass revealed many vacant spots in the far-away nooks and corners. One did not realize how steadily the space filled until looking aloft he saw knots of men and boys perched upon the girders of the roof, some of them so far away that they seemed suspended from the arches.

As the blocks of reserved seats immediately in front of the speakers' stand became occupied by the holders of tickets the crowd began to show impatience. There is always some one on hand to give the first yell on such occasions. This man was present yesterday, and his lungs were in the usual healthy condition. He let out a yawp in the southwestern corner, and those in the immediate vicinity laughed, and the laugh became contagious, and spread until a space equal to several acres was in the convulsions of a hurrah, and probably not more than 1 per cent of the number knew why. Somebody mounted a chair and obstructed the vision of those behind. There was a cry of "sit down," and immediately it was conveyed around the great structure as if it had been sent on a wire charged with electricity. People were yelling "sit down" in sections where no one was standing up. An American assemblage is quick to discern the ridiculous. This crowd seeing that its vision was not broken as a whole, gave vent to laughter which spread like the circles in a small lake that has been disturbed by the dropping in of a stone. Incidents of this sort were frequent. In fact they never ceased.

Always Motion Somewhere.

At no time during the entire day from the opening of the building to the close was there perfect quietude throughout. Some spot or corner or nook was always in commotion. There was a buzz here, a commotion there, ripples of laughter over yonder, whistles somewhere else, shrill and keen as they always are on such an occasion, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, throwing of paper balls, an occasional clatter of feet—anything that would make a noise. Some of these demonstrations in any ordinary building, one like the Auditorium down-town for instance, would have been described—perhaps—as "enough to raise the roof." But in the Manufactures Building it had no effect outside of the immediate circle where it occurred. Apparently it required some little time for the immense mass of humanity in this building to realize the immensity of the structure.

As the heads of some of the columns that had been in the parade began to arrive and entered the building those who were already within gave greeting; for by this time the crowd which had been waiting for hours was on the tiptoe of expectation and looking out for new arrivals all around the building. Occasionally a shout of sufficient magnitude would make itself impressive enough to be felt in the acreage of space, but only when it was broken up and traveled in sections. During the arrival of the pageantry outside the minute guns on the lake-front began to boom. The populace within heard this and answered with a great shout. It was the first demonstration, as a whole, that had swept the entire arched roof. The minute guns boomed faster and their echoes sounded nearer and nearer until it seemed as if they were beating against the glass roof for admittance for the purpose of gaining a place in the concourse that was storming within.

Back of the seats on either side of the speakers' stand is a grand promenade. Occasionally when a group of distinguished-looking people made their appearance thereon they were greeted by the multitude which occupied seats immediately in front and which kept close gaze upon all that section on the east side of the building. Suspended from the arches on the west side of the building were whole fields of white canvas for the purpose of breaking the force of the light. There were miles of this canvas and it would become painful to the eye had not the girders just beneath been so tastefully decorated with bunting and flags of all nations, and relieved by potted plants.

Advance Guard Arrives.

At 1:45 p. m. the distinguished assemblage, which the audience had been waiting, began to come in. There were so many of these and they came in so many groups, each several minutes apart, that it took one hour for the places assigned to them to be filled. As each group made its appearance it received a welcome such as is seldom accorded to any group of beings in any country. Each one of these receptions extended by the populace consisted of an uprising and a waving of handkerchiefs.

Imagine more than 100,000 handkerchiefs waving within the range of vision in such a building. It was as if all the white-winged butterflies of a Western prairie had been turned loose.

It was an interesting study to notice the manner in which the distinguished visitors, foreign and Americans, came down the grand stairway and occupied the seats assigned them. The Diplomatic Corps occupied the front section to the right. Most of them were in court attire, which is always a resplendent setting to any great gathering such as this. The Americans occupied the tier of seats to the left. We are noted as a nation for wearing the black, especially on an occasion of this character. There were the two scenes for the populace to gaze upon. If it wanted gold and tinsel and the glitter of the court it had it. When weary of that pageant a slight shift of the eyes directed its attention to the congregation in black. If the Diplomatic Corps and the foreign representatives on the one side excelled in glitter, the distinguished company on the other hand more than made up for its somber attire by a stately and dignified demeanor characteristic of American public men.

On the one side were the representatives of empires and kingdoms, flanked by our own Minister Lincoln; on the other side one man who had been President of his country, the Supreme Court of the land, the General of the Army and his staff, members of Congress, Governors of States. On this side there were many quick recognitions between these distinguished guests and acquaintances occupying seats immediately in front.

Group of Distinguished Men.

In the center of these two scenes the Vice-President of the United States, Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Satolli, Bishop Fowler, Dr. McCook, Henry Watterson, Chauncey M. Depew, T. W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Commission, Director General Davis, and the heads of the various departments of the World's Columbian Exposition, were seated. Immediately in the rear of this distinguished group a space had been reserved for the women of the Cabinet and the Board of Lady Managers. It was filled a moment before the exercises began, Mrs. Potter Palmer having them in charge. At that moment 100,000 people, and probably more, arose and extended a reception never to be forgotten by those who saw it. Immediately after there was a lull.

A young woman, who was seen only perhaps by the press representatives, stepped before an electric button. At a signal from Director-General Davis the button was pressed and there followed almost immediately in the south end of the building, from a nook in which 5,200 men, women, and children were assembled, a rendition of the "Columbian March," composed by Prof. John K. Paine of Cambridge for the occasion.

After it the distinguished foreigners present listened to something which, perhaps, they never heard before—a sweep of wild Western "yawps," accompanied by unearthly American screams and screeches. Judging from the expressions on the faces of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished foreigners those sounds were as much of a revelation to them as the discovery of land was to Columbus. When that had spent its force Director-General Davis introduced Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California, who made the first prayer ever uttered in the Manufactures Building. And the opening exercises of the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition became a matter of record and a new leaf was written in history.

"HELD" SEATS CAUSE SOME TROUBLE.

People Who Try to Hold Them for Friends Hear Uncomplimentary Remarks.

Seats were reserved by sections and a holder of a ticket for admission to these sections obtained the good or bad seats as he was early or late on the ground. The ticket stated that the holder would be allowed to occupy any seat in the section indicated thereon that was not already occupied when the ticket was presented. This clause made it exceedingly difficult for any one to hold a seat for a friend, and the result was that some bad feeling was created.

The sympathy of the crowd was always with the person wanting the seat, and in a number of instances the ridicule was carried to such an extent that the person trying to occupy two seats was forced to give up one. Many people went early with a view of holding seats for other members of their party not having so much time to spare. In section No. 2 there were a number of these cases. One instance was that of a member of the staff of the Governor of Pennsylvania. He came along with his wife about 1 o'clock and discovered a seat in the center of a row that was being held by a party of four. He took his wife in and planted her in the seat notwithstanding there was a mild protest by those holding it. He then went away and a fusillade of unpleasant remarks was showered on the unfortunate woman. The worst of it was the women of the party were the most severe. She stood it as long as she could, and finally with her eyes filled with tears edged her way to the aisle. A man sitting directly behind her who had heard the attack got up and gave her his seat. When her husband returned a few minutes later he took her to the platform.

There were numerous other instances of women standing in the aisle while there were vacant seats held by men for other persons.

BUT FEW COULD HEAR.

The Building So Large No Voice Could Fill It—Satisfied With Seeing.

While the sea of people that filled the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building was waiting for the exercises to commence the great platform where the program was to be carried out and the distinguished guests were to sit loomed up like the side of a Sierra Nevada mountain as seen from a valley. All the different colors that blend in one of these bold knobs were there, but the lines that divided them were more distinct. The mass of national flags that canopied the great parallelogram that was tilted to an angle of almost forty-five degrees gave it an indescribable beauty. Lines of rich red carpet led up the aisles that contrasted well with the rows of yellow chairs. The balustrade of yellow and white and a bronze rail fenced in the dignified section. The palms and plants added their beauty to the picture, which looked a fitting place to be reserved for so important a gathering.

The great crowd did not seem to tire of watching this important spot, and its attention was only diverted by the great chorus in the south end of the building.

Later on, when these seats were filled with the representatives of the wisdom and dignity of this and other countries, the scene made a deep impression on the audience.

The seating of the officials and guests attracted interest, and as the distinguished people were ushered down the carpeted aisles the audience frequently gave vent to its feelings of patriotism and enthusiasm by sending up a cheer.

The rich and attractive apparel of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the representatives of the palaces of the Kings of the earth as well as some of the clergy had a tendency to impress one with the importance of the occasion.

Comparatively few people could hear what was being said on the platform, but the pantomime revealed to all the steps in the program.

At no time during the afternoon were all the seats on the platform occupied. When the exercises commenced all were not in their seats, and before it was completed those who had first been assigned had retired, many of them going down in the audience that they might hear better.

The great space to be filled was beyond the capacity of any human voice, and the vast army of people who watched the proceedings will depend upon the newspapers for the text of what took place.

Of course, those immediately in front of the speakers could catch what was said, but they were comparatively a limited number when one contemplates how many people were in the audience. There was no complaint, however, as every person who was able to see the proceedings was satisfied. The majority went to see, and while they were thankful if they could hear, they hardly expected to.

DECORATIONS WERE NOT ELABORATE

American, Spanish, and Municipal Flags and Pennants Artistically Arranged.

The decorations of the Manufactures Building were not lavish. Its immensity would not admit of anything of that sort unless the directory had money to squander. Without there was a commingling of Spanish and American flags—enough to make a showing. The arrangement was satisfactory, but there was a lack of profusion.

Inside it was better, but still not extravagant. Along the arched roof a hundred American flags hung downward, and there was just enough breeze sweeping through the building to give them graceful movement. Around the galleries at intervals were groupings of flags of all nations, and where there was no flag there was a collection of palms and here and there a grouping of potted plants.

The south end of the building was festooned with Spanish, municipal, and Americal colors. The space east of the speakers' stand and back of the seats where the distinguished visitors were seated was more tastefully arranged. There was an archway of autumn leaves over the entrance to the stairway leading down to the speaker's desk and the center decorations above the grand stand were elaborate and artistically arranged. At the same time it was simple, consisting of American flags and pennants with Spanish devices, with immense wreathes of evergreen on either side, in the center of which was a device representing a monagram of four capital Cs.

On either side of the speaker's stand were chrysanthemums of different colors, while the platform occupied by the press was shut in by rows of daisies. The effect was pretty and evoked many commendations from the ladies.

HOW THE CROWD BEHAVED.

Overcurious Ones Raised a Hubbub by Standing Up—Trusses Used as Seats.

While the distinguished guests were escorted to their places those on the far-off seats stood up to get a better view. The desire became general and soon there were tens of thousands standing on the chairs.

This was the signal for loud murmurs from those behind them. When the demands of those shut of from view were not listened to they took measures to enforce their requests. Boxes in which luncheons had been brought were thrown at the offending ones. Newspapers rolled up hard and other missiles were used and successfully, too. Lots of hats were knocked off and bonnets crushed. One very bald man had to be hit seven times with paper balls and cardboard boxes before he accepted the hint to come down from his perch.

The truss work under the gallery was occupied by many thousand climbers. One man who was evidently acquainted with the Manufactures Building, finding that he could get neither seat nor view, went off and returned with a ladder. He placed the ladder against the base of one of the big trusses and soon had on top of the ladder as choice a seat and as good a view, almost, as there was in the building.

TO MAKE THEM SIT DOWN IN FRONT.

Amusing Tactics Resorted To by People Whose View Was Obstructed.

Occupants of the reserved seats were almost as much impressed with the value of punctuality as were those who did not hold the valuable pasteboards that entitled them to chairs within the railed inclosure. An hour before the appointed time for beginning the ceremonies the space was well filled, and for the next three hours the chief occupation and only amusement of the throng was in preventing those in front from standing on the chairs and hiding the view of the empty seats on the platform. The guards at first undertook to keep the people seated, but they soon gave up the task as one quite beyond their abilities. The guards finally grew discouraged over the fruitless result of their combined efforts to induce a vigorous elderly woman to resign her point of vantage where she was standing on a chair seat.

Then the crowd took the matter in hand. It was a jolly crowd, and got a great deal of fun from its various methods of convincing people that they should sit down and give their neighbors behind them a chance to see. The most effective method proved to be by personal appeal. A man would stand up on the chair seat, and someone whose view had been shut off would suggest in a voice that could have commanded a battalion:

"Will the gentleman in striped trousers sit down?"

The man in striped trousers was so absorbed in the spectacle that he was not conscious of the details of his toilet, and it did not occur to him that he had been addressed.

"You men with terra-cotta necktie, sit down!" was the next stentorian command.

That, too, was unavailing.

"We want the man with the big ears to sit down," was the next unanimous resolution, and by that time the individual became aware of the will of the majority and sank hurriedly into his seat. It required a running fire of personalities to keep the way clear, but it was fairly well accomplished.

In the case of the woman it was different. One who had risen to a point of prominence for the moment was hailed with the request for the "lady with the tall bonnet" to sit down. She still stood. Then she was designated as the "lady in the blue jacket," but the command was still unheeded. At last a man more diplomatic than his neighbors asked:

"Will the pretty lady just in front there kindly sit down?"

The effect was so successful as to surprise even the one who made the request. Not did the woman at whom the remark was aimed quickly take her seat, but six other sister observers dropped into their chairs and looked over their shoulders at the young man to show that they knew he had spoken to them.

Although the people had waited patiently for three hours for the beginning of the program, it took them but a moment after the close of the dedication march to learn that their waiting had been in vain, and that they could hear no part of the exercises. Before Bishop Fowler's prayer was finished they began filing out. The exercises to most of the seat holders were entirely in pantomime. Not a sound of the speakers' voices could be heard, and many persons were quick to recognize the uselessness of waiting there and went away. The music could be heard with good effect, however, and it held many to the last.

GATHERING AT THE GROUNDS.

At 6 O'Clock in the Morning the Tide of Humanity Began to Arrive.

People commenced entering the gates of the World's Fair grounds at 6 o'clock in the morning, and by 2:30 p. m. there were nearly a quarter of a million persons within the inclosure, with nearly 50,000 outside the fence.

After entering the Fair grounds most of the people were undecided whether to at once occupy and hold the best seats to be had, and thus fail to see the procession, or remain outside the vast structure to view the grand pageant and take chances on securing seats within. Some chose one plan and some the other. Those who remained seated busied themselves in reading books and papers, or in eating luncheons.

Among the pleasant features of the morning was a social gathering and lunch in the south end of the Horticultural Building by the American Institute of Architects. Prominent architects were present from nearly every State in the Union. In recognition of the services rendered by these gentlemen to the Fair Mr. Burnham had given them the free use of a portion of the Horticultural Building, and had decorated it with choice flowers and plants. Reserved seats at the dedicatory services were provided for the architects and their ladies.

At 11:20 a. m. the cavalry and artillery which served as escort from the Auditorium to Washington Park returned to the Fair grounds and were soon followed by the infantry of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, and other States, escorting the national, State, and foreign officials who had come to honor the occasion with their presence. This occupied three hours, for it was nearly 2:30 p. m. before the last carriages of the procession had entered the gates.

Long before that time every one of the 75,000 seats in the Manufactures Building was occupied and nearly 25,000 persons were standing up, making a total of 100,000—the greatest number of human beings ever gathered under a single roof. The grand chorus consisted of 4,500 adults and 1,500 children. These, with the bands, occupied a raised sloping platform at the south end of the building.

Many hungry visitors were fed in the Electrical Building, where eight long tables, whose combined length was 3,500 feet, had been erected, and from which 5,000 persons could be served every ten minutes. The juvenile vocalists were given luncheon in the south end of the east gallery of the Manufactures Building, and in the center of the same gallery luncheon was served to the 2,500 guests of the day, a full description of which will be found in another column.

The splendid marching by the National Guards of the various States elicited much applause and increased the already intense desire of the people to have a parade by the militia and regulars in the center of the city before they depart.

Presbyterian Synod of Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The eleventh annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Iowa opened for business this morning. The Rev. Dr. Burkhalter of Cedar Rapids was Moderator. A Columbian celebration address was delivered this evening by the Rev. George P. Hays of Kansas City, followed by Mrs. D. R. James of New York, President of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Ten presbyteries, including 374 churches, are represented.

Long Distance Telephone Special.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The first long distance telephone message ever sent from Chicago to a daily newspaper here was received today by the *Standard Union*. Not only were the words of the correspondent distinctly heard, but his voice was as clearly recognizable as if he stood in the office when the message was received.

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles cured. Dr. Miles' Nerve Pills, 50 doses 25 cents.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

AT THE BIG REVIEW.

IMPOSING MILITARY SPECTACLE AT WASHINGTON PARK.

Vice-President Morton, a Number of Diplomats, and the Governors of Thirty States, with Their Staffs, Make Up the Reviewing Party—Half a Million People Swarm Around the Square Eager to Catch a Glimpse of the Array and Ready to Cheer on Every Pretext.

Half a million people assembled at Washington Park yesterday to try to see the grand review of the 15,000 soldiers of the regular army and national guardsmen. A square tract containing 150 acres had been roped off in the meadow in the northern end of the park. Here the review of the parade, an account of the formation of which will be found in another column, was to take place.

As early as 6 o'clock in the morning people began arriving. They came not only from Chicago but from adjoining suburbs and from the outlying country districts. They came in country wagons, city vehicles, in express wagons, buck-boards, omnibuses, on bicycles, and by all kinds of conveyances in addition to the thousands carried out by the Alley "L" road, Cottage Grove avenue cable, and Illinois Central railroads.

The weather was superb. Just cold enough for marching and not warm enough for discomfort. The rich carpeting of grass was yet in its prime. Though the frost had touched the foliage of the trees and added brilliance to their colors, yet the shade of the spreading boughs afforded sufficient shade for dinner parties. Thousands of families carried lunch baskets, hammocks, and lounging rugs, for they had come to see the military parade reviewed and to remain in the park until after the fireworks at night. Hundreds of shop girls went early to the park in small parties with huge dinner baskets, for it was a holiday in most of the down-town stores.

The great park adjoining the reviewing square was crowded with hundreds of vehicles. The people early closed in about the cleared square and thousands stood or sat in one place for three hours to be in position to see the review.

Ready for the Review.

As the time neared for the appearance of the reviewing dignitaries the mighty throng filled in so closely about the inclosed square that it was impossible to get through except when escorted by policemen. The great inclosed square formed a magnificent reviewing field. Level as a floor, coated with closely cropped green grass, it afforded the most superb ground for military maneuvers to be found in the city or park limits of any American municipality.

At 10 a. m. the people were ready for the review. The scene at that time disclosed the magnificent opportunities offered by Chicago for the entertainment of vast bodies of people. The great square was bordered by a broad band of white-faced, black-clothed people. The trees on the outskirts were filled with men and boys.

The entire inclosed square had been cleared and the view was unbroken save by the galloping forms of park policemen and of Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, which picketed the grounds where the thundering of cannon announced the approach of Vice-President Morton and the other members of the reviewing party.

As the honored guests, led by Chief McClaughry and Inspector Fitzpatrick, Gen. Miles, and staff officers, entered the open square thunders of artillery were answered by cheers from the assembled thousands.

The line of visitors rolled into the square and their carriages were drawn up four lines deep along the west side of the inclosure. The party included a number of diplomats in their gorgeous garb of office, the richly uniformed officers of the United States army, United States Senators, Congressmen, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the several States, leading educationalists, the Governors of thirty States with their staffs, and all the officers of the Columbian Exposition.

When the guests had become settled in their carriages and the crowd began to recognize the great men of the Nation seated there, there rolled around the great inclosure an applauding clamor like the tumultuous lashing of a stormswept sea.

The leaders of the great political parties were there. Many of them alighted from the carriages. The author of the McKinley bill was seen shaking hands with Gov. Flower, the great Democratic leader. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, chaperon of the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform, and Chauncey M. Depew, scholar and Republican politician, exchanged courtesies. Gov. Markham of California and Gov. Burleigh of Maine, representatives of geographical extremes of the Nation, cracked jokes together. Whitelaw Reid of New York and Gov. Boies of Iowa talked fraternally together. There were Cardinal Gibbons and many other eminent men present.

Troops Appear on the Scene.

The troops to be reviewed began marching into the inclosure from near the southeast corner. Two batteries of United States infantry and a battery of marines filed in. Cheers greeted them.

A boy fell from a tree by the line of march and was instantly killed. A crowd swarmed around. The ambulance rattled up, took away the body, and the throng forgot the crushing out of the young life, and responded with clapping hands and cheering voices to the appearance of the Illinois National Guardsmen.

The Connecticut Foot Guards, escorts to the Governor, swept into view with their gorgeous Continental uniforms of red coats, yellow trousers, black buskins, and were applauded till the trees shook. Two regiments of Ohioans marched in. These bodies were massed on the east side of the square.

The line then fell in for review. As the massed troops began to pass before the carriages the troops of other States came marching into the inclosure. There were four regiments from Indiana, three from Illinois, one from Missouri, one each from Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Rounds of cheers greeted them as they entered the square.

As the great pageant swept past the reviewing stand it was greeted with thunders of applause from all directions. The United States Marine Band of Washington was a favorite with the multitude. The Mexican Band was greeted by repeated cheers. The beautiful marching by Troop K of the Fifth Cavalry was applauded from the reviewing stand. The Ninth Colored Cavalry, which passed on a gallop, was loudly cheered.

An Imposing Spectacle.

The reviewing square at this point was an imposing sight. Lines of blue, bodies of uniformed soldiers, stretched around the four sides. The gayly-uniformed officers on the reviewing stand and the bright toilets of the ladies of the party made a pleasant centerpiece. The lambrequin formed of something like a half million people around the outside was a fitting frame to the picture, while the stream of steadily-marching infantry, cantering cavalrymen, and grim looking batteries filing across the inclosure gave light and color to the magnificent scene.

Applause for Militiamen.

The First and Second Regiments of the Illinois guardsmen were tumultuously greeted as they swept across the inclosure. The bicycle corps brought out many cheers. As the Indiana and Wisconsin soldiers swept along in the wake of the Illinois boys their marching was much admired. An officer of the reviewing party said: "The earth resounds to the measured tread of our citizen soldiery; the country has reason to be proud of them: they are the bulwark of the Nation."

The martial bearing of the Minnesota troops was such that Adjt.-Gen. Reece of Illinois said as they passed the reviewing stand: "They are a magnificent body of soldiers. Minnesota can well be proud of them."

Just at this point the people broke through the lines of the southwest corner of the square and to the number of 10,000 swept over to the reviewing stand. The park policemen were powerless to drive them back. Cavalrymen from the regular troops were detailed to ride them back to the ropes. They succeeded for a time, but the crowd became so enormous that it was impossible to regain that corner from the populace.

Whitelaw Reid, who rode in a carriage with Gov. Fifer, as his guest, was given a pleasant informal reception in front of the reviewing carriages, and during a brief stoppage in the march Congressman Durborow, who is in charge of the party of Congressional visitors, brought the Congressmen together in a sort of chatty exchange of gossip.

Among those who were under his chaperonage were Congressmen Houk of Ohio, Greenleaf of New York, Neal of Ohio, Outhwaite of Ohio, Haynes of Ohio, Hayes of Iowa, Wilson of Missouri, O'Neill of Missouri, Huff of Pennsylvania, Riffe of Pennsylvania, Lane of Illinois, Scott of Illinois, Hitt of Illinois, Hopkins of Illinois, Dingley of Maine, McClellan of Indiana, Stewart of Illinois, and Payson of Illinois. There were conversing with them also Senators Sherman, Brice, Washburne, Cullom, and Sawyer.

As the Illinois guardsmen passed, Gen. Reece said: "Our boys are doing well today. Old Illinois may always be depended on."

Gov. Fifer, with the twenty-one members of his staff, was greeted with uproarious applause wherever seen, not only in the reviewing square, but all along the line on Grand boulevard as well.

Breaking Through the Lines.

As the Illinois Governor passed out of the square the people broke through the line on the east side, from which the pickets had been withdrawn. As they swept across the great meadow by the thousands a troop of regulars was ordered to drive them back.

Then was presented one of the most picturesque scenes of the day. The galloping troopers, their yellow plumes flying, and waving sabers flashing in the sunlight, ran a rapidly formed line against the inrolling flood of humanity. They were driven back without accident.

The carriage containing the Vice-President, escorted by mounted city policemen Fagan and Hoffman and numerous guards of honor, was cheered at all points along the march.

Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, mounted on a prancing charger, his smoothly-shaven face looking unusually young to be traveling with such an illustrious company of eminent men, was greeted by thunders of applause, a tribute alike to his youth and his ability.

As the Gubernatorial parties began passing out of the inclosure 75,000 people were packed about that point. Several trees, heavily laden with men, were divorced from their branches and the men came rolling down on the crowded mass below them. Though there was a stampede the presence of half a dozen Central detail detectives prevented any serious injury.

As the Governors were driven past a small boy high up in a tree-top, with a clarion voice and an eye like an eagle, would call out the names of the States they represented. The crowd became not only enthusiastic but humorous.

"Kentucky," yelled the lad. "Good State for fast horses," shouted some one. "And for handsome women," said another. "And for good whisky," cried a third, and the great crowd roared.

Gov. McKinley was greeted by cheers and the crowd began calling out "Buckeyes." As Gen. Bulkeley rode past the boys, recognizing his Connecticut derivation, shouted "Nutmegs, Nutmegs." The Wisconsins were called "Badgers" and the old-time names for the various States were applied in a laughable manner.

Southerners Elicit Enthusiasm.

Delegations from the Southern States were uproariously cheered and they responded to tributes by dipping flags and doffing hats. When California's beautiful banner moved between the crowed lines it was hailed with loud acclaim. The Californians appreciating the honor responded with waving flags.

A number of German Turners who had arrived late and were unable to see the parade because of the great crowd built themselves into a pyramid and a dozen of them were high in the air taking in all the sights when some one jarred the leg of one of the pedestal and the fabric collapsed, to the intense amusement of the spectators.

The line had been briefly delayed and to close up the gap troopers and carriages came galloping along. The scene became wilder, for the crowd hated to miss a cheer. The tumultuous enthusiasm was responded to by the waving of flags from the carriages and saber salutes from the galloping cavalry. Govs. Flower of New York and Pattison of Pennsylvania were roundly applauded. This applause was not by Illinoisans; it was an outburst of national enthusiasm, for the crowd was a national one. The cheers came from the lungs of Californians, Texans, Louisianians, and visitors from all other States.

At this point there blossomed into view a pretty little episode. Thirty little 8-year-old girls, dressed in white, had in some manner fallen into the line of march and came stepping proudly down between the great banks of the populace, carrying at their head a huge pansy, six feet across, on which was inscribed: "The Chicago Pansy society, Union, Culture, and Peace." They carried American flags. They were cheered on all sides and had kisses thrown to them from appreciative lips. They were quickly, however, led out of the line of march.

As the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair came in sight handkerchiefs fluttered and hats were swung and a continuous roll of cheers greeted them. They passed out of sight all smiles.

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

Gov. Boies of Iowa was heartily cheered, and as the Iowa Governor's guard came swinging along with measured tread the crowd started "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and the grand old melody rang out from a hundred thousand voices.

Gov. Peck of Wisconsin was a great favorite with the crowd. The boys cheered him for the funny things he has written, the Democrats because they liked him, and everybody else because he was a sunshinemaker.

The thirteen women who represented the thirteen original States were vociferously cheered.

None of the Gubernatorial delegations were allowed to pass the enthusiastic crowd without some applause being given them. Everybody clapped their hands when the Chicago City Council came along.

After the procession had passed out of the inclosure the great assemblage swept partly on toward Jackson Park, partly to the "L" road and cable lines, but many thousands sought the grassy plats under the shady trees and opened out picnic dinner baskets. Many of them remained on the grounds until after the fireworks at night.

The park pavilion had been simply decorated with the municipal and national shields and colors. There many hundreds were fed during the afternoon and evening. South Park Commissioner Martin J. Russell, who was in charge of the park festivities, said:

"We have just completed arrangements for a perfect lighting of the driveways and pathways of the park. It will be lighted tonight in regular service for the first time. We tested it last night and it is satisfactory. We expect several hundred thousand people here tonight and the park will be in splendid shape for their entertainment."

J. F. Foster, superintendent of the park, said: "It was one of the most orderly crowds I have ever seen. Though there were several ambulance calls, there were but few serious accidents. The weather is so pleasant that the picnic parties can enjoy themselves as well as in midsummer. The good order of the day has been mainly due to the efficient work of the park policemen. The rowing and sail boats are all on the move today, hammocks are swinging under the trees; it is in fact an ideal World's Fair day."

ON THE WAY TO JACKSON PARK.

Multitudes Line the Entire Route—Noted Persons in the Parade Vociferously Cheered.

A cavalry troop turned from the green of Washington Park into the gray dust of the Midway Plaisance at 11 o'clock. It was the advance guard for the great procession toward the Manufactures Building, the skirmish line of the vast army following it. Along the route of the procession between the parade ground of the troops and Jackson Park a multitude had gathered. On both sides of the Midway Plaisance there was a wall of humanity so deep that those who stood at the outer edge could see nothing but the banners and the flags waving above the marching men, and get an occasional glimpse of the baton of a drum major as it whirled through the air glistening under the rays of a noonday sun. Double lines of bluecoats kept the spectators back. The advance column passed on without hindrance, and crossing the viaduct thrown across the tracks of the Illinois Central, coming down the incline at an easy canter, crossed the dividing line and entered the ground to be dedicated to the World's Columbian Exposition.

As the horses' hoofs beat a tattoo on the wooden pavement at the entrance to the park a shout went up that echoed from the Woman's Building to the dome of the big Manufactures Building and the waiting multitude knew the parade was entering the grounds.

Every step to the Woman's Building was filled with the crowds waiting to see the procession pass. The line of march inside the ground was lined with a good-natured crowd, kept in easy check by the Columbian Guards. From the top of the Woman's Building many friends of lady managers viewed the procession and waved handkerchiefs to those who passed in review.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in the brilliant uniform of his rank, rode by on a big black charger, followed by his full staff; then came a detachment of cavalry, then one of infantry, and from that time on until the carriages of the Joint Committee on Ceremonies came in sight there passed company after company of State troops, punctuated by regimental bands playing lively airs. An exceptionally well-drilled company of militia or a drum major in bearskin was enough to set the crowd cheering.

The Third Regiment, Missouri National Guard, from Kansas City got liberal applause, and the members of the bicycle corps, No. 21, mounted on new pneumatic safeties, were received with noisy approbation. Jerry Rusk's own, the Rusk Guards, were vociferously cheered.

Director-General Davis got a liberal round of applause, but when Vice-President Morton's carriage reached the top of the viaduct and started on the descent a cheer went up that grew and broadened to a storm as he entered the gates of the Exposition grounds. His hat was in his hand all the time, and as the carriage turned the corner of the Woman's Building the cheering followed him in an unbroken line.

Chief Justice Fuller, dignified and gray, met with a warm reception from his fellow-townsmen. Gov. Fifer rode behind four black horses, which grew restless under the continuous cheering directed toward the Chief Magistrate of Illinois, but the Governor smiled quietly in recognition of his kindly welcome. Gov. Flower stood up in his carriage, bowing right and left as his carriage passed between the double lines. Carter Harrison, looking pale from the confinement of the sick-room, with his broken arm in a red, white, and blue sling, was driven through the grounds by his daughter sitting in the high front seat of a dog cart.

Mrs. Palmer was received like a princess, and smiled and bowed to right and left as her carriage passed. Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Watterson, and the other orators were recognized at the top of the viaduct, and were cheered continuously as they passed.

The first of the procession passed inside the grounds at 11:15 o'clock; when the last carriage and the last soldier had passed by it was 2:35 o'clock. It was 3 o'clock when the last carriage had discharged its load at the east door to the Manufactures Building.

HOW THE SINGERS SPENT THE DAY.

Rehearsal Under Difficulties—Magnificent Effects and an Appreciative Audience.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning there could have been seen at the Sixty-fourth street gate of the World's Fair grounds six lines of people, each over a block long, patiently waiting to gain admission. These were the singers and their escorts, for no others were admitted at that gate. At half-past 9 the appointed time for the morning rehearsal had arrived. But only about one-half of the singers had gotten in the grounds. Some time after 10 the majority of the chorus were in place and ready for rehearsal. The noise of the people entering the building greatly interfered with the practice. Mr. Tomlins and Theodore Thomas could not understand each other's words farther than twenty feet apart on account of that noise. After the rehearsal once started the gathering thousands began to pay attention to the singing, and the noise abated somewhat. All the harder parts of the music to be sung during the afternoon were sung at the rehearsal, and the crowd insisted on cheering every trial.

At 11:30 the choir was excused for luncheon to reassemble at 12:15. Luncheon was served in the Electricity Building. At 12:30 the choir was again ready for business.

At a quarter of 2 the line of dignitaries began to file upon the platform. The crowd began to cheer in earnest. The 1,000 little ones who composed the children's chorus of the choir took up the cheer. All waved their white handkerchiefs as they cheered. Then the main choir of 5,000 taking up the idea a little at a time finally were all waving those streamers of white. Like a great wave breaking on the shore the inspiration seemed to strike the audience. First a few timid enthusiasts up near the choir took it up and waved. Then over the great crowd it swept. Then the galleries took up the spirit and 100,000 white handkerchiefs saluted the honored guests. It was one of the finest effects of the whole afternoon.

The march began. The faces of the thousands were upturned toward the choir and orchestra. The march finished, and 5,000 voices took up the hymn. Whatever may have been the effect at the north end of the building, the volume of sound to one in the choir was something tremendous and inspiring. As they ended with "Columbia's high inspiring song" there was a moment of silence and back from the great audience rolled a storm of applause that was something to be remembered. As the applause ceased the sun broke through the clouds for an instant and, shining through the great expanse of glass at the south end of the building, threw his light over the choir. It came so suddenly and at such a time as to be almost startling.

Then came the prayer and speeches, of which the choir heard nothing. The Columbian ode was the next part in which the choir was interested. The full chorus started out and the semi-chorus was sung by the Apollo club. In the second part came one of the finest effects of the day. Every voice sang in unison on the phrase: "Clan on clan, the world's brave nations gather to be one." With the full force of the orchestras and every voice the volume of sound was something tremendous. Then came the children's chorus, "along her blessed, blessed shore, one heart, one song, one song, one dream, man shall be free, forever more, and love shall be supreme." The words were sung without the orchestra, Mr. Tomlins leading the children. The choir was more enthusiastic over the children's singing than over their own. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was given with a vim. But many of the singers had become weary and left and the volume was not what it might have been. Two more choruses, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," and "In Praise of God," were given. The sopranos taking the first stanza of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and coming out in full power on "the rockets' red glare," gave that strain a splendid effect.

To the choir singers their work was not entirely satisfactory. The echo caused by the south wall of the building was disconcerting, and the size of the choir made it somewhat unwieldy, but nevertheless it did some wonderful work.

TICKETS OPENLY SOLD.

It Was Charged That Ushers Sold Them—Press Section Invaded by Outsiders.

There were bitter complaints made last evening to THE TRIBUNE as to the many admission and reserved seat tickets which were sold at the Manufactures Building yesterday.

Small blue reserved seat checks were sold openly for $1 each. Just where these checks came from was unascertainable. They were honored by the ushers, and in one instance, reported to THE TRIBUNE, a woman was compelled to buy one before she was allowed a seat.

The kodak man should have been around and taken a picture for the Rogues' Gallery of the men who were allowed to pass in through the press entrance on tickets which were bought openly just outside the entrance for $1 each.

Fully 2,000 seats on either side of the speakers' stand, from which the speakers could not be seen, but which furnished good places to rest, were kept entirely unoccupied and guarded by a line of militiamen until 3 p. m., while hundreds of people were almost dead from having been compelled to stand on their feet for three hours.

It was openly charged that ushers or some one connected with the exercises in some way were holding those seats to sell them.

Soon after an investigation was started by reporters as to why those seats were unoccupied the guard was quietly withdrawn and the tired-out people were allowed to sit down.

When it is remembered that the exercises there were to have been free the large trade openly done in selling tickets and the great number of floating reserved seat checks for which prices were demanded all look a trifle strange.

NOT ASKED TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

Secretary Foster Not Called Away Upon Mrs. Harrison's Account.

While at the World's Fair grounds yesterday afternoon Secretary of State Foster received a telegram to the effect that Mrs. Harrison was weaker but no worse.

It was reported that the President had requested in the telegram that the members of the Cabinet return to Washington. This, however, was authoritatively contradicted. While the dispatch stated that Mrs. Harrison was no worse the Cabinet officers regarded the symptom of weakness as serious.

Secretary Foster left for Washington at 9:30 o'clock last evening, it having been his intention to go home before he received the telegram. Secretary of Agriculture Rusk left for Wisconsin.

Disastrous Fire at Altoona.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 21.—A disastrous fire occurred here today, resulting in the destruction of a dozen buildings, and causing a loss of $70,000, with $35,000 insurance.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

NO MILITARY PARADE.

THE PLAN FOR A SOLDIER PAGEANT IS ABANDONED.

Decision Reached Last Night at a Conference Between Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Simons and Adjt.-Gen. Reece—Reasons for the Change the Refusal of Gen. Schofield to Allow the Regulars to Participate and the Inability of Some States' Militia to Remain Over.

There will be no military parade today. The pomp and pageantry of war will be missing from the streets, and street-cars and hansoms will have the right of way again. This decision was reached at a consultation held at the Grand Pacific last night between Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons and Adjutant-General J. N. Reece. The reasons given were the refusal of Gen. Schofield to allow the United States soldiers to stay in Chicago and take part and the inability of many of the State troops to stay over another day.

When the conference had ended Gen. Fitz-Simons issued the following statement in explanation of the change in plans:

> The undersigned would respectfully state to the general public that it is deemed inexpedient to make a parade in the streets Saturday morning, Oct. 22, as heretofore advertised. It has been found that to make such a parade would cause a disarrangement of the transportation program already made for a large portion of the visiting troops. I, therefore, reluctantly conclude to abandon the contemplated parade, and do so only in view of the fact that after a consideration of all the circumstances it could not be made a success. Before arriving at this conclusion the letter hereto attached was received:
>
> LELAND HOTEL, CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1892.—Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Simons, Illinois Nat. Guards, 606 Pullman Building, City—General: The Major-General commanding the army directs me to inform you that he has received a communication of the 20th instant from the Adjutantt-General of the State of Illinois relative to a participation by the United States troops now in the City of Chicago in a proposed parade tomorrow, the 22d inst., and to say that after having given the matter very careful consideration he finds it impracticable to order the retention of the troops longer than originally contemplated. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> TASKER H. BLISS,
> First Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp.

Gen. Fitz-Simons then issued a general order for the guidance of officers as follows:

> Oct. 21, 1892.—General Order No. 5—On account of a large portion of the visiting troops having made arrangements for transportation home early tomorrow, which could not be changed on such notice, it has been considered advisable to forego the military parade ordered for tomorrow morning. Therefore General Order No. 4, current series, Headquarters First Brigade, is hereby revoked. By order of Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons.
>
> HENRY B. MAXWELL,
> Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Fitz-Simons then wrote the following letter:

> Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A. In charge of troops Columbian Exposition: Dear General—Will you convey the information to the National Guard troops of your command (other than the Illinois contingent) that there will be no parade tomorrow, as advertised by the press of Chicago. I shall esteem it a personal favor if you do so. I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> CHARLES FITZ-SIMONS,
> Brigadier-General Commanding Illinois National Guard.

STATE BUILDINGS TO BE DEDICATED.

New York, Ohio, and Iowa Structures to Be Turned Over to the Exposition Officials.

New York, Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas will dedicate their State buildings at Jackson Park today. Each has prepared a program that promises to be creditable to the occasion.

It was not expected by the Exposition management that any of the States would hold special exercises at this time, but New York led off with plans six months ago, and since that time several States have adopted a similar course.

The New Yorkers intend to do a handsome thing. They have issued expensive invitations and expect to have present about 900 people. Gov. Flower, Chauncey Depew, and Director-General Davis are among the speakers. At 11:15 this morning a special train over the Illinois Central will convey the New York managers and their guests to Jackson Park. The exercises are to begin promptly at noon, when the following program will be carried out:

Music..........Orchestra
Music..........Quartet
Prayer..........The Rev. S. J. McPherson
Music..........Orchestra
Formal Assignment of Building to Exposition Uses..........Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
President of the Board of General Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York.
Acceptance of Building on Behalf of Exposition Authorities..........
Hon. George R. Davis, Director-General
Music..........Orchestra
Address..........Hon. Roswell P. Flower,
Governor of the State of New York.
Address..........His Grace the Archbishop of the State of New York.
Music..........Quartet
Dedication Poem..........Wm. H. McElroy
Music..........Orchestra
Vocal Music by the Imperial Quartet.
Instrumental Music by Sousa's New Marine Band

Nearly all the members of the full Board of Managers, which is as follows, will be present:

General managers—Chauncey M. Depew, Louis M. Howland, John Boyd Thacher, Walter L. Sessions, Gorton W. Allen, Charles A. Sweet, Donald McNaughton, Chief Executive Officer; John Foord, Secretary.

Judicial District Commissioners—First District, Samuel W. Fairchild, James W. Tappin, Richard Delafield. Second District, Cord Meyer Jr., Daniel M. Somers, Henry Seibert. Third District, John T. Norton, Manly B. Mattice, William H. Rowe Jr. Fourth District, Thomas J. Whitney, George S. Weed, Edward Ellis. Fifth District, John F. Gaynor, Walter N. Kernan, George B. Sloan. Sixth District, George F. O'Neil, Hugh Duffey, Robert H. Thurston. Seventh District, William S. Kimball, Henry Stowell, Edwin C. Cook. Eighth District, Willard T. Ransom, Henry Koons, Henry W. Box.

The building to be dedicated is one of the finest pavilions in the park, and ranks next in size to those of California and Illinois. Its style of architecture is that of an Italian villa. Its general dimensions are 160 feet by 105 feet. It was designed by Architects McKim, Mead & White of New York, and will cost about $80,000.

The Ohio people have arranged for a pretentious parade in case their troops do not march with the regular military review. They have here three regiments and two crack companies, as well as three fine bands. They can get up a military display on their own account of 2,500 trops. In addition all the members of the State board are here, as well as former Ohioans and a number of invited guests who will be present.

This is the order of the procession, which has been arranged to form at the Auditorium Hotel at 11 o'clock:

Carriages containing Gov. McKinley, John Sherman, Calvin Brice, and President W. W. Peabody of the State Board, the Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of State, Benjamin Butterworth, C. M. Anderson, Vice-President, and D. J. Ryan, Executive Commissioner.
Gov. McKinley's staff.
Cleveland City Troops and band.
Eighth Regiment and band.
Fourteenth Regiment and band.
Fifth Regiment and band.
Toledo Cadets on bicycles.
Cleveland Grays and band.
Supreme Court of Ohio and ladies.
Board of Managers.
State Senators and ladies.
State Representatives and ladies.
Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

When Jackson Park is reached the following program will be carried out:

Presentation address by President W. W. Peabody of the State Board.
Response by Gov. McKinley.
Response by Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell.
Address by Senator Sherman.
Address by Senator Brice.
Music between numbers will be furnished by the bands.

Ohio's building will cost, when completed, about $30,000. It has a ground area of 80x100 feet. Its most distinguished architectural feature is a semi-circular colonial portico, the roof of which, supported by eight columns, is thirty-eight feet high. A peculiarity of the furnishing of the building is that the materials were contributed by the cities of the State. Columbus fitted up the rooms for the managers. Cleveland took care of the ladies' reception room. Cincinnati performed a like service for the gentlemen's room, and Portsmouth furnished money for handsome quarters for Executive Commissioner Ryan.

The full membership of the Ohio Board of Managers is as follows:

W. T. Alberson, Ashland; C. M. Anderson, Greenville; H. G. Baker, Defiance; L. F. Bonham, Oxford; P. M. Cullinan, New Lexington; A. C. Cummins, Mansfield; William Edwards, Cleveland; David Hall, Bloom Center; C. M. Harding, Franklin; L. E. Holden, Cleveland; W. W. Peabody, Cincinnati; A. O. Jones, Zanesville; Albert Schwill, Cincinnati; J. W. See, Hamilton, D. L. Wadsworth, Wellington; Mrs. M. A. Hart, Anderson's Ferry; Mrs. W. Hartpence, Harrison; H. P. Platt, Toledo; William Ritchie, Hamilton; Mrs. A. S. Bushnell, Springfield; L. C. Cron, Piqua; A. Pluemer, Cincinnati; Mrs. H. T. Upton, Warren.

Iowa has a unique building to dedicate and will have for its principal speaker Gov. Boies. The Iowa pavilion is composed of the stone structure known as Jackson Park Shelter and an annex 60 by 100 feet in size. The Shelter will be used for a State exhibit corresponding in character to the Sioux City Corn Palace.

The building will be formally presented to Iowa by James O. Crosby, President of the Iowa Commission, and accepted on behalf of the State by Gov. Boies. It is hoped by the Hawkeyes that Director-General Davis will find time to accept a position on the program in order that the building may be turned over to him by Gov. Boies. There will be additional speeches and music.

Dedication of Kansas' Building Today.

The Kansas Building will be dedicated at 10 o'clock this morning. Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Felt, State Superintendent George W. Winans, Secretary of Agriculture Martin Mohler, Attorney-General J. N. Ives, Chief Justice Albert H. Horton, and Lady Commissioners Mrs. Lewis Hauback and Mrs. Robert B. Mitchell are on the list of speakers. The music, which promises to be exceptionally fine, will be given by the Topeka Modoc club.

It is a noteworthy fact regarding the Kansas Building that it was erected by the board in charge without the aid of a State appropriation. Individual contributions from citizens who were bound to have Kansas represented at the Exposition furnished the funds required.

Elaborate Preparations by Ohio.

Ohio has made elaborate preparations for the dedication of its State building today. The entire State Legislature, numbering 139 in both Houses, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society, and 2,000 of the State troops will be in attendance.

Seventy-five carriages will be in waiting at the Victoria Hotel, and at 10 o'clock the delegation will start for Jackson Park. The State troops will march as an escort to Gov. McKinley and staff as far as Twenty-second street. The cars will be taken by the troops at that point.

When the grounds are reached speeches will be made by Gov. McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Brice, and Capt. W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers. Daniel J. Ryan, ex-Secretary of State, has been prominent in the work of arranging for a successful carrying out of the exercises.

HOW EASTERN CITIES CELEBRATED.

Schools Paraded, Addresses Made, and All Business Generally Suspended.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The schools of Jersey City and Hoboken held exercises in the schoolhouses today beginning at 9 o'clock. The holiday was generally observed, business in banks, courts, and stores being generally suspended. G. A. R. delegations visited all the Jersey City schools. The French-American schools paraded. Judge Werts made an address at the Bergen High School for girls. The parade of the Catholic parochial schools took place this afternoon. They were reviewed by Bishop Wigger and others. The Fourth Regiment had a battalion drill in Union Square, Jersey City. The Liberty Guard paraded in West Hoboken, and the order of Red Men, several hundred strong, rode on horseback, in Indian costume. There were exercises in nearly all Protestant churches.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct 21.—[Special.]—Business was entirely suspended in every way here. At 9 o'clock this morning several thousand school children paraded after services in all the Catholic churches. At 1 o'clock the Italian societies paraded and this was followed by the unveiling of the Columbus medallion at the city hall. Tonight there was a parade of the Italian societies, and celebrations in several halls and churches.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Columbus celebration in this city was on a scale of magnitude. The city was resplendent with flags, bunting, and pictures. In the forenoon a procession marched through the principal streets, consisting of the entire militia of the State as well as the several independent companies, the students of Brown University, and 10,000 children from the public schools. The girls of two grammar schools wore liberty caps in the national colors. Every child of the public schools carried an American flag and wore a badge. The line of march was to the Texter training field, where the military formed a huge circle with the school children in the center, and where patriotic songs were sung. In the afternoon the united Italian societies marched, and also the veteran firemen. In the evening there was a mammoth torchlight procession by the Catholic churches. There were at least 10,000 torches in line. Many floats representing scenes in the life of Columbus lent variety to the scene. A huge cross made of incandescent lights glittered between the towers of the cathedral. The triumphal arch at the head of Westminster street was also illuminated by electricity. Citizens along the line of march were also generous in lantern illuminations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 21.—Pittsburg made good use of the means at command to celebrate the day. From the tower of the courthouse and the spires of the Catholic Cathedral hung large and tastefully arranged flags and bunting, and from one end of the city to the other buildings covered with red, white, and blue bunting, alternating with the Spanish yellow. The combined societies, the Grand Army, the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of militia, the various Catholic associations, and two battalions of Hibernian rifles turned out in a parade 50,000 strong. A feature of the pageant was a large division of bicyclists with gayly decorated wheels. Prominent among the labor organizations in line were the Homestead Turners. Patriotic addresses were made by Mayor Gourley and others in Oil City Hall tonight.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—Columbus day was celebrated by the school children in an impressive manner. Appropriate exercises were held at the two High Schools, forty grammar schools, and the Parochial schools in the morning. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon meetings were held at a dozen halls and churches, addresses being delivered and songs sung. The procession moved at 3 o'clock. There were 10,000 school-boys in line. Tonight a big meeting was held at Music Hall. The weather was perfect and at least 100,000 people crowded the streets along the line of march.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Ten thousand school children participated in the Discovery day services.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Columbus day was celebrated here by the Italian colony, the members of which paraded the streets all day. The banks, schools, city offices, and custom-house were closed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—An elaborate celebration was held here under the patronage of the Common Council, a monster chorus sang "America," and there were addresses by prominent speakers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 21.—Special services were held in all the churches. The program prepared for the schools throughout the country was carried out, not only in the public schools, but in every private school and institution and every parochial school went through some exercises in honor of the day. A civic and military procession marched through the principal streets of the city. The day was similarly celebrated throughout Louisiana and Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—Cincinnati having given two days to demonstrations by the pupils of the public schools and those of the Catholic churches today celebrated Columbus day with a parade of men and by a realistic representation of Columbus' voyage. The city was filled with strangers. All the stores were closed. The buildings were decorated and the populace had prepared itself for a glorious ending of the three days festival. The parade which escorted Columbus to Music Hall was made up of United States troops and Ohio militia and by large numbers of Catholic Knights, representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, the city fire department, and the police.

Dispatches received by THE TRIBUNE report Columbus celebrations in which school children, the Grand Army of the Republic, and other organizations participated occurred at these places: Logansport, Ind.; Sioux City, Ia.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Dwight, Ill.; Davenport, Ia.; Elgin, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Galena, Ill.; Burlington, Ia.; Appleton, Wis.; Green Bay, Wis.; Metropolis, Ill.; Virginia, Ill.; Fairbury, Ill.; Salem, Ill.; Cairo, Ill.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Lyons, Ia.; Ramsay, Ill.; Iowa City, Ia.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Neenah, Wis.; Menasha, Wis.; Effingham, Ill.; West Superior, Wis.; Ottumwa, Ia.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely
Pure

Hot bread, hot rolls, hot muffins, and delicious hot griddle-cakes raised by the Royal Baking Powder are made perfectly wholesome and digestible.

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR ALL.

Few of the Distinguished Guests Have Begun to Leave Chicago.

The clerks of nearly all the hotels declared last night that few of their distinguished guests had begun to go away. Henry Watterson sat in the office of the Richelieu with two young companions. He was not feeling well last night, the exertions and excitement of yesterday having been hard to bear. In discussing the dedicatory ceremonies, however, he said: "I think it was a grand success in every way, and the people of Chicago and the Columbian Commission, and every one connected with the affair, have occasion to congratulate themselves. Chicago did well. No city could have done better, and the entire spectacle was magnificent in the extreme. I shall not leave Chicago until Sunday night, probably."

Col. Elliott F. Shepard of New York, editor of the *Mail and Express*, gave up his apartments at the Auditorium last night and left for New York City. To several friends who said good-by to him in the office he expressed himself as highly pleased with the success of the festivities.

Gov. E. B. Winans of Michigan left the Victoria last night about 10 o'clock and went home on the Michigan Central.

Gov. Reynolds of Delaware and his party of forty people left the Leland last evening and departed for their homes.

Gen. Schofield of the United States army will go to Washington this morning on the special train which will convey the Diplomatic Corps to the capital. The General was not in his apartments last evening at 11 o'clock, but those of his party who were there said they were very much pleased with their reception in Chicago.

Marshall P. Wilder was the center of a group of jolly men in the Auditorium office last night. This distinguished humorist was the happiest man in the crowd and entertained them all. He said of all the people he has smiled with the Chicago people on this occasion have acquitted themselves most creditably.

George R. Peck of Kansas, who was one of the distinguished men in the lobby of the Auditorium last evening, said he couldn't praise Chicago too highly for the manner in which it had entertained the people and carried out the ceremony of dedication. He said the whole affair was the scene of a lifetime and one that will never be forgotten during the lives of the men who had the privilege of participating.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN BANQUETED

H. J. Furber Gives a Dinner to Distinguished Citizens of the Granite State.

The sons of New Hampshire represented by the delegation of distinguished citizens of the Granite State who are in Chicago to uphold the honor of the commonwealth at the dedication services were entertained at a dinner last evening by H. J. Furber. The dinner was given at the Hotel Metropole. The tables were laid in the crystal dining-room.

The room was decorated with flowers and ferns. In each of the four corners of the room was a table banked with roses, one table with American Beauties, another with Duchess of Albany, a third with La France, and the fourth with Pearl de Jardin. In the center of the dining table was a bank of American Beauty roses with the inscription, "To the Sons of New Hampshire." At each end of the table was a large silver dish filled with roses; in one the date "1492" was worked out, in the other "1892." Two large silver candelabra entwined, one with La France roses and the other with Catherine Mermet roses, sat on either end of the table. Beside each lady's plate was a corsage bouquet of American Beauties tied with yellow ribbon. Each gentleman had a boutonnière of yellow carnations. Plates were laid for twenty-one. Those at the dinner were:

Gov. H. A. Tuttle and wife, Col. F. A. Maynard, Gen. C. W. Stevens, Gen. A. N. Dow, Gen. C. H. Bartlett, Capt. E. M. Shaw and wife, C. E. Rollins and wife, Gen. J. D. Ayling, T. J. Walker and wife, E. S. Matthews and wife, C. H. Owsden, G. E. Anderson, J. McLain, Dr. H. J. Furber Jr., H. J. Furber and wife.

Congratulations from Emperor William.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The President today received the following telegram from Secretary John W. Foster at Chicago:

"By direction of the German Emperor, the Chargé d'Affaires expresses to you on this 21st day of October, devoted to the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, his Imperial Majesty's most sincere congratulations and wishes for the welfare of the country. I have conveyed to the Chargé your deep appreciation of the imperial message."

Old Invitations Good Today.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich announces that the stands erected before the civic parade at Washington and State streets and Wabash avenue and Washington street for the use of the city officials, visiting officials, and their families will be available today for observing the military parade. Original invitations are to hold good and the same persons are invited to again occupy the stands.

Reception to New Hampshire's Governor.

The "Sons of New Hampshire" will give a reception to the Governor and staff from that State at the Grand Pacific tonight at 6 o'clock.

Given Medical Certificates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has during the last week issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following physicians: William A. Pusey, William H. Sibley, Chicago; H. F. McCoy, Englewood; J. I. McGill, Springfield; William J. Rogers, Wickliffe, Ky., and State certificate entitling to practice midwifery to May Hicks of Chicago.

Expelled from Lehigh University.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 21.—At the faculty meeting at Lehigh University today W. B. Murray of Annapolis and A. S. Koppell of Philadelphia were expelled; H. H. Wright of Cambridge, Md., W. J. Collier of Duncannon, Pa., and John G. Gibson of York, Pa., suspended for one year, and R. M. White of Elmira, N. Y., suspended until Jan. 1, for hazing.

Christian Endeavor Society at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The sixth annual meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Wisconsin opened this evening in the First Presbyterian Church with a praise service led by J. C. Lund. Dr. C. R. Henderson of the University of Chicago delivered an address on "Light and Fire."

Iowa Odd-Fellows Adjourn.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Odd-Fellows' Grand Lodge adjourned today. An amendment to the constitution that weekly benefits shall not be less than $2 a week for one year was passed. The salary of the Grand Master was fixed at $900. The substitute and report of this year's committee on redistricting the State were referred to a special committee to be appointed by the incoming Grand Master.

Shot Through the Heart.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—John Corbett was found dead in the woods near Deer Lake, four miles from this city, this afternoon. Examination showed that he was shot through the heart.

Two Children Perish in a Fire.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The house of Michael Hansas, a mail-carrier at Manannah, Minn., was burned today and two of his children perished.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

VERA AVA IS ARRESTED IN QUINCY.

She Is Charged with Stealing from an Elgin Widow.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Vera Ava, the notorious spook priestess who created a sensation in Chicago and Cincinnati some time ago, was arrested in this city this evening by a detective from Elgin. About a month ago, as a spiritualistic medium, she ingratiated herself into the good graces of a Mrs. Mitchell, whose husband had committed suicide a short time before. One day Mrs. Mitchell drew $1,000 from the bank and Vera Ava was helping her to count it. Mrs. Mitchell was called from the room and when she came back Vera Ava and $785 of the money were gone. Vera Ava arrived in this city Thursday and since then has been holding spiritualistic meetings in Merrick's Hall. She was accompanied by a man named Charles Orchardson, who claimed to be her manager.

Evidence of a Suicide at Vandalia.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A party of fishermen yesterday discovered some male wearing apparel, a full suit of clothes except hat and trousers, lying beside a tree on the river bank south of town. In a pocket was a tintype of an old man and woman. An artist's memorandum card was inclosed with the pictures. An empty vial and two railroad tickets were also found but nothing to show to whom they belonged. It is believed some one committed suicide.

Banker Killed at Sardinia, O.

SARDINIA, O., Oct. 21.—Stephen Feike, banker and merchant, was shot and killed yesterday by George Justice, a former tenant. Justice had been ejected from one of Mr. Feike's farms but claimed to own the corn. He was hauling away a load when Mr. Feike rode out and tried to stop him, when a quarrel arose and the shooting took place.

Killed His Mother by Mistake.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Edward Neunlist of No. 540 East Green street was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun trap this morning. Her son Ed had set the trap to kill a chicken thief, and as his mother opened the door of the coop the gun was discharged and the woman's head almost blown off.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

Jesse James' Blood Shows Itself.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Arthur Lucky was today sent to the reform school for a term of years, having been found guilty of robbing his employer. The boy's mother lives in Kansas City and is a near relative of Jesse James.

Dresser Postoffice Re-established.

RAMSEY, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The postoffice at Dresser, three miles east of here on the Clover Leaf, has been re-established with Mrs. Sallie Williams as Postmaster.

TORTURING ECZEMA

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies.

No Less Than Five Physicians Consulted. Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

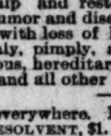
I am sixty years old. In August, 1889, was troubled with the peculiar skin disease to which people of my age are subject, known among medical men as eczema. Its first appearance was near the ankles. It rapidly extended over the lower extremities until my legs were nearly one raw sore; from legs the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders, and the entire length of the arms, the legs and arms greatly swollen with an itching, burning pain without cessation. Although the best medical advice attainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions being the result of their combined wisdom, the disease, though apparently checked, would recur in a few days as bad as ever; during its progress my weight fell away about twenty-five pounds. As an experiment I began the use of CUTICURA, following the simple and plain instructions given with the REMEDIES, and in four weeks found myself well with skin soft and natural in color, the itching and pain entirely relieved.
W. R. MEAD,
Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair) speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.
In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses.
The first and only pain-killing plaster.

STEEL CASTINGS
MADE IN
Siemens-Martin
Open Hearth AND
Crucible Furnaces.

The Congdon
Brake Shoe Company,
IRON AND STEEL FOUNDERS
OFFICES—Suite 1016 Monadnock Building
FOUNDRIES—59th-st. and C. & E. I. Ry

CABINET IN A SNARL.

BRITISH MINISTERS DISAGREE ABOUT THE DYNAMITERS.

Mr. Asquith, Who Favors Granting Amnesty to Many of Them, Is Said to Have Threatened to Resign—Duties on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa to Be Removed by the Liberals—Cause of the Growing Discontent in the English Army to Be Investigated When Parliament Meets.

[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is rumored that a serious difference has arisen in the Cabinet over the question of the release of the prisoners who were convicted of having taken part in the dynamite outrages that occurred several years ago. A prominent Conservative organ even declared that the situation is so acute that Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, has threatened to resign. It is an open secret that there had been a difference of opinion in the ministry as to the settlement of the Trafalgar Square question, but the matter was arranged by the general acceptance of the compromise which was announced in these dispatches last Wednesday. This settlement was proposed by Mr. Asquith himself, who converted the other members of the ministry to this simple solution of a knotty question which the Conservatives had expected would be a thorn in the side of the government for a long time to come.

The present difficulty has been greatly magnified in Tory quarters. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is said to be resolute against the release of any of the dynamite prisoners, while Mr. Asquith favors the granting of amnesty to many of them, though even he hesitates to favor the general pardon of all the dynamiters. The Liberals ridicule the idea that there is any serious dissension over the matter. Besides, it is believed in independent circles that Mr. Asquith, who is young and ambitious, is not likely to jeopardize his newly-won position, to which six months ago he had no suspicion of attaining, by serious opposition to any solution of the dynamite problem which had received the general approval of his colleagues.

According to the reports from Radical centers, one item of the Newcastle program is certain of execution, Sir William Vernon Harcourt having decided that the next budget, which he intends shall be thoroughly democratic, shall include proposals providing for a free "breakfast table" by the abolition of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa; the reduction in revenue to be met by increased taxation of land. Such a scheme would give immense satisfaction to the working classes, which have for a long time been agitating this subject.

Discontent in the Army.

The recent manifestations of mutiny coming one on top of the other in crack regiments like the Guards and the Thirteenth Hussars are creating a feeling bordering on consternation throughout the country and causing a general outcry for a thorough inquiry into the cause of what appears to be wide-spread discontent. Letters published in the newspapers from soldiers, some of whom still belong to the discontented regiments, force the belief that the officers are greatly to blame. It is asserted that many officers of the Life Guards are quite ignorant of their duties, rarely attend drills, and are obliged to have subordinates near them on field-days to tell them the word of command to give. Soldiers have even been known to execute movements without commands from their officers in order to save the credit of the troops. Yet the same officers, when they inspect troops' rooms and stables, find the most stupid and most trivial faults, and impose extreme punishments on the soldiers for their alleged remissness.

The Radical members of the House of Commons have been discussing the situation recently, and when Parliament reopens Campbell Bannerman, the Secretary for War, will be closely questioned on the subject. A result of this questioning will probably be an official inquiry that will probe the whole matter to the bottom. The impression that the chief fault for the mutinous manifestations is not wholly on the side of the men is not confined to the organs of the working classes. This fact is shown by an article in an outspoken Tory organ, the *Evening News*, which, after severely criticising the dismissal of non-commissioned officers of the Life Guards, says:

> They were expelled from the army because they could not correct the blundering policy of superiors. It would be far better to cashier some of the ornamental idlers, who only upset the discipline of the regiment and display their own vanity and incompetency.

Particularly hard is the case of the married "non-coms" who were dismissed. They were put to the expense of moving their homes from Windsor to Shorncliffe before they were told of their dismissal. Their case enlists the sympathy of even the *Times*, which says that their dismissal has caused a serious feeling throughout the regiment. Great indignation is expressed in regard to the matter and the other men declare their intention to buy their discharge. One of the non-commissioned officers who were discharged was confined by illness to the hospital when the outbreak occurred, yet this fact did not prevent the authorities from dealing with him as severely as with those officers who were on active duty.

Outbreaks Not Unprovoked.

A significant fact in connection with the insubordination of the Thirteenth Hussars, stationed at Cork, when twenty of the troopers refused to parade as a protest against what they claimed were useless and arduous inspections, was the exceedingly light punishment inflicted on the rebellious soldiers and the discontinuance thereafter of the parade in question. This was accepted as an admission of the higher authorities that the mutinous action of the men was not entirely unprovoked. The transfer of several officers of the command had been expected.

Little interest is shown in yachting circles in regard to the proposed race for the American cup. This apathy is chiefly due to the fact that Lord Dunraven's challenge emanates from himself privately and without the sanction of any leading yacht club. Kinlock Cooke, Lord Dunraven's private secretary, writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of which he was appointed editor last week, expresses his confidence that the projected race will take place. He says he has little doubt that the clauses in Dunraven's challenge to which no objection has been made will be abandoned and that an agreement satisfactory to all concerned will be reached. The *Standard*, in an editorial commenting on this matter, says that all yachtsmen would be glad to see a renewal of the international contests for the American cup, which, the paper adds, ought to be conducted annually or in a spirit of frank and generous rivalry.

Astronomical circles here continue to be intensely interested in Prof. Barnard's discovery of a fifth satellite of Jupiter. F. W. Maunder, who is in charge of the photographic and spectroscopic section of the Greenwich Observatory, said in an interview that he had no doubt that the discovery is a genuine one, and that he considered it a discovery of the greatest interest. He thought it scarcely likely that the satellite is a recent capture by Jupiter, as has been suggested in some quarters, basing his opinion on the fact that the satellite moves almost precisely in the plane of the planet's equator. It is readily conceivable, he said, that the newly-discovered satellite has been a member of the system from the first. He thought it highly improbable that the satellite could have been discovered by a smaller telescope than that of the Lick Observatory, even had a definite search been made for it.

A portentous fact in connection with the illness of the King of Spain is the revival of activity in the Carlist centers in London and Paris. Signs are not wanting that preparations are being made by the Carlists to strike a blow ere long for the possession of the Spanish throne. Carlists abroad are in active communication with the network of committees with which the whole of Spain is overrun. Every town in the highlands of Spain and a majority of the towns in other parts of the country have Carlist clubs. The Carlists in London complain that although they are free to prosecute open political agitation their letters are tampered with in transit and undue influence is exerted against them at the polling booths. Don Carlos was greatly affected by the loss of life in the last war, and he is determined that the Carlist standard will not again be raised until there is an absolute certainty of victory.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in a Canadian Cow.

On top of the discovery that an American bullock imported into this country was infected with pleuro-pneumonia comes the announcement that the disease has also been discovered in a Canadian cow which was landed in Dundee and taken to Fifeshire, where the disease is fully developed. All the animals with which the infected cow had come in contact were ordered to be immediately destroyed in order to prevent a spread of the contagion. An inquiry as to the destination of the other cattle conveyed on the same steamer with the infected cow has been instituted, and a stricter inspection of all Canadian cattle in future has been insured.

Dr. Elmer Lee of Chicago, who recently spent five weeks observing cholera patients in St. Petersburg hospitals, and who introduced his new cholera cure in that city and other plague-stricken places, has been spending a week in London. He will sail on the Hamburg-American steamer Columbia, which leaves Southampton for New York tomorrow. In an interview today Dr. Lee said that the cholera epidemic in Europe had spent its force. He added that his experiments with the cholera patients in the Eppendorf hospital in Hamburg were successful as far as they went, and that he had in his possession a letter from physicians in charge of the institution to that effect.

NEILL SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

The Jury Convicts the London Poisoner in Short Order.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Justice Hawkins began his summing up of the Neill case at noon. He reviewed the evidence at length, saying that the jury was not to expect the prosecution to submit mathematical proof of the commission of crime. The case was given to the jury and they retired. Before the people in the courtroom had time thoroughly to discuss the Judge's charge the jury returned. When the foreman announced the verdict of "guilty," there was an audible expression of satisfaction in the court. Neill remained unmoved, but some of his friends sobbed. A painful hush followed when Neill had responded to the clerk's question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Then the curtains beside the Judge's seat moved and a chaplain, attired in his ministerial robes, entered and stood at the left of the judgment seat. Several wardens entered the dock and stood behind Neill. Justice Hawkins then put on the black cap and solemnly sentenced the convicted murderer to be hanged. Before pronouncing the sentence the Justice, commenting on the case, said: "What actuated you to kill in that cruel way, with so much torture, a poor creature who had not offended you, I know not, but I do know that your cruelty towards her and the crime you committed are of unparalleled atrocity."

Neill displayed no emotion whatever while the Judge was speaking.

American Thieves Sentenced in London.

James Connell and Henry Raymond, the American "crooks," charged with thefts of valuables from various Bond street jewelers, were today convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In passing sentence the magistrate expressed regret that the law did not allow of his taking into account the American record of the prisoners. In that case he would have been able to impose a much heavier sentence.

To Strengthen the Canadian Representation.

Mr. Foster, the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, who is now in England, admits that he came to England with Mr. Abbott, the Canadian Premier, to negotiate with the Imperial Government for a permanent strengthening of the representation of Canadian interests at Washington and other capitals. It was not true, he said, that the object of their journey was to raise a loan.

TOWN PARTLY DESTROYED BY FLOOD.

Destructive Storm in Sardinia—Many Persons Ruined.

CAGLIARI, Oct. 21.—A heavy storm is prevailing over Sardinia, the district about Cagliari, and great damage has been done. The lowlands are inundated. At Decimomannu, three miles northwest of Cagliari, eight houses were washed away. Not less than 100 buildings have been washed away at Elmas, and the loss is immense. A number of persons are known to have been drowned. One-third of the Town of Assemini has been destroyed. The demolished houses were poorly built brick structures. The people who occupied them are now homeless, and many of them are utterly ruined, having been unable to save anything from the flood. Two women who were trying to move their belongings from one house remained too long and were drowned.

Stock Market Rather Unsettled.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The stock markets were rather unsettled today. Foreign government securities closed doubtful. The principal feature of home railways has been some active bidding for Brighton deferred, resulting in an advance of 1-34. London Southwestern also improved 1. American railways have been particularly inactive, owing to the New York Exchange being closed. An improvement of ⅛ to ⅜ was established in Wabash preferred, and debentures, which have been a particularly good mark, a rise of ⅛ to ⅝. Canadians are unchanged. Mexicans fluctuated to some extent, preferences closing ½ higher. Money is little wanted. Short loans are obtained at 1 per cent. Two and three months' bills are quoted at 2⅜@2¼ per cent.

Americans in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Oct. 21.—(Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.)—The following Americans registered here today: S. Billings, Miss Bates, H. Parsons, R. Campbell, E. Levi, T. Oakley, E. Spillman, B. Stern, W. Stevenson, A. Dolder, S. Danzieger, New York; B. Roberts, Concord; L. Sutter, V. Surghner, Chicago; R. Gregory, Winona; J. Wethan, Philadelphia; Thomas Thrigor, V. Latrobe, Baltimore; G. Wettlofer, Hoboken; S. Cowles, C. Crocker, San Francisco; A. Gibson, Faloise; R. Lawrence, Boston; J. Commoss, Brooklyn.

Samoan Situation Declared Insupportable.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The *Vossische Zeitung* confirms the report that disquiet prevails in Samoa, and says that Germany is now convinced that the Samoan convention was a great mistake. Great Britain, the United States, and Germany are all agreed that the present situation in Samoa is insupportable and that the convention must be amended. Pending this the paper recommends the immediate construction of a cable to Samoa to enable the governments to communicate with their Consuls without delay.

Russia's Version of Seizures of Sealers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—The *Official Messenger* publishes today the first authoritative version of the Russian capture of sealing vessels in the Pacific Ocean. It says that six vessels were seized at points eighteen to twenty miles from the Russian coast, not from thirty to forty miles, as has been asserted. Only vessels whose logs, charts, etc., proved they had been sealing in Russian waters were seized. The British flag was not insulted. The crews of the captured vessels were well treated.

Tragedy at a Party in Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—While the 20-year-old son of Senator Senaci was playing on a violin at a party which had been given to celebrate his success at some examinations which he had just passed in a creditable manner, he suddenly threw down the instrument, drew a revolver, and shot himself dead. When the young man's father was informed of his son's suicide he appeared greatly shocked and fell dead from heart disease.

Cholera in Coblenz District.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—There is no doubt that cholera exists in the district of which Coblenz is the center. Deaths from the disease are known to have occurred in that city, and in Mentz and Polch. It is feared that the malady is on the increase.

Brevities by Cable.

STEAMER BORROWDALE ASHORE.

The British steamer Borrowdale, from London Aug. 26, is ashore near Lindi and will probably be a total loss. The Borrowdale was under charter to the British Government and had on board three sectional steamers that were intended to be conveyed into the interior of Africa and used on the lakes.

ASSAM TEA CROP IS SHORT.

A dispatch from Calcutta says that the present tea crop in the Assam Valley is the shortest on record. The decrease compared with that of 1891 is upward of 3,000,000 pounds. Rain is much wanted.

MORE HARNESS CUTTING BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Cases of harness cutting are reported from the Chelsea barracks, where a detachment of the Army Service corps is stationed. The men have all been locked up in the barracks.

PHYLLOXERA IN FRANCE.

Phylloxera has spread greatly in France, but the small wine-growers resist efforts to stamp out the disease by burning affected vines.

FAILURE OF A CARDIFF PROVISION MERCHANT.

The failure is announced of George Hopkins, a general provision merchant of Cardiff. His liabilities amount to $300,000.

REPLY TO MACVEAGH.

JOHN JAY CLAIMS HIS REASONS FOR FLOPPING ARE BAD.

No Promise of Redemption from the Abuses Complained Of to Be Found in the Democratic Platform—The Tariff the Paramount Issue—Wisconsin Apportionment Bill Ready for Report—Altgeld Renews His Attack on Gov. Fifer at Braidwood—General Political News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—John Jay, lately President of the Civil Service Commission of New York, has written a letter to Wayne MacVeagh in reply to his recent speeches in Philadelphia and New York giving reasons for his announcement that he would vote for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Jay says that both of Mr. MacVeagh's speeches express sentiments with which intelligent and devoted Republicans and civil service reformers will heartily agree. He fails to find, however, in either of these speeches grounds for believing that the ethical spirit that pervaded the Democratic convention at Chicago and inspired its platform on the tariff was one calculated to redeem and regenerate the republic, or to secure social order and social justice. And yet there would seem to be no good reason for ignoring in this discussion of the canvass the principal issue of the tariff, the chief question on which the Democrats are divided. Mr. Jay insists that, despite the issues of gigantic importance which demand instant national action, the tariff is still the chief issue of the pending Presidential contest, and says that its frank discussion was recommended by Mr. Cleveland himself in his letter of acceptance. Mr. Jay then quotes this sentence from Mr. Cleveland's letter: "We rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party is planning the destruction of or injury to American interests and we knew that they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade," and remarks that Mr. Cleveland omitted to refer to the all-important fact that the Democratic convention had spoken definitely on this point and that a resolution in concurrence with the views expressed by him had been presented and rejected, and that a substitute expressing opposite views had been adopted.

He says:

> That omission by Mr. Cleveland in his letter of all reference to the action of the convention on the tariff plank has perhaps led to a similar omission in your own speeches, and an omission that may be regretted as depriving us of your candid opinion on this leading feature of the Democratic platform and of your reasons for approving such a radical and revolutionary change in our national policy. With Mr. Cleveland's views and action in regard to civil service reform I found myself in accord when I had the honor of serving, by his appointment, on the Civil Service Commission of this State. But in the tariff plank, which he has accepted, I see great danger to the cause of civil service reform, for it substitutes the decision of a Democratic convention without the slightest regard to the rulings of the Constitution and the gladsome light of jurisprudence.

BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL.

Galesburg Republicans Addressed by Senator Frye of Maine.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Republican rally here this afternoon and evening was by all odds the most brilliant and successful event of the campaign in Knox County. There were present clubs from Knoxville, Farmington, Altona, Oneida, Williamsfield, Abingdon, London Mills, Orange, and other points. It is estimated that there were here 5,000 strangers. The parade tonight was a brilliant spectacle, there being twenty-three clubs, a great variety of banners and transparencies, rockets, and signal lights. The people could not be accommodated in the opera-house, where the speaking took place. In the afternoon Capt. J. B. Johnson spoke. Tonight Senator W. P. Frye of Maine made an address, discussing the free coinage of silver, the old State banks, and the tariff question, and replying to Congressman Springer.

GOOD EFFECTS OF RECIPROCITY.

Consul Rublee's Story of Increased American Trade with Bohemia.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A. Rublee, United States Consul at Prague, home on a visit, says that reciprocity is having a beneficial effect in Austria, and he thinks that it will soon double the trade of the United States with Bohemia. At present the importations from the United States consist mainly of small novelties which can be manufactured cheaper here than in Bohemia, but the avenues of trade are now open and it only remains for American manufacturers to push their goods into the country. From present indications Mr. Rublee believes that a considerable trade will soon be worked up. Bohemia's exports to the United States never exceed its imports. The principal article of exportation is sugar. Large quantities of it are sent to this country.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A. B. Cummins of Des Moines addressed a fair-sized audience in behalf of Republicanism here last evening. John A. Evander, a Swedish speaker, who was billed for tonight has found it impossible to reach here in time to fill the engagement.

NOT EXEMPTED FROM THE LAW.

Women Cannot Vote for Trustees of the State University.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21.—Capt. J. M. Adair of the Secretary of State's office, in speaking today of the registration of women having been permitted by the judges of election in some localities with the expectation of voting for trustees of the university, said:

> I cannot understand how the impression got abroad that women would be entitled to vote for trustees of the university. The office is not one of the offices exempted by the first section of the Australian Ballot law from the operation of that law. For all offices not excepted there can be but one ballot and women cannot vote that ballot. The General Ballot law authorizing women to vote for school officers specially provides that the ballot cast by women shall be a separate ballot on which the names of school officers shall appear and none others and that it shall be deposited in a separate box. I notice that in some localities women have been permitted to register with the expectation of being permitted to vote, but they will be disappointed. Women can vote for trustees of schools, school directors, and members of boards of education where any of these school officers are to be elected at the next election, but for none other.

HAVE AGREED UPON THE DISTRICTS.

Conference Committee to Report to the Wisconsin Legislature Monday.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The State Legislature adjourned tonight till 8:30 Monday evening, when it is hoped the apportionment committee will be able to make its report. The committee is now agreed upon all the Senate and Assembly districts except the Senate district of Dane County. The Republicans wish to have the entire county constitute one district. The Democrats, on the other hand, desire to detach eight towns in the southern part of the county and annex them to Rock County. This would disarrange the districts in the entire southern tier of counties, and practically cause another gerrymander.

ALTGELD AT BRAIDWOOD.

The Syndicate Candidate Reiterates His Attack on Gov. Fifer.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—In his speech here tonight Judge Altgeld paid particular attention to labor matters, contrasting the actions of Republican and Democratic Legislatures on mining and labor measures. He attacked the record of Gov. Fifer during the latter's four years in the Illinois Senate, and impugned his motives in signing labor bills while Governor. He stated that Gov. Fifer had shown partiality by patronizing truck stores in buying supplies for the troops during the strike of 1889 in the northern coal fields, paying the bills out of the Governor's private contingent fund. He made his usual remarks about the Joliet Penitentiary. The Judge's remarks on mining matters were received in almost complete silence, little or no applause greeting his greatest climaxes. A torchlight procession preceded the speaking, which took place in the Music Hall.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Morrison meeting today was largely attended by women, children, and Republicans. It had been announced that Morrison would be here, but, as usual, he failed to show up. Scott Wike spoke a few minutes. Gen. Carey then took the stand and tried to convince his audience of 1,500 how much better this country would be under free trade.

WHY HE TAKES NO PART.

Senator Quay Says His Doctor Keeps Him Out of Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Senator Quay is in this city. The Senator says that he intends going to Washington, and that he does not propose to go to New York to participate in the affairs of the Republican National committee. "My doctor," he said, "tells me that I must remain quiet and rest. He says if I keep quiet I will get rid of the vertigo. If I engage in the turmoil of politics I am constantly subject to its attacks. They are getting along well in New York. They do not want me and I will go to Washington tomorrow." Regarding the campaign Mr. Quay related that it had been apathetic. When asked if he thought Harrison would be reelected the Senator replied:

"How do I know? I know nothing except what I learn from surface indications and from what I see in the newspapers. I have not been able to go over the situation as I have not been in consultation with our people to find out what is going on."

SICKLES STILL EXPLAINING.

He Addresses the Democrats of Harlem—His Washington Speech.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles spoke tonight in Harlem in explanation of his speech at Washington, which was construed to mean he would bolt the Democratic nominations and support Harrison. He said in part:

> I said to my soldiers at Washington—and this is the foundation for all the talk—the night President Harrison returned with his sick wife the men were disappointed because the President could not receive them as they had expected because Mrs. Harrison was ill. I said, "Comrades, you have been disappointed today and I am sorry. You expected to be received by the President, but he is at the bedside of his sick wife. He has not forgotten you and you must not forget." That is what I said. Harrison was a brave soldier, for I saw him lead his men on to victory at Resaca and I say it now; and I asked my men to direct their Secretary and Chairman to go up to the White House the next day and shake hands with the President and extend their sympathy to him in his trouble. If that makes a Harrison man of me, so be it. Harrison as a comrade is one thing and as a leader of a political party is another thing.

AFTER DEMOCRATIC REPEATERS.

Three Men Arrested in Albany for Illegal Registration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Republican State committee took the initiative today in prosecuting the Democratic repeaters who have been colonized in this State to aid Cleveland. News came to State headquarters in this city tonight that National Committeeman David Martin, acting in conjunction with State Chairman Hackett, had caused three arrests in Albany. It said that Frederick McDermott, an inspector; Reddy Hogan, and William Flannagan had been arrested up to the time of telegraphing; that Flannagan and Hogan had been jailed in default of $6,000 bail each, and that McDermott gave $1,500 bail. Other charges, the dispatch said, would be made against McDermott, and other arrests were to follow.

Blaine Will Make No More Speeches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A story was published here today that James G. Blaine had formally placed himself at the disposal of the Republican National committee and that he would make three speeches during this campaign. Mr. Blaine denied the story when it was called to his attention.

Charges a Fraudulent Certificate.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 21.—Dr. Samuel Phelps, People's party nominee for Representative, has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Prof. M. O. Graves of Petoskey, People's nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Phelps charges him with fraudulently certifying to the nomination of P. H. Wachtel, the Democratic nominee, as the People's party candidate for Representative in place of himself.

McKinley Will Not Visit Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A telegram was received tonight by the Republican Central committee of Will County saying that Gov. McKinley would not speak in Joliet Saturday afternoon. Arrangements had been made to take care of 10,000 people, who will not learn of the change of program in time to prevent their coming here.

Notes.

Treasurer Leeds of the American Tinplate company, Elwood, Ind., has authorized Mr. R. Sulzer to bet Jason Brown $1,000 that 100,000 pounds of plate are made each week and that double this amount will be made after Nov. 1.

Gov. McKinley will address the Republicans of Peru, Ind., Oct. 27. A circus tent has been secured for the rally and arrangements have been perfected for the accommodation of 50,000 people. The tent will hold 15,000. There will be an industrial parade and 3,000 veterans in line. Ex-Gov. A. G. Porter and John F. Finerty of Chicago will also speak.

MARRIED THE ONE WHO RUINED HIM.

A Death Notice Reveals the Second Marriage of Ex-Sheriff Flack.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—An advertisement announcing the death today of Sarah T. Flack, wife of James A. Flack, reveals another chapter in a famous case. It was not known until this death notice appeared that Flack had married the woman who caused his downfall. While Sheriff of this county he secretly and fraudulently obtained a divorce from his wife, Mary E., in 1889, during her absence from the city. A sensation was caused by Mrs. Flack's statement that the decree was obtained without her knowledge and by the subsequent revelation that Flack had been leading a double life for years. Flack, his son Willie, who plotted with him, and Referee Meeks, who passed upon the evidence in the case, were tried and sentenced to terms in jail. The two Flacks appealed, got a new trial, and escaped punishment. Meeks served his term. Flack resigned his office as Sheriff after his conviction. Mrs. Flack died Jan. 27, 1891. It is not known when his second marriage took place.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE CONVENTION ENDED

No Notice Taken of Factional Fights—Nominations for Officers.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—The session of the Order of Sons of St. George ended today. It was decided to take no notice of the fight between factions in the uniformed division. The convention nominated the following officers:

Supreme President, Edward Oliver, San Francisco; Vice-President, Ernest Rowden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretaries, James R. Angler, Akron, O., and James B. Edwards, Michigan; Treasurer, George Toop, New York City; Messengers, Walter Willis, Chicago, and George Kingston, Bridgeport, Conn. Trustees—J. C. Worral, Youngstown, O.; C. Halstead, Providence, R. I.; F. J. Davis, Utica, N. Y. Standing committee on Law—Stephen A. Hopkins, Troy, N. Y.; Fred J. Davis, Utica, N. Y.; Samuel Land, Stamford, Conn. Appeals and Grievances—W. B. Jackson, William Crowe, S. Harrison, Massachusetts.

The per capita tax was fixed at six cents per year on the entire membership. The next place of meeting was fixed at New York City and will be held Oct. 18, 1895.

Edwin Gould to Be Married.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—One of the notable events of the social season will take place next Wednesday evening, when the marriage of Edwin Gould, second son of Jay Gould, and Miss Sarah C. Shrady, adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, will be solemnized by the Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah.

Pay-Car Burns with $3,000 Cash.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis pay-car, attached to a train on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville road, caught fire last night and was partly destroyed, together with $3,000 in cash. The fire started from the cooking stove.

Mexico to Take Part in the Conference.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 21.—The government received Wednesday an invitation to send representatives to the international monetary conference at Brussels. The invitation was accepted today and delegates will be appointed next week.

Reinforcements for Col. Dobbs.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Six hundred troops will be sent from Dakar to reinforce the French column under Col. Dodds, which is now operating against the Dahomeyans.

Special sale of shoulder capes this week. Bargains.
Hansen's Empire Fur Factory,
151-153 Wabash avenue.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

WILL NOT TRY TO VOTE

IDAHO MORMONS WILL AWAIT THEIR RE-ENFRANCHISEMENT.

They Realize That They Cannot Fight the Law and Will Remain Quiet Until the Electors' Test Law Has Been Repealed—The Situation as It Was and Is and the Position Taken by the Republican Party—Have No Faith in the Promises of the Bourbons.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Mormon question in Idaho has been a serious one for the last twenty years. The peculiar doctrines and practices of that church were such as to make them at war with the civilization of the century. The more obnoxious of these doctrines and practices were that of the supremacy of church over the State in all things and their beliefs and practices as to bigamy, polygamy, and plural or celestial marriages. These were alike a standing menace to the well-being of the State, and especially of the home.

When it is considered that in Idaho we had for years 25,000 people, nearly 4,000 of whom were voters, who were taught, and who believed that whenever the law of the State was opposed to the creed of the church on any proposition, the law must go to the wall and the creed must stand, and when it is considered that a great many of these were living in a plural relation, some of them having as high as ten wives, it will be seen at once that the problem of how to deal with this question was a serious and complicated one. After many experiments it was finally decided to disfranchise this element. Accordingly the Legislature passed what was called an electors' oath, better known as the test oath, it being in substance that all electors must subscribe to the oath, among other things, that they are not members of an organization that teaches, counsels or advises bigamy, polygamy, plural or celestial marriages, and that they were not contributing or aiding in any way such an organization. This statutory provision had a salutary effect in checking the Mormon element in the State. For while a few of the more daring registered under this oath and voted they were promptly arrested for perjury and many of them were committed to the Territorial prison.

The leader of this anti-Mormon crusade was Fred T. Dubois, now United States Senator from this State. It was through his unceasing and vigorous efforts while he was Marshal of Idaho that the Mormons were brought to bay and began to recognize that there was such a thing as law and authority in Idaho.

Put Into the Constitution.

When Idaho became a State this test oath was made a part of the Constitution. Before this, however, the constitutionality of the test oath was bitterly fought in the courts, and was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the oath. The Legislature of 1890, in order to make the provisions of the Constitution effective by legislation, passed an Election bill in which appeared the electors' oath in substance as in the Constitution, with this additional provision that no person who was a member of an organization that taught, practiced, or advised bigamy, polygamy, etc., Jan. 1, 1888, could exercise the right of franchise. The practical effect of this statute was, of course, to disfranchise the Mormons.

Meanwhile a great change was gradually working in the minds of the Mormon people. They began to see that they were playing a losing game and that it was useless for them any longer to attempt to stem the tide of an enlightened public sentiment that was rising higher and higher each year against them and their practices. Some time in 1888 the President of the Mormon Church issued a manifesto, in which he declared to the world that the Mormon people were willing henceforth to abandon their teachings and practices as to bigamy and polygamy. This manifesto was received with much incredulity by the people of the West in general and Utah and Idaho in particular. They thought they saw in this manifesto a hypocritical ruse intended to deceive the people and awaken a little short-lived sympathy. However, at the meeting of the General Conference of the Mormon Church, held some time later, this matter was brought up and discussed in all its bearings, and by vote of this body, the highest ecclesiastical body of that church, a formal change was made in their creed, by which the doctrine of plural or celestial marriage was solemnly eschewed and eliminated.

Also Published an Address.

In addition to this an address was published to the people of the world signed by the President and twelve apostles of the Mormon Church setting forth their sincerity as touching this matter and begging the people to believe their statements. At the same time a petition was presented to the President of the United States asking for executive clemency for all of those Mormons, some of them high in the counsels of the church, who had been convicted under the Edmunds-Tucker law and who for years had been in hiding. It was generally understood that the President, together with a number of the leading men of the Nation, was disposed to look favorably upon this petition in view of the changed conditions as touching the Mormon question.

Quite a change also took place in the public sentiment of Idaho towards the Mormons. Many of the leading men who had been active and unceasing in waging a war against the illegal practices of this people when at last their arms were thrown down and an unconditional surrender made to the majesty of the law, signified their willingness to cease further hostilities and to enfranchise the Mormons as fast as legislative action could accomplish this result.

Their earnest appeal met with a warm response from the Republican party and the Republican leaders of the State, and their answer was in line with the broad and liberal spirit that has characterized the Republican party of the past and made it the foremost philanthropic and civilizing force of the century.

Republicans Take the Initiative.

Gov. Willey, who was among the first to urge legislation on this subject, says:

> I take it for granted that the present attitude of the Mormon Church towards the civil government releases the great body of its members from the restrictions of the law, and that they are now entitled to the elective franchise. I think our present duty is plain. Being convinced of the sincerity of their professions we should accord to them all their political and social rights. The law against bigamy and polygamy must be strictly enforced the same as heretofore, but neither individuals nor communities should be punished for mere beliefs now obselete and abandoned.

Attorney-General George H. Roberts, speaking to the question as to the attitude of the Republican party to the Mormons, said:

> A party strong enough and magnanimous enough to remove every restriction of the franchise, imposed as a result of armed rebellion, is and will be generous enough to remove every restriction placed upon the exercise of suffrage whenever the class so restricted show a heartfelt disposition to obey the laws of our State and to become American citizens in the fullest and best sense of that term.

Senator Dubois, ex-Senator McConnell, and the leading politicians of the State heartily indorse these views. So widespread had this opinion become that at the Republican State convention, held in Moscow Aug. 18 last, a resolution was passed which declared in substance that the Republican party accepted in good faith the assertions of the Mormon people, through their properly recognized church authorities, that they had abandoned their illegal practices and pledged the party to the removal of all restrictions as to their franchise as fast as it could be done by legislative action. It is conceded that, while the present statute remains in force, the Mormons cannot vote, but it is the clear intention of the Republican party to repeal this statute at the coming session of the Legislature.

Early this fall the Democrats attempted to take the initiative step in overturning the present statute by bringing a case into the District Court of the State. Their aim in doing this was of course to gain Mormon sympathy for the Democratic cause and control their votes at the coming election. The case brought before Judge Stockslager was decided favorably to the plaintiff and the registrar was commanded to register the person bringing the action. In case the person registers and votes as at present it seems his intention to do, he will be promptly arrested for perjury and the fight against the Mormons will be renewed with vigor. The sensible thing for the Mormons to do, and that which their leaders have determined to do, is to lay on their oars for the present and await legislative action in their behalf.

No Faith in Democratic Promises.

The Mormon people have no confidence in the promises and efforts of the Democratic party. They know full well that while this party pretended friendship for them and were friendly to them so long as they could be used politically by that party, when they had no further use for them they abandoned them in their hour of need. While they now seek to coquette again with the Mormons they plainly see through their subterfuges and pretensions and will not be betrayed by the Democratic kiss. The Republican party was an open enemy to the Mormons while they were living in violation of the laws, but now that they repent this party is ready to meet them in the broad and generous spirit of charity and aid them to a new political life.

It is perfectly safe to assert that the Mormons will not vote in any numbers at the coming election. It is also a safe proposition that, restored to political life, as they will be by the action of the Republican party, they will for the most part vote the Republican ticket. Already they are joining Republican clubs by the hundred in Southeastern Idaho. They are becoming imbued with the economic principles of the Republican party. The Republican doctrine of protection to American industries is one that they grasp readily and indorse most heartily.

The only Mormon paper published in Idaho, the *Independent* of Bear Lake County, is at present boldly advocating Republican principles and is using all its influence for the election of the Republican national and State tickets.

The coming Legislature will undoubtedly repeal the time limit in the present statute which will result in the enfranchisement of the Mormon people. The statutes as to bigamy and polygamy will remain intact and all who are found violating the law will meet with severe punishment.

While it is no doubt true that there are some Mormons living in violation of the law, this people as a whole are sincere in their statements that they will obey the law, and the law-breaking element among them will be treated in exactly the same way as law-breakers in general throughout the State.

WASHINGTON IS ALL RIGHT.

The New State Will Go Republican All Around—The "Ditch" Issue.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The coming election in the State of Washington will be the first at which the people have been permitted to vote for a Presidential ticket. The State has a population of nearly 375,000, and a majority of 10,000 Republican votes. It is estimated that 60,000 votes will be cast. The vote is greater in proportion to the population, as compared with other States, because of the number of young men who have come to the Northwest. The efforts of the People's party will be wasted. It will control about one-fourth of the votes cast, drawing equally from the Republicans and Democrats. The Prohibitionists, it is thought, will poll between 1,500 and 2,000 votes.

The one issue of the campaign has been the Lake Washington Canal, known derisively as "the ditch." This is a proposition to construct a ship canal from Lake Washington to Puget Sound, a distance of six miles, and thereby convert the lake into a fresh water harbor. In the State conventions of both parties this question caused no end of strife, and the embodiment of planks in the party platforms favoring or condemning the canal as a public enterprise on the one hand and a private monopoly on the other has formed an issue on which probably will hinge the fate of Senator Allen, who has championed the cause so arduously. It also has served to inaugurate a pitched political battle between Tacoma and Seattle, each of which opposes with the most intense bitterness any movement which will result in the material advancement of the other. The comedy of the campaign is "anti-ditch and anti-Allen," and it is believed generally that the defeat of Allen for reëlection to the United States Senate will result in the defeat of any possible appropriation for the canal.

The Cascade Mountains, which run north and south through the entire State, create two distinct sections, each clamoring for equal political advantages. Allen is from Eastern Washington, and Senator Squire, who has just been reëlected, is from Western Washington. As a consequence, the eastern portion of the State will claim the new Senator, and the contest likely will lie between Senator Allen and Judge George Turner of Spokane, who was the legal light of Washington's Constitutional convention. Turner is able enough but is wofully unlucky.

Washington will give its four Electoral votes to Harrison and Reid, will elect the entire Republican State ticket, and will send two Republican Representatives to Congress—John L. Wilson of Spokane and W. H. Doolittle of Tacoma. The Democrats, the Prohibitionists, and the People's party will make a show of hands, but their efforts will not affect results.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Thinks the Illinois Central Can Carry 35,000 People Per Hour.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1892.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to say a word in reply to your criticism of my communication of the 12th. You say "There is little use in spurring a willing horse." "The Illinois Central has every motive to convey to Jackson Park and back the largest possible number of people." Well, now, let us see. The company's estimate of the number it can transport an hour you say is 7,500. It can do that now, standing and sitting, (and on such an occasion as Friday it is expected that every inch of available room will be utilized, even to the hanging on the outside of the cars upon hooks were that possible), upon its regular every day suburban trains between Van Buren street and Hyde or South Park stations. Between the hours of 7 and 8 a. m. and 5:30 and 6:30 p. m. the road now runs trains every five minutes apart. This is twelve trains per hour. Six cars to a train and 100 passengers to a car (they will hold this and more, sitting and standing) is 7,200 passengers on two tracks alone per hour—South Park Station to Van Buren street. Figures won't lie. Now am I told that 7,500 is the limit of the carrying capacity of the Illinois Central railroad with its six tracks, two elevated and four not elevated, between Van Buren street and South Park—six miles—on an occasion of this kind? Absurd! Next Friday will be a holliday. Now what is to prevent this road suspending its freight traffic ten hours on that day between these points and devote its six tracks to moving guests to the Fair grounds—impressing into its service every available car and engine it can command? A road which can utilize six tracks can move 25,000 to 30,000 people per hour, as I said on the 12th, if it has the disposition and can get the cars. You ask why not, thinking as I do, call upon the governing men of the corporation and convince them of the feasibility of my ideas. I answer because it is not my place, and the corporation may not wish to be convinced. I am but a very small toad in the puddle, but, fortunately or unfortunately, I happen to know something about railroading, and about what can be done in the way of moving people by a corporation like the Illinois Central, with six tracks and its immense connection. But were I a larger-sized toad I could not approach the Illinois Central with authority, and of what use do you suppose it would be for a private individual, as I am, to call upon this corporation to instruct them in regard to the management of their road? It is the business of the World's Fair management or the city authorities. It is not mine.

H. HOLBROOK.

Cleveland and Soldiers' Pensions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I was pleased to see in your paper yesterday an article calling attention to Mr. Cleveland's indorsement of State banks in his letter of acceptance.

I had watched for this ever since its publication. Allow me to call your attention to another indirect but equally positive statement of his feelings towards old soldiers. In the midst of some very effusion laudations appear these words: "No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service." This then is his platform—no pensions to any except those disabled or made dependent by the war. Of course the invalid pension law of 1890 is wrong and all public money paid out under that act has been and is a just cause for complaint. I suppose if elected he will recommend its repeal, cutting off all future applications under that law. In no other way could he be consistent. Neither directly or indirectly does he favor either an invalid, service, or widow's pension, but has stated in the quotation from his letter of acceptance given above what class of soldiers only is entitled to pensions. To pension all Mexican War soldiers who served only a few months, and many of whom were in the Confederate army, he undoubtedly thinks right, but the Union soldiers who served years of hard service in the late war must go to their graves unpensioned unless they can trace their present disability back to their army life. Old soldiers have no use for such mock sympathy.

C. A. PEASE.

Protest Against the Route.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I desire to enter my protest against the mismanagement of the military parade on Dedication day. With one of the finest boulevards in the world to march on it is proposed to start the military procession from Washington Park, thus disappointing several hundred thousand people who would otherwise view the parade if it started as expected from the Lake-Front. The excuse that soldiers could not march nine miles on a fine road is too absurd even to contradict it. Such soldiers had better be discharged at once; they would not be fit for military duty. From conversation with a number of officers and privates of our National Guard I know that they are extremely anxious to march on Michigan avenue and the boulevards. The World's Fair Directors should demand a change of program, or intrust the parade to those whose ability is beyond the management of a fat stock show.

STOCKHOLDER.

HOW THEY FLASH IT.

THIS MORNING'S HEADLINES IN GOTHAM'S NEWSPAPERS.

With Black Type They Introduce Exhaustive Stories of the Dedication Ceremonies Which Took Place in the World's Fair City Yesterday—All of Them Make a Spread, While the "Herald's" Article Is Profusely Illustrated—All Generous in Praising Chicago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—[Special.]—The New York newspapers got out their reserve stock of big black type this morning to headline the World's Fair Dedication at Chicago, and devote many columns to describing and reporting the ceremonies. Some of them, notably the *Herald*, publish handsome illustrations also. Following are the headlines of the various morning papers:

The *Herald's* headlines are:

FAIR BUILDINGS ARE DEDICATED WITH GREAT POMP.

In the Presence of Thousands of Cheering People the Edifices of the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago Are Formally Consecrated to the Uplifting of Humanity—Vice-President Morton Acts for the Government—After His Acceptance of the Work of the Commission Henry Watterson and Chauncey M. Depew Glorify the Occasion with Glorious Periods of Oratory—Over a Hundred Thousand Listen to the Speeches—More People than Ever Before Were Gathered in One Hall Assembled in the Manufactures Building, but Few Could Hear Anything but Thomas' Big Chorus and Orchestra—Soldiers from Many States Parade—In Addition to the Big Contingent of Uncle Sam's Regulars Militiamen from All the Nearby States Acted as an Escort of Honor to the Notabilities on Their Way to Jackson Park—Archbishop Ireland Honors Mind—He Tells of the Great Work Which Is to Be Done by the Series of Columbian Congresses to Be Held Next Year—Work of New York's Cavalrymen.

The *Sun's* headlines are:

CHICAGO'S DAY OF TRIUMPH.

World's Fair Buildings Dedicated in True Western Style—Everything on a Scale of Unexampled Bigness, Except the Disappointing Parade—Dr. Depew the Only Speaker Whose Voice Reached All the Hundred Thousand Assembled in the Big Building of Manufactures and Arts—Vice-President Morton Makes the Speech of Dedication—Col. Watterson Reminds the Chicagoans That They Are Not Poets or Artists—Archbishop Ireland Explains How That Is to Be Remedied, Perhaps, and a Blaze of Fireworks Completes the Celebration.

The *Morning Advertiser's* headlines are:

THE DEDICATION.

Two Hundred Thousand Persons Witness the Great Parade in Chicago—Chauncey Depew's Speech—It Was the Oration of the Day, and One of His Greatest Efforts—Woman Played a Part—Mrs. Potter Palmer Addressed Forty-four Acres of Listeners—Mr. Watterson's Address—Archbishop Ireland Speaks to the Auxiliary Congress.

The *Press* headlines are:

CHICAGO IN GALA.

All the Civilized Nations of the World Represented There—Music, Prayers, Orations—Thus Were the Vast World's Fair Buildings Dedicated—Ideas of the Master Minds—Prelates, Jurists, Diplomats, and Statesmen Unite in Praise—Morton in the Nation's Name—The Vice-President Dedicates the Great Exposition to Humanity—Dr. Depew's Noble Address—A Brilliant Oration, Comprehensive as a Historic Review, Listened to by an Appreciative Audience—Imposing Ceremonies of a Notable Occasion.

The *Morning Journal's* headlines are:

CHICAGO'S GLORY.

The Queen City Dedicates the Columbus Exposition—Grand Military Pageant—Vice-President Morton Escorted by Thousands of Federal Soldiers—Depew Surpasses Himself—Col. Watterson Addresses 125,000 People—Magnificent Fireworks Light Up the City by the Lake.

The *Times'* headlines are:

FOR ALL NATIONS' SHOW.

Dedicatory Exercises of the Big Columbian Fair—Chicago's Day of Triumph—One Hundred Thousand Persons at the Ceremonies in the Mammoth Arts Building—Military Escort to the Dignitaries March Through Crowded Avenues—Addresses by the Vice-President of the United States, the Fair Officials, Henry Watterson, Chauncey M. Depew, and Others—Opening of the Auxiliary Congress and the Address of Archbishop Ireland—The Scenes About the Metropolis of the West.

The *Tribune's* headlines are:

CHICAGO'S CROWNING DAY.

The Dedicatory Exercises—Ceremonies in the Hall of Manufactures Witnessed by 120,000—A Great Occasion in the History of the Western Metropolis Successfully Met—Scenes of the Day at the Fair Grounds—Gov. McKinley's Significant Reception—A Military Parade with 15,000 Men in Line.

The *Recorder's* headlines are:

IT WAS A DAY OF TRIUMPH FOR CHICAGO.

The World's Fair Buildings Formally Dedicated by Vice-President Morton—Howard Pictures the Scene—Chauncey M. Depew and Henry Watterson Deliver Eloquent Orations—A Chorus of 5,500 Voices Heard—Half a Million Strangers from all Sections of the Country Enjoy the City's Hospitality.

The *World's* headlines are:

WITH STATELY SHOW.

The World's Columbian Exposition Edifices Dedicated—A Dazzling Military Procession to the Fair Grounds—Gov. Flower Vociferously Cheered All Along the Route—Memorable Ceremonies in the Monster Manufactures Building in the Presence of Forty Acres of People—Music by a Chorus of 5,500 Voices—Eloquent Orations by Henry Watterson and Chauncey M. Depew—Fervent Prayers by Bishop Fowler and Cardinal Gibbons—Addresses by Mayor Washburne, Mrs. Potter Palmer, President Palmer of the National Commission, and Others—Laurel Wreaths for Miss Monroe, Who Wrote the Columbian Ode, and Mrs. Le Moyne, Who Read It—Medals for the Master Artists of Construction.

Friends to Hold a Peace Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—At this morning's session of the Friends' Conference the President announced that a peace conference by the Friends would commence in this city Saturday evening and last until Tuesday, and all delegates were invited to remain and participate. Prayers for Mrs. Harrison were ordered.

They Oppose Resubmission.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—The Lutheran synod of Kansas, which is now in session here today, adopted an address urging the people of the State to oppose at the coming election all candidates who favor the resubmission to a vote of the people of the prohibitory amendment.

Dry House Burns at Bradford, Pa.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 21.—The dry house of Blaisdell Bros.' immense kindling wood factory was burned tonight. Loss, $35,000; covered by insurance. The factory employed 200 persons.

Fierce Forest Fire in New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 21.—A fierce forest fire is now raging near Riggsville, three miles south of Pleasantville. Much timber has already been destroyed and the loss will be heavy.

JOHANN HOFF
MALT EXTRACT
JOHANN HOFF
BERLIN

ONE DOZEN BOTTLES OF
THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
Malt Extract
EQUALS
in Nutritive
and TONIC
Properties one
Cask of ALE,
without being
intoxicating.

It exalts the energies, stimulates the nutritive powers, improves the appetite and aids digestion. It can be used for man, woman or child.

Matchless as a tonic in convalescence.

Purchasers are warned against imposition and disappointment. Insist upon the "Genuine," which must have the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck label.

V I C H Y

There is all the difference in the world between the soda fountain and the fountain of nature; it's the difference between the artificial and real. The genuine Vichy is especially effective in diseases affecting the liver, kidney and stomach. It is, however, enjoyed at its greatest value by those who use it as a preventive rather than a cure. It possesses the rare quality of being a tonic without reactionary effects. It is a delightful table water, taken at meal time, it stimulates the appetite, aids digestion and has a freshening effect upon the system, which makes one feel stronger in body and of a clearer, brighter, and happier mind. Ask for Vichy Celestin.

HAVE CHANGED FRONT

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS FORCED TO ABANDON THE SCHOOL ISSUE.

Altgeld the Only Candidate Who Has Taken It Up and He Has Flanked—His Claims for the Democrats on the Labor Question Disproved by the Legislative Record—Only One Meritorious Bill Introduced by Bourbons and That Non-Partisan—Has Only One Speech.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The last few weeks have witnessed a complete change in the campaign in Illinois. The Democrats have been forced to attempt that confession of weakness feat known in army parlance as a flank movement. Last January when Mike McDonald's paper in Chicago and a few of the newspapers in the interior of the State were singing hallelujahs for Palmer one day and Altgeld the next no other issue than the school question was mentioned. It was predicted that that would be the only subject mentioned by Democratic orators in the State. It has since transpired that the head of the ticket is the only Democratic orator that has constantly inveighed against the position of the Republican State platform, that "Education in the elementary branches of each child in the State should be required by law." Other Democrats confine themselves to the free trade idea. Even this man has taken another tack, and now is in line with his party in making capital for himself as a friend of labor. Altgeld has but one speech. It has been published in full as delivered at Joliet, Jacksonville, Peoria, and Edwardsville, while the bitter know-nothing sentiments expressed in his remarks published at the above cities are the same as printed in the Chicago *Times* of July 5, under a La Salle date, where by the irony of events he was advertised to deliver a Fourth of July address. On the subject of labor he claims the world for the party that nominated him. Here is what Altgeld had to say on the labor question at Edwardsville:

> I will now call your attention to what the Democrats did in the last Legislature of Illinois, it being the first Legislature in which the Democrats absolutely controlled one House and had an actual Democrat, the Hon. Clayton E. Crafts, for Speaker. First, they enacted and secured the passage of a bill, introduced by Mr. Gill, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and now the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, requiring the examination of mine managers, so that the lives and health of miners should not be jeopardized by negligent or incompetent mine managers.

The candidate for Governor descends to downright falsehood in this, his first attempt, to tell the truth on this subject. The House Journal says (see page 688, session of 1891):

> The Committee on Mines and Mining, to whom was referred House Bill No. 167, being a bill for "An act to provide for the examination of mine managers, and to regulate their employment," respectfully beg leave to report the same back with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the original bill be laid upon the table, and that the substitute do pass. The report of the committee was concurred in, and the original bill was ordered to lie on the table and the substitute, being House Bill No. 727 "A bill for an act to provide for the examination of mine managers and to regulate their employment," was taken up and read at large a first time, and ordered printed and to a second reading.

It Was a Republican Measure.

Mr. Scaife, a Republican and a miner, introduced House bill 167. (See House journal, page 81.) The subsequent history of this committee bill, No. 727, is interesting chiefly because Altgeld referred to it. The journal shows (page 959) that the bill was called up and by unanimous consent considered; that Mr. Scaife offered a couple of amendments which were adopted without objection, and the bill was ordered engrossed and to a third reading. On its passage the record shows that there were 111 votes aye and 2 nay, and of the 111 62 were Democrats. One Democrat and one Republican furnished the nays. The bill was reported to the Senate June 8, just four days before the final adjournment. But June 9, by unanimous consent, it was read a first time, ordered to a second reading, and printed without reference. The record of the next step is more interesting—(see Senate journal, page 1,114):

> By unanimous consent, on request of the President (Lyman B. Ray), House Bill No. 727, for "An act to provide for the examination of mine managers and to regulate their employment," having been printed, was taken up and read at large a second time. The question being, Shall the foregoing bill be ordered to a third reading? it was decided in the affirmative.

The last stage of this bill in the Legislature is given on page 1,151, Senate journal, which makes this showing:

> By unanimous consent, on request of the Hon. Lyman B. Ray, President of the Senate, House Bill No. 727, for "An act to provide for the examination of mine managers and to regulate their employment," having been printed, was taken up and read at large a third time, and the question being, Shall this bill pass? it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 43 (20 Democrats and 23 Republicans); nays, none.

But Mr Altgeld continues in his effort to prove that the party which has honored him really did something in the last Legislature that entitles it to the grateful consideration of the laboring men of the State. He says:

> Second—They introduced and secured the passage of the Anti-Trust law. It was introduced by Mr. Ferns, a Democrat—four Republicans voted against it.

Record of the Bill.

This was introduced by Mr. Ferns of Jerseyville, it is true. Mr. Ferns' bill was the standing joke of the session. But in brief the record on this bill is:

Introduced Jan. 13 by Mr. Ferns and referred to the Judiciary committee; March 25 Chairman Dixon of the Judiciary committee reported it back to the House with amendments, and it was ordered to a first reading; the next day it was read a first time and advanced; March 31 Mr. Ferns asked that his bill be passed, the House then being on the order of House bills on second reading, and it was so ordered; April 14, read a second time and advanced; May 7, bill passed—131 to 4; 71 Democrats voted aye; the 4 nays were Republican. The bill reached the Senate May 8; May 19, on motion of Mr. Fuller, Republican, and by unanimous consent, the bill was read a first time, ordered printed and to a second reading without reference to a committee; May 26, on motion of Mr. Mathews, Republican, and by unanimous consent, the bill was read a second time and sent to third reading; May 28, on motion of Mr. Fuller, Republican, the rules were suspended, the bill was read a third time, and Mr. O'Conor, Democrat, moved that further consideration be postponed to June 2; motion lost and the bill passed—44 to 1; 22 Republicans and 22 Democrats voted aye, and 1 Republican voted nay.

If this bill has any merit both parties share the glory, as appears above. So much for Altgeld's "No. 2." And now for his third item, which he cites as a potent reason for the laboring men of the State to vote for him:

> Third—They introduced and secured the passage of what is known as "the Anti-Truck Store bill," which was introduced by Senator Arnold, a Democrat. It has since been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but it showed that the Democrats had the disposition to protect the employé from the injustice of being compelled to buy goods at exorbitant prices of his employer.

This bill was clearly unconstitutional, and has since its enactment been so held by the Supreme Court. He then says:

> Fourth—They secured the passage of a bill providing for the gross weighing of coal, so that the miner should not be wronged by the process of having the coal screened through coarse screens and weighing only that which did not pass through, while most of that that did go through was, however, sold in the market, for which, however, the miner received no compensation.

Introduced by a Republican.

This was really a meritorious measure and the legislative journals are good authority as determining the friends of the miners. The record shows that this bill was introduced by Mr. Evans, Republican, of Perry County, Jan. 15; April 3 Mr. Gill, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported it back with a favorable recommendation, and the bill was ordered to a second reading; read a second time and advanced April 15, and May 6 it passed the House unanimously—128 ayes to 0 noes; of the 128 only 65 were Democrats. The bill reached the Senate May 7; apparently it had no friends, for no notice was taken of it until June 2, when Mr. Hunt, Republican, asked that it be read a first time, ordered to a second reading, and printed without reference to a committee; the motion prevailed; June 10, by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Bogardus, another Republican, the bill was read a second time and sent to the last legislative stage; the Democrats were scared, and Mr. O'Conor demanded the right to call the bill up on its passage; the privilege was accorded him June 12, and the bill passed, 45 to 0—23 Republicans and 22 Democrats. Thus ends Mr. Altgeld's fourth plea for the votes of laboring men. There was no partisanship in the action of the members on any of these measures.

> Fifth—They enacted and secured the passage of a bill for weekly payment of wages. It was introduced by Senator O'Conor, a Democrat.

It is an open question whether this bill was valuable to the laboring men or whether they cared particularly for it. Certain it is that their demands for its enactment were not loud enough to stir up any excitement. But the record follows, since Altgeld insists that it was a "labor measure":

> It was introduced by Mr. O'Conor Jan. 9; the Committee on Labor and Manufactures reported favorably Feb. 20 and the bill was ordered to a second reading; read a second time March 4 and on motion of Mr. Brink, Democrat, was postponed to March 6; an amendment was adopted on this date striking out steam railways from the provisions of the bill and it was advanced to the last stage; the bill came up in regular order on third reading March 17, and on motion of its father was postponed for two days, and March 19 Mr. O'Conor, for some reason, asked that it again be postponed to March 24, on which day it passed—27 to 2; ten Republicans and seventeen Democrats voting aye and two Republicans voting no. The bill was reported to the House March 25; April 2 it came from committee with favorable recommendation and was ordered to a second reading; when it reached this stage an attempt to load it down with amendments was made; however, April 14 the bill was ordered to a third reading; April 16 it passed the House—118 to 1; fifty-four Republicans, sixty-one Democrats, and three farmers voted aye and one Republican voted no.

The last item Mr. Altgeld claims the credit for his party for enacting is the repeal of the "Merritt Conspiracy law." There is some doubt even among intelligent labor men as to the benefit laboring men are to derive from the repeal of this law. It was the pet of Thomas Merritt, a Democrat, in the Legislature of 1889, and was passed through his indefatigable efforts and trades. If it was a bad bill the Democrats did no more than their duty in erasing it from the statutes, since a man high in that party secured its enactment.

SOME SECRET HISTORY.

Inside Deals of Recent Years in Kansas Politics.

OUT IN KANSAS, Oct. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent was asked to attend a meeting of the fusionists and accepted. These meetings are always held in the daylight, principally for the reason that the attendants are farmers and many often travel several miles to participate. So far there has been no such thing as a marching club among the fusionists in Kansas.

The meeting in question was held just off the little station of Boling, twelve miles from Leavenworth. The roads leading to it had not felt the fall of rain for weeks, and the southwest wind so prevalent in the West was at its busiest. The result was that those who attended the meeting looked as if they had come from a flouring mill. The Alliance wing of the meeting, and that was the principal one, came with the family. There were two-horse wagons, sulkies, ramshackle buggies, and a few buckboards. Some of these rigs had traveled ten and twelve miles. They continued to come up to noon. The scene presented the appearance of a camp-meeting in old times. The people all appeared to be acquainted. This may have been caused from the fact that they are members of a brotherhood which has its signs and grips. After the dinners, which were spread around on the ground, the Committee of Arrangements said there would be "speakin'." No orators had been announced. They never are announced for these meetings. The reason of this is that every man who comes to the meeting considers himself an orator, and he has a right to be heard, and can be if he makes his wishes known. In fact if he fails to orate there is a suspicion that he has been tam— with.

The meeting was opened with a glee club. That is an adjunct to a political meeting in this age of politics, no matter what the political hue of the meeting may be. This fusion glee club was no better, no worse, than some others. The poetry to which the air was braced was from the same machine that is used by all glee clubs. The Fool Killer will never do his duty or be entitled to his pay until he gets in his work on the authors of these glee songs.

The Campaign Fund.

One of the committeemen announced that a sum of money had been received for campaign purposes and would be credited to each individual according to the amount of the contribution. THE TRIBUNE correspondent was then enlightened as to the manner in which these contributions were made. At each meeting every Alliance man is expected to bring with him some marketable produce or dairy goods, and these he is expected to sell in the town near the meeting place and the money thus obtained goes into the campaign fund. At a meeting held some weeks ago at Wichita, Jerry Simpson's district, a fund of this character to the amount of $300 was dumped into the treasury. The committeeman then announced future meetings and admonished the attendants to be true to their order and never falter in their obligations.

One of the noticeable features of the meeting was the resolute firmness each man and woman showed in not telling anything to strangers. The most harmless queries were shunned, and no persuasion could induce one of the committeemen to give any idea as to the strength of the party or what it intended to do if it succeeded. One of its members, who is known to be disliked by all the lodges, was asked about, and the questioner even went so far as to intimate his own dislike for the man, but the ruse did not work. No comments were given, and the teams were hitched and the faithful departed homeward. There was one redeeming feature in the meeting; no one tried to talk about the tariff.

One thing must be said of these people. However deluded they may be they are in earnest. The earnestness does not partake of any great degree of intelligence, it is true. They do not reason; they simply assert. They are afflicted with a mania. Left to themselves they would soon recover from the heresy, but, as Ingalls expressed it when he was defeated by Peffer, they have been hypnotized.

Returning from this meeting a gentleman said to the correspondent, "The Speaker of the last Kansas Legislature, Dad Elder they called him, knew the sort of timber there was in the people whom he was trying at that time to lead. The day Peffer was elected in the joint body Elder was at a white heat. By every political reason Elder was entitled to the place. He was the Moses of the Alliance in its first march from what it thought was its bondage. But while Elder was drilling the members of the House, and laying plans, Peffer was visiting the lodges of the Alliance and obtaining pledges from the same by which the member from each district was instructed to vote for Peffer. This did not dawn on Elder until it was too late to counteract it. The day of election a man who could approach Elder said to him: 'Mr. Speaker, you have a strange order of men to deal with, and I do not know how you manage them.' The Speaker replied: 'I have the d—t lot of steers to handle that ever come before any man, but by ——, I will dehorn some of them before I get through with them!' "From what I know of Elder," replied the informant, "he is at work quietly now deborning the entire Alliance party."

What Might Have Been.

"It is pretty late to talk about the session at which Peffer was elected over Ingalls," continued the man in the communicative mood, "but Ingalls could have been reëlected that session if he had said the word. I was one of the committee to see what could be done. There never was finer figuring done than a few men did on that situation, because we felt as if we would be justified in doing anything to save the State from the disgrace which we felt sure to come upon us if Peffer were chosen. We received a proposition from a few of the Alliance members, for there were a few who were out for deals, to take up Harris, the ex-Confederate who is now candidate on the fusion ticket for Congressman-at-large. They guaranteed enough of their fellows to go that way to defeat Peffer, if we would furnish our quota. The proposition was discussed, and the Republicans who were in the deal declined to vote for Harris, and we could not concentrate on any other.

"It was soon seen that nothing in that direction could be accomplished and a new plan was proposed. By careful canvass we ascertained that enough Alliance members could be purchased in the Lower House to vote for Ingalls to insure his return. I know it has been said that some of the members made their boast that they would have taken our money and then voted as they pleased. In the first place the money would not have been paid before the delivery of the goods, and in the second place it was natural for them to talk that way after they knew there was no chance of making the deal. When we had everything arranged we called on Senator Ingalls and gave him the names and figures of each member. He looked over the list at our request before telling us what he proposed. Then he hit the table a terrific blow with his fist and said: 'Never, by the Eternal! If I were in favor of that sort of thing at all I would never be in favor of it with such cattle as are in this Alliance. I would not meet them on any ground! Let them alone! Let them complete their work of destruction alone! I will have nothing to do with them and refuse any and every combination in which they are one of the parties.'

A Woman in the Case.

"To show you something of the makeup of some of the people in that party I will relate an absolute fact which is known only to a few. There was in Kansas at that time and near the scene of action a woman known for her beauty, intellect, and charming manner. One of the Alliance legislators became infatuated with the woman's appearance. He was worse; he was mad. He came to us one night and made a proposition to vote for Ingalls for Senator on certain conditions which were so revolting to us that he was peremptorily ordered from the room, and it was with difficulty that one of our men was restrained from killing him in the room. It was a wild scene. The only thing that prevented it was the fact that such an act would have exposed our negotiations, which at the time were still pending. The history of that party has yet to be written. The people of the country have little idea of what we have suffered from it."

SOUTH DAKOTA SAID TO BE SAFE.

Alliance Waning and the Bourbon Fusion a Failure.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The only hope the Democrats have of carrying South Dakota this fall lies in their ability to throw 15,000 or 20,000 votes over to the Weaver Electoral ticket. This they are trying to do and the word has gone out all over the State to the Democrats telling them to support the Weaver ticket at all hazards. Two months ago the Republican campaign in South Dakota was lagging. The party was apathetic and to all appearances inactive and dull. Within the last fortnight, however, the Republican State Central committee, awakening to the exigencies of the situation, immediately instituted a vigorous campaign. Their speakers are going all over the State now and the Republicans through Senator Pettigrew, Joseph M. Greene, Chairman of the State Central committee, A. B. Kittredge, National committeeman, have organized as they have never done before. The result will be the carrying of South Dakota for the Republican Electoral ticket by a decent majority, and the election of the Republican nominees for State officers as well. No local question is disturbing the heads of the State or National ticket. There is a turmoil over the proposition to resubmit the constitutional inhibition against liquor selling. Three years ago it was carried at the polls. A year afterward in the lower branch of the Legislature resubmission prevailed by a vote of yeas 67 to nays 49. The Senate stood 23 in the affirmative and 22 in the negative, thus insuring the success of the friends of the proposition, Senator D. H. Clark of Rapid City, who was in the affirmative, died suddenly and the matter went by the board, the law requiring that a majority of all the members elect must vote in the affirmative. It will come up again this winter and probably prevail, but it is a matter of no moment except in purely local contests.

Alliance Going to Pieces.

The Alliance is going to pieces in the northern counties of this State. Two years ago the People's party was at the acme of prosperity. Since that time better conditions of things obtain, the crops are good, and the prices realized therefor much more satisfactory than they have been, thus depriving the calamity shriekers of their stock in trade. Many of the Alliance have returned to the Republican party for the above reasons. Others seeing what Loucks and other leaders of the Alliance were doing, have awakened to the fact that they were being made tools of and will vote for Harrison this fall. Loucks got tangled up with institutions like the Fidelity Insurance company and the Scandinavian Elevator company, which were operated at a loss to all who took stock.

The Democrats started out this year hoping to effect a fusion with the Independents. This was desired by the leading Democrats of the East, and in the early summer time an emissary came out to South Dakota hoping to bring about this result. The proposition met with favor in the minds of the heads of messes, but the rank and file of the party rebelled vigorously at the suggestion, and the project was temporarily abandoned. At the Democratic State convention by a vote of 370 to 300 the question of fusion was referred to the State Central committee with power to act. Several times the committee has endeavored to bring about a compromise or agreement with the Alliance, but it has not been accomplished nor will it be. The Democrats know this and therefore hope to be able to throw enough votes over to the Weaver ticket to insure its success. This they cannot do, and the Electoral vote of South Dakota will be recorded for the Republican party.

Two years ago in a three-cornered fight over the Governorship of the State 77,000 votes were polled. Of these the Republicans had 34,000, the independents 24,000, and the Democrats 18,000 in round numbers. So it will be seen that 12,000 or 13,000 votes at least, or two-thirds and over, of the Democratic strength must be added to the independent vote to beat the Republicans. The independents have not 24,000 votes in South Dakota this fall. The Republicans are exceedingly sanguine as to the result, but they are not wasting any time. Their speakers are out night and day, their newspapers are at work, and the whole State is being flooded with campaign literature.

Fortunate in the Choice of Candidates.

The Republicans are singularly fortunate in the selection of their candidates for Congress and the State offices. "Comrade" Pickler has been renominated and he has with him as a running mate a unique character in the person of Capt. W. V. Lucas, who lives at Hot Springs, in the Black Hills country. Lucas is a soldier, a Grand Army man, and a great chanter of Grand Army songs. His rendition of the "Army Dean" is said to be one of the most affecting episodes of the Grand Army unions which are being continually held out here. Everybody thought when Capt. Lucas was nominated he would at once take the stump and make a story-telling, song-singing campaign. But in this they were disappointed, as the Captain is devoting his time and energy to the discussion of the issues of the day. He and Pickler will be elected to Congress. This much is conceded by every Democrat at all conversant with the situation in this State.

The Democrats have nominated as candidates for Congress a couple of lawyers—L. E. Whitcher of Highmore and Chauncy L. Wood of Rapid City. The candidates of the Alliance are William Lardner of Deadwood and J. E. Kelley of Moody County. All of them are said to be good men, but none of them have a ghost of a chance of success. The candidate of the Republican party for the Governorship is Charles H. Sheldon of Day County. Mr. Sheldon is a Vermonter, an old soldier, and has developed great ability as a stump speaker. He has spent a great deal of time in making a thorough canvass of South Dakota, and even the most sanguine Democrats say he will be elected. Their candidate is Peter Couchman of Walworth County, who is regarded as an exemplary citizen. The independents have named A. L. Van Osdel of Yankton. There is not a particle of doubt in the minds of any one as to the result of the State ticket. Nor is there any grave dispute over the complexion of the Legislature, because there is no Senator to be elected and no party question at issue. Here in Minnehaha County the Republican legislative candidates have declared in favor of resubmission. This will by indirection at least strengthen the whole of the Republican ticket. But this is only local and does not apply to the country districts.

The organization of the Republican party is thorough and effective. It reaches not only the school districts in the various counties but in many places comprehends a house to house canvass. There are counties in South Dakota in which every voter is on record as to his political views. The national committeemen and the Chairman of the State Central committee have done and are doing a vast deal of labor in getting the party organized so as to bring about a better condition of things. The effecting of a good organization will keep the State in line, but the work must be continued without intermission or respite until election day. The candidate for Governor, Mr. Sheldon, Coe I. Crawford, candidate for Attorney-General, Messrs. Buell and Sillsbee, candidates for Presidential Electors, and Lucas and Pickler, all speakers of fame and resource locally, are out on the stump doing their best in a schoolhouse canvass.

Engineers May Cause Trouble.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 21.—Trouble is brewing on the Lehigh Division of the Reading road over the discharge of the two members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, John L. Cantner of Easton and Harry Blank of Packerton, whom the company held responsible for two hind-end collisions in the Eastern yards recently. The railway employés allege that the company only made the accidents excuses for showing hostility to the brotherhood.

IS A BITTER CONTEST.

THIRD IOWA DISTRICT FIGHT A MOST DESPERATE ONE.

Democrats Making Strenuous Efforts to Defeat Congressman Henderson—He Was Elected Two Years Ago by Only 198 Votes—His Opponent This Year Not as Popular as Couch and His Chances for an Increased Vote Excellent—Dubuque Democrats' Only Hope.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Third Congressional District is one of the most hotly contested districts in the State. Carried two years ago by Col. Henderson at the end of a hard-fought campaign and by the narrow majority of only 198 votes over his Democratic opponent, it is a fight this year that is to the death. The Democrats are using every effort to get the district away from the Republicans and the latter are making a strong fight to hold it. The district stretches from the Mississippi River over half way across the State, and the Republican majorities that are needed to overcome the almost solid Democratic vote of Dubuque County must come from the counties that are in the interior. Thus far only one of these counties has broken faith with the Republicans. Bremer County, which is largely settled with Germans, has gone over to the enemy and is giving an increased Democratic majority each election. Down in Dubuque County there are two townships that are practically unanimously Democratic. Liberty and New Wine townships have had no use for Republican tickets on election day for a number of years. There formerly was one Republican voter in New Wine Township, but he has quit and now both townships give a heavy and entirely solid Democratic vote. Towards the western part of the district the Republicans have been making a much better showing and it is believed by the Republican leaders this year that there will be a return of those who wandered off when prohibition was enacted that will give something like the old-time majorities in the other counties of the district outside of Dubuque and Bremer.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are just now making the claim that they have a certainty of carrying the district for J. H. Shields. Franklin, Hardin and Wright, are the counties which the Democratic leaders look upon this year as being an especially promising field, though they claim that the whole district is gradually slipping away from the Republicans. They also look for some help from Bremer County and say that they expect that their majority in that county will be considerably increased by reason of the fact that the foreign vote there is about all lost to the Republicans through prohibition, and there are a large number of new voters this year coming from the families of those foreign born citizens.

Boies' Vote No Criterion.

They are figuring on something like 600 majority for Shields in Bremer, but the Republicans say that these figures are fully 200 too high. As to what Dubuque will do for Senator Shields the count of the vote alone will determine. County Chairman McCann puts the figure at 3,800 and says that it may go 4,000. In 1889, when Gov. Boies was first elected, Dubuque County gave him 4,324 majority over Hutchison. In 1891 it gave him 4,513 over Wheeler. In the Congressional election of 1890, however, that county gave a Democratic majority against Henderson of 3,599, nearly 1,000 less than it gave Boies last year. And so the tremendous majorities for Gov. Boies cannot be taken as a criterion from which to predict what will happen this fall. The Republicans are well organized both in the city and county and there are Henderson clubs all over the city.

Then, too, there is a feud between the two factions of the Democratic party in the City of Dubuque that does not make it pleasant for Mr. Shields. One faction is known as the Jacksonians and they have dubbed the other crowd the "Silk Stockings." There is considerable friction between these two factions, and the fact that Mr. Shields is a member of the Silk Stockings makes it all the more distasteful for the Jacksonians to vote for him. In fact there are some members of the latter organization who openly assert that Mr. Shields cannot be elected. One of these men said: "I started out with plenty of money to see me through, but on the way out here I found a fellow who said that Col. Henderson would be beaten. He wanted to back up his statement with money and I thought that I couldn't make any better investment than to take him up."

This man was a member of a recent General Assembly from Dubuque County and his Democracy cannot be questioned, but he is not for Mr. Shields. He stated that there were a goodly number of the other Jacksonians who will give Col. Henderson the benefit of their votes this year. To what extent this defection will go or whether the Jacksonians can all be brought back in line is something that cannot be definitely determined as yet, but it looks now as though Mr. McCann will have to scale his figures down considerably.

Delaware Strongly for Henderson.

In Delaware County the Democrats say that they do not expect that they will make any material gains and they concede something like 500 majority there for Col. Henderson. The Republicans, on the other hand, think that Delaware is good for 700 majority. In Buchanan County the Republicans feel sure of increasing their vote, and figure that the county will give Col. Henderson at least 200 majority. Blackhawk County comes next, and it is safe to say that there can be no question but that the majority which the Republican nominee received two years ago will be materially increased. When he was elected in 1890 his opponent was Judge Couch of this city, a man who stood high among the people of this county. The complimentary vote cut quite a figure then, and Judge Couch ran 116 votes ahead of his ticket in the county. This year, however, there will be no complimentary votes cast, and the full vote of the Republicans will be given to Col. Henderson. The county organization on the part of the Republicans never was better than now, and there can be but little doubt that Blackhawk County may be safely set down for at least 600 majority for the Republican nominee.

Butler County has shown some slight falling off in its Republican majorities for a few years past on account of the position that the foreign born voters have taken in regard to the party on the question of prohibition. Then, too, some of the business-men of that county have concluded that prohibition was a failure and have showed their sentiments on this question by their votes. The Democrats are figuring that the same defection will exist in that section this year and that it will cut a figure in the Congressional vote. The Republicans do not concede any such falling off, however, and claim that the county will give Henderson a good majority, but it is probable that there will be a slight Democratic gain among the foreign element in some parts of the county. It may be set down for 600 Republican majority.

Now we come to the portion of the district where the Democrats expect to make their greatest gains. Franklin, Hardin, and Wright Counties have been Republican strongholds ever since the district has been organized. In them, however, the Democrats now claim to see signs of dissolution. In 1890 Wright County gave a Republican majority on Congressman of 797. Last year, on Governor, the Democrats made a net gain in that county of 343 votes and cut the Republican majority down to 454.

Caused by the Railroad Defection.

In explanation of this it may be said that there is a large railroad vote in that county that has always been almost solidly Republican. The general defection of the railroad vote last year may account in great measure for the falling-off of the Republican vote on the State ticket, but it is safe to say that the result there last year is not liable to be repeated this year for the same cause. The Democrats are banking largely, however, upon getting the railroad vote in that county this year, and they claim that it is "controlled" this time and that it will be thrown against Henderson. Republicans of Wright County say, however, that the men who are employed by the railroad companies in that county are men who do their own thinking, and they discredit the report that they can be "controlled" by any one in so far as their votes are concerned. They claim 700 majority for Henderson in Wright.

In Hardin County last year the Republican vote was increased slightly over the vote cast for Henderson in 1890, and it gave the Republican State ticket 828 plurality. There doesn't appear to be any good reason to hope for an increased Democratic vote there this year that will materially cut the Republican majority. Franklin County rather went to pieces last fall. In 1890 it gave Col. Henderson 702 majority over Judge Couch; last year it only gave the Republican State ticket a majority of 408 on an increased vote. The Democrats think that this slump will be permanent and will have an effect this year. The Republicans, however, are not frightened in the least. They are finely organized in the county and are doing all in their power to hold the county up to its usual Republican majority, and the reports from there in the last few days are of an encouraging nature. So it seems that all of the claims of the Democrats that there is to be a landslide in any part of the district cannot be verified by a close inspection of the situation.

Col. Henderson is making a strong canvass. He is holding meetings in almost every school district in the different counties and is getting many assurances of support from Democrats. He feels confident that there can be no question of his success, and as he has been over the entire district once and is finishing the second canvass he should be in a position to form a pretty good opinion of the situation.

Senator Shields, his opponent, is also busy and is making a strong canvass. He is not as well known, however, as is Col. Henderson throughout the district, nor has he the acquaintance or popularity that Judge Couch had and is thus handicapped to a certain extent. Of course his chances are largely contingent upon the majority that is given him in Dubuque County, but it does not appear now, after a careful investigation of the situation, that he can come within at least 500 votes of defeating Col. Henderson.

NO LOTUS EATING IN CHICAGO.

If People Want to Be Idle They Must Go Somewhere Else.

"If there is one thing more than another that strikes me forcibly about Chicago," said the Visiting Foreigner, when the cigar smoke had begun to cast a genial haze over the room, "it is its complete unwillingness to allow a man to be idle within its limits."

"Come again!" said the Very Young Man, who had reached the club just in time to catch the last half of the other's sentence. The Influential Citizen frowned at the interruption, and the Legal Luminary raised his eyebrows, but the Visiting Foreigner went on, unruffled.

"What I mean is that Chicago is the hardest place in the world to do nothing in. I've been in a good many corners of the world. I've smoked the pipe of idleness in London, in Vienna, in Bombay, and in Melbourne, but I never found it so hard to light as here. How do I explain it? Well, activity, restlessness is in the very air. The hum of progress is everywhere. Everything is growing. None of you who live here has yet, pardon me, even begun to learn the real art of living. The arts of making money and enjoying it rarely go together. This rule applies here. I do not deny that you have an infinite fund of amusements of relaxations here. Your theaters, concerts, and parks are all admirable. But how do you enjoy them? Very much as duties, to be swiftly and feverishly fulfilled."

"But look at our clubs," said the Influential Citizen.

"I have. They're magnificent. They're hospitable, especially, gentlemen, this one. But what do you use these clubs of yours for? Why, to discuss important questions in, to dine in, to talk business in, to do anything but be idle in. I will admit that the pure luxury of idleness is unfathomable to the American spirit. You Americans, as a nation, despise idleness, simply because you don't know what it is, and you're afraid of finding out. Yet there are places in your country where a man can be idle—among the valleys of Virginia, in the wine-like air of California, and the dreamy languor of New Mexico. But here in Chicago, never! One is no sooner settled down for a reverie than the roar of this throbbing town greets the ear, the breeze of its activity stirs the pulse, and the desire to dream is dispelled. Nolens volens, one must be active here. I don't explain it. It's in the air."

"But don't you think," said the Rising Author, "that the phrase about 'talking of love is making love' applies also to idleness? Haven't we been nicely idle here for an hour or two past?"

"No, I don't think so. I've been talking and framing some thoughts for my notebook. You have been studying my character, my accent, my manner, to be used, perhaps, in a future story or sketch. Our friend here (he nodded towards the Influential Citizen) has been devising a new investment or a new ordinance. My legal friend has been arranging arguments in some case or other. I hope it was not a divorce case. And as for my very young friend——"

But that person had somehow vanished.

"He," concluded the Rising Author, "can certainly not be idle; for he is in love."

PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

How the Dreadful Disease May Be Guarded Against Intelligently.

At a recent discussion at the New York Academy of Medicine upon the value of preventive measures and disinfection, with special reference to diphtheria, many valuable practical suggestions were offered.

A great part of the measures recommended for purposes of disinfection, after the occurrence of a case of the disease in a household, would apply equally well to other diseases of an infectious character, or to those definitely known to be bacterial in their origin. Such measures cannot be too familiar to heads of households.

The value placed upon the isolation of children attacked by diphtheria is shown by the fact that it was recommended that the municipal authorities should establish stations or buildings for the reception of the well children of families affected with the disease.

Some measures of value in infectious diseases generally were recommended. On going out of a sickroom attendants should change their outer clothing. All inexpensive materials coming in contact with the body of the sick person should be burned.

Pillows, comforters, and like articles used in the sick-room should be thoroughly beaten on the roof and exposed for many consecutive hours to the sunlight and fresh air before further use. The floors and ceilings of the occupied room should be washed with a watery solution of corrosive sublimate—one part of sublimate to a thousand parts of water. Papered walls should be wiped down with bread crusts, which thoroughly remove dust and germs without scattering them or injuring the paper.

The practice, common in Europe, of holding a glass plate between the physician and his patient while examining his throat was recommended. By this means the lodgment of particles of the secretion coughed from the throat upon the face, beard, or person of the physician, which might be a source of danger to the latter, or be conveyed to other patients, is avoided.

Sick children are sometimes overfed and overstimulated. Milk, beef juice, mutton broth, wine whey, oatmeal, and barley gruels usually furnish a sufficiently varied menu, and are more likely to agree with the stomach than ice-cream or wine jellies. A soft rubber tube passed through the nose into the œsophagus, or gullet, and attached to a funnel forms a good method of forced feeding when that becomes necessary.

Emphasis was laid upon the necessity of watching closely for the first fluttering of the pulse in diphtheria. Such a fluttering predicts dangerous heart failure.

The Song of the Goldenrod.

I have set my lights on a thousand hills,
  I've illumined field and lane,
To guide you out of the summer land,
  Into autumn's grand domain;
For the days are sweet, in this sunny realm,
  They shine with a glory, all;
So, come, I will show you, O, weary ones,
  The way to this kingdom of fall!

There are asters waiting beside the brooks,
  There are grapes in the sunny dells,
And a crimson light in the apple trees
  Where the wren's soft choral swells;
There are nuts grown tawny with many suns
  In this kingdom grand and free,
And they all shall be yours, my weary friend,
  If you'll seek this realm with me.

Ah, ye who have borne the summer's heat,
  Through its weary hours—O! see—
I have set my lights on a thousand hills,
  To guide you by lane or by lea,
Safe into the wonderful kingdom of fall,
  All glowing with color and light;
Where the harvester's song lulls the weary to rest,
  And an Eden-land bursts in the sight!
—*Good Housekeeping.*

Chile Will Demand Damages.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 21.—Chilean Consul Delion returned today from Port Townsend, where the Chilean bark Augusta was fired upon and seized last Sunday night by customs officials. He says Chile will demand from the local government officials and the United States Government an award for damages.

The First Muffs.

Muffs were first used by doctors to keep their fingers soft, and were adopted by ladies about 1550.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Arrived—Steamer Seguranca from South America and West Indian ports.

WAR AGAIN DECLARED

ENGLEWOOD DISTURBED ANEW OVER SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Proprietors of the Marlowe Opera-House Claim the Citizens Have Not Patronized Them as Agreed Upon, Consequently They Announce a Performance for Tomorrow Night—The Injunction Against Police Interference Still Stands—Church Members Oppose the Plan.

The Englewood Theater fight, which waged so hotly among the residents that it got into the courts, has broken out again. The fight was because Miller & Rogers of the Marlowe Opera-House threatened to give Sunday performances. The affair was compromised, the theater people acceding to the demands of the residents, who in turn promised their patronage to the theater other nights. Now it is said the people have failed to keep their promises, and the managers of the theater have decided to open Sunday night. The "Danger Signal" will be given that evening. So, at least, the bill boards say. Mr. Rogers said last night:

"Since we made the compromise with the Citizens' committee we have lived up to the agreement at considerable expense. On the other hand, the citizens have not lived up to their agreement with us. They have patronized us but slightly and we cannot afford, under the circumstances, to change the date of the 'Danger Signal' company."

The injunction which the theater people secured against the police has never been dissolved. T. P. Day, Secretary of the Englewood Young Men's Christian Association, said, when his attention was called to the matter, that more than half of the people of Englewood were churchgoers and that the theater people by opening would antagonize them.

RETURN OF MISS SICKELS.

Her Mission Among the Indians in th Interest of the Fair.

Miss Emma Sickels has returned from the Indian Territory, where she went in the interest of the World's Fair. She reports a satisfactory trip, but finds the Indians sensitive about the long delay in giving them opportunity for representation at the Fair. Some months ago the Cherokees had a large sum of money raised for their exhibit, but were given to understand that there was no place for them.

She has told the Indians of the good will and liberal intentions toward them by the people of the United States almost without exception, and of the ready coöperation given to her work among Congressmen, World's Fair officials, and other public men, with few exceptions. But the situation is serious, and she says emphatically that if there be now any evasion of promises, or unfair discrimination against the Indians, those who do so are taking a terrible responsibility upon themselves. The Sioux outbreak was not quelled—it was permanently smothered, as the reports of Gen. Schofield and Gen. Miles show. Miss Sickels' services at that time claimed consideration for her opinion.

CONCERTS ON THE LAKE-FRONT.

Two to Be Given Today by the Chicago Reed Band.

On the Lake-Front today, beginning at 10 a. m. and at 3 p. m., the Chicago Reed Band, A. Rosenbecker, conductor, will give concerts. The program is as follows:

Morning.

Columbia Festival March..........A. Rosenbecker
Overture..Suppe
Waltz—"Vienna Beauties"........................Zichen
Selection—"Huguenots"......................Meyerbeer
Overture—"Ruy Blas"......................Mendelssohn
Chorus of "Messengers of Peace from Runze" (arranged by A. Rosenbecker)..................Wagner
Scenes Napolitaire (arranged by A. Rosenbecker)..Massenet

Afternoon.

Coronation March...............................Meyerbeer
Overture—"Rienzi"..................................Wagner
Spanish Dance (arranged by A. Rosenbecker) ....Sarasate
Selection of new German Songs...............Strauss
Fantasie from "Preciosa"...........................Weber
Cocoanut Dana.................................A. Hermann
Ballet—"Sylvia" (arranged by A. Rosenbecker)..Delibes

Injured in a Carriage Collision.

Mrs. Mamie Carey of No. 39 Cramer street was badly injured in a carriage collision on Michigan avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, yesterday afternoon. She was driving with Otto Michael of No. 4439 Butterfield street when their buggy was run into by a carriage driven by a man named Peter Jorgenson. Mrs. Carey was thrown out of the buggy, and was picked up unconscious. She was removed to the County Hospital, where it was said she was internally injured. Michael escaped with a few slight cuts. Jorgenson is locked up at the Harrison Street Station to await the result of Mrs. Carey's injuries.

Deaf and Dumb Boy Killed.

Symon Shaumann, a 4-year-old deaf and dumb boy, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by being run over by a hose cart belonging to Engine Company No. 5. The cart was responding to a call from box 311. The fire apparatus was going down Jefferson street at a rapid pace. C. W. Mahoney, the driver of the hose-cart, apparently did not see the little lad in the street until too late. Cries of warning were useless, and the unfortunate boy went on playing in the street until struck by the horses. His body was removed to the home of his parents, at No. 487 South Jefferson street, where an inquest will be held this morning.

Tried to Kill His Wife.

Julius Westley is locked up at the West North Avenue Station, charged with an attempt to murder his wife, Anna Westley, who lives at No. 990 Fairfield avenue. Late Thursday night as Officers Jars and Gleason were passing Mrs. Westley's house they heard two shots fired. The officers forced an entrance to the house and were just in time to prevent Westley from firing the third shot. The Westleys have not been living together for nearly two months owing to the cruelty of the husband.

Mr. Lawler Will Talk to Amateur Journalists.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler will address the Chicago Amateur Journalists' Club at the Great Northern Hotel. He will speak of his experiences in politics and practical life, and touch upon the current topics during his discourse. Miss Arville Pratt Wright will render Walt Whitman's "Death of Lincoln" and a paper by John L. Wright will be among the features of the program.

Held for Burglary.

George Clark was again arraigned yesterday before Justice Scully to answer to another charge of burglary. He is said to have entered the residence of Mrs. Fannie Ray of Irving Park in the guise of a potato peddler, and, while she was in an adjoining room seeking money with which to pay for the potatoes, to have stolen several articles of jewelry. He was bound over to the grand jury in bonds of $800.

Wooden-Legged Prisoners Not Wanted.

The bridewell authorities refused to accept a prisoner Thursday because he wore an artificial leg. Carl Anderson was sent to that institution on a fine of $25, but the city authorities refused to accept him, claiming he could not work. He was brought back to the Chicago Avenue Station and was released from there yesterday afternoon.

Had Fits Three Times a Week.

During the pyrotechnic display at Washington Park last night George Conkling, stopping at a West Madison street hotel, was suddenly taken with an epileptic fit. When removed by the police ambulance he told the officers that he had no friends here, was a stranger from New York visiting the celebration, and was subject to fits three times a week.

Robbed by His Boarders.

Warrants were sworn out yesterday by Theodore Huffman of No. 32 West Erie street for the arrest of Jarras Sandberg and Joseph Jones for stealing a watch and chain valued at $100 and $20 in cash. The men were boarding with Mr. Huffman.

Col. Ray's Guests.

Col. Ray, Commodore of the Chicago Yacht club, took a party of friends on the steamer Nebraska to visit the fireworks at Lincoln Park. Among the party were Mr. and Mrs. Elder, Misses Niblock, Lilly Elder, William Riach, Neeley, George W. Pacaud, and A. L. Pacaud.

He Knew She Suffered.

"My wife is very sick, doctor." "Is she suffering much?" "Suffering? Well, I should say so. Why, she has such a bad cold she can't talk."—*Life.*

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

HOLDS ITS ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Organization Committee of the Roads Improvement Association Down to Work.

The Organization Committee of the Roads Improvement Association met at the Great Northern Hotel last night. Judge Thayer presided and John M. Stahl of Illinois was elected secretary. There were present Chauncey R. Ripley, New Jersey; Clem Studebaker, Indiana; William H. Rhaen, Pennsylvania; Albert A. Pope, Massachusetts; C. L. Burdett, Connecticut; J. H. Hackett, Illinois; Gen. Roy Stone, New York; and A. S. Gore, Illinois.

A resolution commending the action of the Minnesota division of the League of American Wheelmen in calling a state convention was referred to the Executive committee. The following officers were chosen:

Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, President; Gen. Roy Stone of New York, Vice-President; William H. Rhaen of Pennsylvania, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Judge Thayer, P. D. Armour, Leland Stanford, S. W. Allerton, Chauncey R. Ripley, A. J. Cassett, Seward Webb, Col. Charles L. Burdett.

The meeting of the Organization committee was followed by one of the Executive committee. The members discussed the best method of carrying into effect the objects of the association, and decided that it was advisable to appoint Subcommittees on Finance.

Compressing Timber.

The compression of timber is becoming a growing industry, and the material thus treated is being applied to a variety of useful and ornamental purposes, especially in the field of carving, most attractive and artistic designs being thus brought out, pronounced in many cases fully equal if not superior to anything ordinarily produced in that line. The wood to be employed in this manner is compressed either in its natural condition or after being steamed, and it is found that the hardest, well-seasoned ash timber, say of four inches thickness, can be pressed into about three inches without injuring the fiber. Moreover, it is also found that wood can be "upset" the same as iron; and the increased tenacity of bent and compressed wood of this sort, as compared with the same in its natural state, is declared to be something surprising. In mechanical operations compression is now applied to spoke tenons, the work being described as very simple and rapid, the tenon properly tempered and ready to drive to its place, an increased strength being thus added to the wheel equal to three additional spokes.

Freights and Charters.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights unchanged. Charters—Niko, Churchill, Britannic, Chicago, 75 cents; Hawgood, Barnes, London, Weed, Iosco, Morley, Duluth, 25 cents. Canal freights very strong on basis of 5 cents on wheat to New York, with higher rates on grain to arrive.

CLEVELAND, O.—Lake freights were quiet today; the only charters reported were Newaygo and Sawyer, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.05.

Nickel-Plate Special Train

Leaves Van Buren-st. depot for Cleveland at 10:10 p. m., Saturday evening, Oct. 22, to accommodate passengers desiring to return from World's Fair dedication ceremonies. Sleeping berths reserved on application at city ticket office, 79 Clark-st.

Free excursion to Chicago Heights! Sunday, Oct. 23. Train leaves Dearborn station on the C. & E. I. R. R. at 12:50 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 31st-st., 41st-st., 55th-st., 63d-st., 68th-st., and Kensington.

Hansen's Empire Fur Factory is selling Cloth Cloaks cheaper than any house in Chicago.
151-153 Wabash avenue.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois, fair, except local showers in southern portions, winds shifting to northwest, probably colder Saturday night.

For Indiana, fair southwest winds, slightly warmer.

For Wisconsin, fair, northwest winds, colder Saturday night.

For Lower Michigan, fair, southeast winds, warmer in eastern portion.

For Upper Michigan, fair, probably followed by showers Saturday evening, winds shifting to north, colder Saturday night.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.08	58	60	N.W.	Cl'udy	.06
Bismarck, N. D.	30.26	40	50	N.W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.96	50	[illegible]	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.14	56	58	S. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	66	60	N.	Clud'y	
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	72	84	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.32	42	50	N.W.	Fair	
Chicago	30.14	58	62	S. W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	62	64	N. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.18	52	60	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.18	56	64	Calm.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.26	50	56	N.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16	54	60	Calm.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	54	64	S. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.18	46	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	29.86	62	54	S. W.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.14	54	64	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.16	52	60	S.W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	78	82	S. E.	Clear	Trace
G'd Haven, Mich	30.12	56	60	S. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.06	54	64	S. W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	30.18	50	56	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.18	48	70	N. W.	Clear	
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.14	58	66	S. E.	Clear	
Jacks'nville, Fla	30.10	72	82	N. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.12	56	...	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Keokuk, Ia.	30.14	56	62	S. E.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn	30.14	64	72	N. E.	Clear	.01
La Crosse, Wis.	30.10	58	66	S.	Clear	
Little Rock	30.06	66	68	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
Louisville, Ky.	30.10	64	68	E.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.	30.08	52	58	S.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	29.96	46	56	N.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.08	66	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Miles City	30.26	46	52	N. E.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.10	56	66	N. W.	Clear	
Minnedosa						
Montreal	30.00	48	54	S. W.	Clear	
Montrose	30.10	50	56	N. W.	Clear	
Moorhead	30.16	46	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	
New Orleans, La	30.00	74	80	N. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.10	56	62	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Omaha, Neb.	30.18	52	58	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.12	54	54	W.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	30.26	48	64	N.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.16	54	64	S. W.	Clear	
Pueblo, Colo	30.18	54	62	N. E.	Fair	
Rapid City	30.28	46	58	N.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	58	60	E.	Rain	Trace
St. Paul, Minn	29.98	58	66	S.	Clear	
Sault Ste. Marie	30.04	48	60	S. W.	Clear	
Sioux City, Ia	30.12	56	68	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	60	62	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	54	56	E.	Rain	.48
Toledo, O.	30.16	58	64	W.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 54 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 56; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 61; 12 m., 63; 1 p. m., 64; 3 p. m., 65; 6 p. m., 64. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.67; 6 p. m., 29.68.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—Oct. 21, 1892, at his residence, No. 296 E. Twenty-third street, Joseph Atkinson, beloved husband of Elizabeth Atkinson (nee Martin), and beloved son of Thomas and Catherine Atkinson; brother of John and Mrs. Mary Walker. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 23, to All Saints' Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery via C. & N. W. Ry.

BERG—Oct. 21, Hannah G. Berg, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Berg, at 1148 Millard-av., at 6:45 a. m., aged 18 years. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock, to Forest Home Cemetery.

BENNETT—The funeral of Anna A. Bennett will take place Saturday, Oct. 22, from her late residence, 124 Osgood-st. High mass will be celebrated at St. Vincent's Church at 9:30 o'clock; thence by C. and N. W. R. R. (11:30 train) to Waukegan.

BOVIER—At 249 41st-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1892, Martha, widow of the late Robert Bovier, aged 78 years and 9 months. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 23, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery. Oxford (England) papers please copy.

BOEDEKER—Oct. 20, 1892, Christopher C. Boedeker, aged 75 years and 10 months. Funeral at 9 a. m. Sunday, Oct. 23, from his late residence, 54 Vernon Park-pl., to Notre Dame Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CARR—Elizabeth, at her daughter's residence 3039 Deering-st., mother of Mrs. William McShea, Mrs. W. Egan, and Thomas Carr. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 23, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FARWELL—At Evanston, Ill., Oct. 21, Mrs. Hannah W. Farwell, aged 82 years and 3 months. Service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Milton L. Record, 224 Asbury-av., Saturday, at 1 p. m. Burial at Skowhegan, Me.

GEARY—Oct. 18, at her residence, No. 5444 S. Dearborn-st., Rose Bamford, wife of Thomas Geary, aged 48 years. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 22, at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Nottingham, Eng., papers please copy.

HENRY—At his late residence, 2927 Indiana-av., Oct. 20, at 8 p. m., David Henry, aged 52 years and 4 months. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2 p. m.

HAUSMAN—At her residence, 4832 Dearborn-st., Mrs. Kate Hausman (nee Byrns), wife of John Hausman, aged 33 years, formerly of 2529 Hickory-st. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

O'CONNOR—Oct. 20, 1892, John O'Connor, beloved husband of Eliza Jane, nee Walsh, aged 59 years. Funeral from late residence, 1498 Polk-st., Sunday, Oct. 23, at 9:30 to Our Lady of Sorrows' Church, by carriages to Calvary.

PETERSON—Mrs. Johanna Peterson, widow, Oct. 21, aged 63 years 7 months and 7 days. Funeral to Graceland Sunday at 2:30 p. m., from late residence, 1819 N. Clark-st.

STOTT—Oct. 20, Orrel Stott, wife of Shaw Stott. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 54 Thirty-ninth-st. Burial in family lot at Oakwoods.

UPHAM—Clinton Upham, Oct. 20, aged 42 years, [illegible] months, 5 days. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. from his late residence, 5121 Dearborn-st., to Oakwoods. Members of J. W. Druley Lodge No. 38, S. M. A. A., and Court Energy 19, I. O. F., are invited to attend.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—10 HEAD FINE HORSES; pacers, roadsters, and 1 matched coach team, 16 hands high, sound and stylish. Apply 966 N. Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A $100,000 BUSINESS BLOCK, north of 31st-st., east of State; will take $40,000 worth of good vacant and cash; owners, non-residents, visiting dedication please answer; can do business. Address P 111, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WOODLAWN-AV., HALF block south of Midway Plaisance, east front, at a great bargain, if taken at once. F. E. CLARK, Room 28, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS. 3329 Robey-st., near Archer-av.

LOST—FIVE RINGS, IN MASONIC TEMPLE, Oct. 20. Receive reward at 195 41st-st.

WIREMAN—ELECTRIC—AND LINEMAN. Address D F 167, Tribune office.

KING MAC'S VICTORY.

GREEN MORRIS' COLT BEAT LOUISE IN A GOOD RACE.

Hawthorne's Holiday Crowd Pays Tribute to an Active King, as Four Favorites Were Beaten—Gov. Fifer, King Mac, Sunshine Whisky, Emperor Billet, Hy Dy, and Fan King Were the Winners—Washington, Lexington, St. Louis, Guttenberg, and Gloucester Racing.

Another holiday crowd of 8,000 thronged the Hawthorne track yesterday and lost its money to the bookmakers through the defeat of four of the six favorites. The betting was heavy and the play broad and wide. The surprise of the day was the defeat of Louise by Green Morris' King Mac. Betting was good, the going fast, racing worth seeing, and the air pleasant. The winners and their riders and post prices were:

Gov. Fifer (Penny), 3 to 1; King Mac (Covington), 5 to 1; Sunshine Whisky (Overton), 9 to 10; Emperor Billet (Penny), evens; Hy Dy (Penny), 2½ to 1; and Fan King (Jordan), 2½ to 1. Sunshine Whisky and Emperor Billet were the only favorites to win. Some of the beaten favorites performed shockingly. Tobe Bell in the first race ran short; Louise cracked under the stout race given her by King Mac; Sunshine Whisky gave the time-test a black eye when he made a show of Teutonic; Emperor Billet, a game colt, won as he should; and Hy Dy's performance at a mile with 119 pounds up in 1:42¾ was one of great merit. Jack Richelieu ran a dirty race. Fan King won the last race easily and equaled the five-furlong track record, 1:02¼. Emperor Billet was run up $165 after his win. His owners raised each other before they knew it. No more entries will be received from the Orange Grove Stable people, who own North Western. They did not appear to stand investigation on call after Vincent had been ruled off for Tuesday's race. The summaries follow:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Gov. Fifer, 115 (Penny), 3 to 1, won; Bridal Veil, 108 (Murphy), 8 to 1, second; Tobe Bell, 114 (Irving), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:16¾. Pekin, 109 (Covington), 5 to 1; Maud, 108 (Fink), 20 to 1; Laura B., 103 (Jordan), 30 to 1; Rey del Mar, 111 (Bunn), 20 to 1; and Bismarck, 111 (O. Lewis), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $1,000, handicap, for all ages, one mile—King Mac., 102 pounds (Covington), 5 to 1, won; Louise, 105 (Murphy), 3 to 5, second; Good Bye, 101 (Fox), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Prize, 77 (Macklin), 8 to 1, and Alturos, 105 (Irving), 8 to 1, ran unplaced. One Dime, 90; St. Albans, 90; Guido, 122; Rex, 113, were drawn.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Sunshine Whisky, 118 pounds (Overton), 9 to 10, won; Teutonic, 112 (Jordan), 17 to 10, second; Maud Howard, 109 (J. Murphy), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:29. Sam Farmer, 112 (Penny), 20 to 1, and San Pueblo, 109 (Kuhn), 75 to 1, ran unplaced. Bernarde, 109, was drawn.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile.—Emperor Billet, 109 pounds (Penny), $500, evens, won; No Remarks, 102 (Covington) $400, 10 to 1, second; Woodford, 111 (Irving), $600, 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:16½. Sonoma Boy, 106 (Murphy), 20 to 1; Siv Lisbon, 102 (Fink), 8 to 1; Fleetwood, 102 (Munson), 50 to 1; Speedwest, 102 (Noble), 40 to 1; Falerna, 102 (Kuhn), 30 to 1; and Flying By, 102 (L. Soden), 50 to 1, ran unplaced. Fan King, 109, was drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile—Hy Dy, 119 pounds (Penny), $1,500, 2½ to 1, won; Content, 100 (Jordan), $900, 4 to 1, second; Bernardo, 110 (J. Murphy), $1,500, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Engarita, 98 (A. Covington), 2 to 1; Ed Bell, 108 (Fox), 10 to 1; Billy Pinkerton, 105 (Bell), 30 to 1; Gov. Adams, 114 (Overton), 10 to 1; and Jack Richelieu, 101 (Knight), 10 to 1; ran unplaced. Churchill Clark, 107, was drawn.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Fan King, 103 pounds (Jordan), $600, 2½ to 1, won; Foxhall, 112 (O. Lewis), $1,500, 7 to 5, second; Brown Idle, 94 (Kuhn), $600, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Dixie, 105 (Kunze), 4 to 1; Viceroy, 105 (J. Murphy), 10 to 1; Catherine B., 101 (Covington), 25 to 1; ran unplaced.

Saturday's Hawthorne Program.

Saturday's race card at Hawthorne with its entries is as follows:

First race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, selling:

Enthusiast	108	Ella Duke	99
Mantell	102	Shenandoah Maid	102
Isabella	99	Miss Spot	102
E. H. Sherley	111		

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap, for all ages:

Sunshine Whisky	116	Oregon Eclipse	127
Foxhall	105	Lorenzo	116
First Ward	128	Guido	127
Hercules	104	Estelle	109
Falero	114	Ella Blackburn	92

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles, for all ages:

Guido	95	Chimes	80
Ernest Race	96	Hart Wallace	100

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling:

Bettie Prather	94	Longbroeck	100
Falerna	94	Abandon	97
Vaucluse	98	Sam Sayre	103
Josie M.	110	Lord Tom Himyar	99
Kismet	97	My Queen	94
Rosewater	94	Tom Stevens	105

Fifth race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, selling:

Jake Allen	102	Henry Young	108
Moose	99	Azim Duke	105
Birdie M.	102	Castanet	108
Helen Wren	102		

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling:

Harry Askew	103	Lucinda	106
Leocolus	94	Lonnie B.	100
Sunbeam	97	Horace Leland	99
Burt Jordan	102	Borealis	111
Romair	109	Lockport	103
Forest King	103	Robespierre	100
Rosemont	108		

LEXINGTON LONG SHOTS IN FRONT.

Gen. Miles, Coquette, Prince Deceiver, Kilgore, and Interior Won.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Hyman and London Smoke finished first and second in the first race, but were disqualified for fouling Gen. Miles in the homestretch. The racing results were:

First race, seven furlongs, eight starters—Gen. Miles (Freeman), evens; Hyman (E. Jones), 4 to 1; Moss Terry (Goodale), 6 to 1; Eugenie (E. Taylor), 7 to 1; London Smoke (Bryant), 8 to 1; Comedy (White), 25 to 1. At the eighth pole there was some crowding and jostling, Gen Miles being fouled badly and knocked off his stride. London Smoke and Hyman passed the string, lapped Gen Miles a length and a half away. Freeman made a claim of foul and the judges disqualified Hyman and London Smoke, giving the race to Gen. Miles, with Comedy second. Eugenie third. Time, 1:30.

Second race, one mile—Faraday (Bryan), 1 to 6; Coquette (Perkins), 6 to 1; Miss Hawkins (Washam), 12 to 1; Hispania, 15 to 1. Coquette went to the front when the flag fell, and under a strong pull led all the way, romping under the string four lengths before Faraday, Miss Hawkins six lengths away, third. Time, 1:45¾.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, for 2-year-olds, seven starters—Prince Deceiver (E. Jones), even; Boundless (Bryant), 3 to 1; Belfast (Perkins) and Linger (Goodale), 7 to 1 each. Sallie R. led to the stretch, where she gave it up, and Prince Deceiver won by two lengths. Boundless two lengths before Belfast, third. Time, 1:10½.

Fourth race, six furlongs, for maidens, fourteen starters—Parapet (Perkins) 2 to 1; Hustler (Freeman) 3 to 1; Edwin (Hill) 8 to 1; Kilgore (Bryant) 15 to 1. Kilgore was never headed, and won in a gallop by three lengths from Jolly Tar, Parapet a close third. Time, 1:17½.

Fifth race, four furlongs, for 2-year-olds, ten starters—L'Indienne (Goodale) 6 to 5; Luke F., (Washam) 2½ to 1; Interior, (Freeman) 5 to 1; The Heiress (Graham) 20 to 1. Interior won by a length from Luke F., The Heiress three lengths away. Time, :50.

Lexington entries for Saturday are:

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Start 92 pounds; Critic, 97; The Queen, 98; Secret, 101; Tenor, 107; Calhoun, 117.

Second race, handicap, one mile and fifty yards—Coquette, 88 pounds; Selina D., 90; Bob L., 96; Miss Dixie, 98.

Third race, 2-year-olds fillies, five furlongs—Bonnie Lassie, 97 pounds; Vida, 105; Mattietta, 105; Joanne, 105; Fay S., 108; The Governess, 108; Lottie, 115; Deception, 115.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and seventy yards—First Lap, 98 pounds; Sir Charles, 98; Miss Ballard 100; Paladin, 101.

Fifth race, maiden two-year-olds—Bonnie Lassie, 95 pounds; Pearl N., 99; Golden Hope, 104; Leona, 108; Miss Herndon, 109; Merry Eyes, 109; Lizzie Webb, 111; Echo, 111; Amaltha, 111; Velox, 112; Martha W., 113; Canton, 114; Larosa, 115.

Tonight's pool quotations are:

First race—Calhoun, $30; Tenor, $20; Critic, $8; field, $9.

Second race—Bob L., $25; Miss Dixie, $18; Coquette, $15; Selina D., $9.

Third race—Deception, $45; The Governess, $31; Matietta, $8; Joanna, $10; field, $15.

Fourth race—First Lap, $30; Miss Ballard, 32; Sir Charles, $24; Paladin, $18.

Fifth race—Miss Herndon, $25; Merry Eyes, $22; Golden Hope and Amaltha, $17 each; field, $75.

THREE FAVORITES AT GLOUCESTER.

Jack of Diamonds, Wilson Taylor, King Alta, Pocatello, Flavilla, and Genevieve Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Following are today's results:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Jack of Diamonds (McDonald), even, won; Little Phil (McSully), 5 to 1, second; Persuader (Merrick), 5 to 1, third. Time, 57¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Wilson Taylor (McDonald), 4 to 1, won; Clinkum Bell (Yetter), 7 to 5, second; Lorraine colt (E. Tribe), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:19½.

Third race, seven furlongs—King Alta (Malone), 6 to 1, won; Leveller (Merrick), 7 to 10, second; Surplus (Yetter), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a quarter—Pocatello (Burrell), 8 to 1, won; Darling (Ham), 3 to 1, second; Sandstone (Castle), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:54½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Flavilla (McDonald), 3 to 5, won; Silence (Ham), 5 to 2, second; Jim Dunn (E. Tribe), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Genevieve (E. Tribe), 8 to 5, won; Mary D. (MacCauley), 8 to 1, second; Kilkenny (Hollis), 20 to 1, third. Time, 57¾.

Saturday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, one mile—Tom Flynn, late Stalactite, 104 pounds; Dago, 98; Pelham, 94; Slander, 85.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Maiden, 109 pounds; Mexico, 106; Wilson Taylor, 100; Starlight, 97; Estelle F., 97; Helen Bloack, 97.

Third race, five furlongs—Mart, 109 pounds; Tioga, 106; King Solomon, 106; Houston, 106; Piedmont, 106; Vedette, 106; Heathen, 106; Congress, 106; Marina, 106; I. O. U., 105; Airtight, 101.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Drizzle, 115 pounds; Pagan, 115; All Black, 104; Belisarius, 100; Shellbark, 99.

Fifth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Keystone, 106 pounds; Jim Dunn, 106; A. O. H., 106; Shakspeare, 106; Chartreuse, 103; Arthur Davis, 101; McCarty, 101; Mayor B., 101; Vulpina, 98.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Ed Beaman, 105 pounds; Foxhall, 105; Home Run, 105; Extra, 105; Anawan, 105; Uncertainty, 105; Nubian, 105; Mohican, 105; Madden, 105; Charley Wilson, 105; Rafter, 105; Monsoon, 105; Poor Jonathan, 105; Flavilla, 102; Barthena, 102.

St. Louis Races and Entries.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Today's East St. Louis races resulted:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Gracie M. won, Hanley S. second, Swamp Fox third. Time, 1:03¼.

Second race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Walter won, Primero second, Minerva third. Time, 1:25¼.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Little May won, May Blossom second, Frank Trimble third. Time, 1:03½.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Zoolein won, Proteinol second, Bob Lytle third. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, four furlongs—Bob Wade won, Miss Nelson second, Mollie Lee third. Time, 50.

Saturday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Coleraine, 105 pounds; Bob Francis, 105; May Curl, 102; Col. Cox, 105; Sinbad, 105; Capt. D., 105; Gov. Wheeler, 105; M. A. B., 102; Frank Phillips, 105; Eddie R., 105.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Lysander, 106 pounds; Lucy Howard, 91; Envy, 87; Proteinol, 89; King Faro III., 94; Mountain Belle, 67; Annie Clark, 87.

Third race, Owners' Handicap, one mile—Irroy, 100 pounds; Irene H., 97; Orick, 90; Bell C., 90; Warner C., 90; King Himyar, 100; Parson Crook, 90; Coronel, 90; San Saba, 90; Buckhound, 90.

Fourth race, free handicap, six furlongs—Silverman, 85 pounds; Jack White, 92; Mackey, 93; Jennie Harding, 116; Warren Leland, 109; Fillmore, 105; Wild Rose, 97; Florence Shanks, 104; St. Paul, 90; St. Mark, 109.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Liberty Bell, 112 pounds; Lulu May, 109; Sullivan, 107; Townsend, 97; Oakview, 102; Mitchell L., 112; Chestnut Belle, 109; Ethel Fortune, 104; Frankie D., 99; Ulf, 102.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Pluto, 105 pounds; Glen Rush, 105; Crit Davis, 105; Reve d'Or, 102; Mike Conroy, 105; Belshazzar, 105; Hornet, 105; Little Midget, 102; April, 105; Midway, 105.

Washington Favorites Did Well.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Today's race results were:

First race, for maiden 2-year-olds, four and one-half furlongs—Knicknack colt, 103 pounds (Bergen), 3 to 1, won; May Lose, 107 (Simms), 3 to 1, second; Naphtha, 100 (J. Lambley), 10 to 1, third. Time, 56½.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, five furlongs—Walcott, 4, 117 pounds (Doggett), 3 to 5, won; Sirocco, 4, 111 (Taral), 8 to 5, second; Captain Wagner, 4, 105 (Clorico), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾.

Third race, handicap, for all ages, six furlongs—Chiswick, 92 pounds (Midgley), 4 to 1, won; Lizetta, 104 (J. Lambley), 11 to 5, second; Tormentor, 122 (Simms), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile and three-sixteenths—Diablo, 112 pounds (Taral), 3 to 5, won; Cynosure, 108 (Lambley), 2 to 1, second; Sir Walter Raleigh, 103 (Bergen), 20 to 1, third. Time, 2:02¾.

Fifth race, for all ages, one mile—Lowlander, 112 pounds (Taylor), evens, won; Knockbarrem, 112 (Larrissey), 5 to 1, second; Emin Bey, 87 (Lambley), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Saturday's Washington entries are:

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Osric, 116 pounds; Key West, 110; Arab, 110; Ella, 107; Krikina, 107; Experience, 105; Alcaide, 103; Thiers L., 95.

Second race, handicap, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Sport, 117 pounds; Bertha B. filly, 106; Grace Brown, 102; Orphan, 100; Fancy colt, 98; Hiram, Sorceress, 95.

Third race, handicap, one and one-fourth miles—Diablo, 118 pounds; Tom Rogers, 110; Gloaming, 110; Candelabra, 109; Pickpocket, 107; Vardee, 105; Fidelio, 104; Versatile, 102.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, one mile—Speculation, 122 pounds; The Fop, 122; Roller, 117; Lady Superior, 109; Query, McCormick, Planty, 107 each; Lady Wooster, Lallah, Dora, 104.

Fifth race, steeplechase, full course—Ecarte, 154 pounds; Clamor, 147; Flip Flap, 142; Grey Gown, 140; Can Can, 140; Return, 136; Longevity, 132.

Foxford's Good Guttenberg Race.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Logan justified the confidence of his backers at Guttenberg today by beating Kirkover and Rico in a mile race. Foxford, a 20 to 1 shot, won from a good field in the fifth race. The summaries:

First race, selling, one mile—Bess McDuff, 95 pounds (Griffin), 1 to 2, won; John Winkie, 89 (Donohue), 5 to 1, second; Freezer, 98 (H. Jones), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:46.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Stowaway, 98 pounds (W. French), 7 to 5, won; Vespasian, 98 (Cunningham), 20 to 1, second; Rear Guard, 98 (F. Doane), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½.

Third race, five furlongs—Bob Sutherland, 115 pounds (Flynn), 7 to 1, won; Even Weight, 108 (Hi Jones), 10 to 1, second; Irregular, 108 (Martin), 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Logan, 110 pounds (Shields), 6 to 5, won; Kirkover, 110 (McDermott), 5 to 2, second; Ricom, 110 (Martin), 9 to 5, third. Time—1:43½.

Fifth race, selling; six furlongs and a half—Foxford, 105 pounds (Morris), 20 to 1, won; Jack Rose, 105 (Ballard), 11 to 5, second; Rambler, 105 (Martin) even, third. Time—1:22½.

Sixth race, selling; seven furlongs—Adventurer, 122 pounds (Horton), 8 to 1, won; Violet S., 91 (Mason), 3 to 1, second; Radiant, 122 (Morris), 6 to 1 third. Time—1:31¾.

Guttenberg entries for tomorrow are:

First race, $500, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Daniel, 99 pounds; Contribution, 107; Wrestler, 110; Remorse, 105; Even Weight, 102; Salisbury, 101; Annie Engl Elizabeth, 95; Gaiety, 94; Gamester, 88.

Second race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, five and one-half furlongs—Freemason, 113 pounds; Wheeler, 113; Uzeray, 110; Helen, 105; Rightaway, 102; Trump, 100.

Third race, purse $500, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Rambler, 110 pounds; Woodchopper (formerly Hell Gate), 105; Foxford, 105; Lillie K., 97; Elise Morrison colt, 95; Pan Way, 92.

Fourth race, purse $600, penalties and allowances, one and one-eighth miles—Saunterer, 122 pounds; King Crab, 107; Rhono, 102; Allen Bane, 102; Freezer, 97; Addie B., 94.

Fifth race, purse $600, handicap, five and one-half furlongs—Little Fred, 116 pounds; Eclipse, 114; Lester, 108; One, 102; Bel Demonio, 95; Marcellus, 94.

Sixth race, purse $500, handicap, one and one-quarter miles, five hurdles—St. Luke, 162 pounds; Pat Oakley, 150; St. John, 150; Bassanio, 138; My Fellow, 135.

Blue Sign from Iowa Beats Guy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The big stand at Cumberland Park was filled today and the crowd that were on the grounds brought the attendance close to 10,000. There were no records broken, but the stout pacer, Guy, suffered his first defeat in a regular contest he has sustained for some weeks. Betting was 5 to 4 on the Tennessee stallion, but he was never in the lead, and three heats ended matters in favor of Blue Sign, a speedy gelding from Iowa. Robert J. led most of the was in the first heat, but Blue Sign came so fast in third place that it looked as if Geers was caught napping when the Buffalo crack was beaten by a short head in 2:09. Blue Sign had to come back in the same notch to outfoot Robert J. for the second heat and Guy's break on the homestretch left him out of the hunt. The third heat was lively to the distance, Guy and Robert J. lapped on Blue Sign, but when the gray horse went up and Robert J. grew tired the steady-going bay gelding had no trouble in landing the money by a mile in 2:10¼.

Hal Pointer's attempt to lower his record was unsuccessful, though he went to the quarter in 30¾, the half in 1:01½, and three-quarters in 1:33¼. This told on him and he made the mile in 2:05¾ under the whip.

The meeting ends tomorrow with the 4-year-olds in a consolation stake 2:18 and free for all trots in addition to the 2:15 pace carried over from this evening. Hamlin's Nightingale is to trot against the two-mile record of 4:43, now held by Fanny Witherspoon. Summaries:

Free-for-all pace, purse $1,000:

Blue Sign, b. g. Ensign (Dougherty)	1	1	1		
Robert J., b. g. (Geers)	2	2	2		
Major Wonder, b. g. (R. E. Curry)	3	4	3		
Guy, g. s. (McHenry)	4	3	4		

Time—2:09; 2:09; 2:10¼.

Consolation stake, $1,500, 3-year-olds:

Henrico, blk. c. by Patchen Wilkes (McVey)	3	1	1	6	1
Prince Herschel, br. c, by Herschel (F. Starr)	2	2	4	1	3
Volta, ch. f., by Benton (R. E. Curry)	1	3	3	4	4
Parole, br. h. (G. Fuller)	6	4	6	3	2
Lallah Wilkes, blk. f. (Goldsmith)	5	6	2	5	6
Fanny G., ch. m. (Talbert)	4	5	5	2	5
Alice Cameal, g. f. (Johnson)	7	7	7	dr.	
Jennie Wynne, br. f. (Miles)	8	8	dr.		

Time—2:19; 2:17½; 2:19¼; 2:21¼; 2:23½.

2:21 class, purse $1,000:

Greenleaf, b. g., by Simmons (Shuler)	1	1	1
Wardwell, b. g. (Geers)	2	2	2
Garnet, br. m. (R. E. Curry)	3	3	3
Wonder, dn. g. (Miller)	4	4	4
Stella, blk. m. (Davis)	5	5	5
Floyd B., b. g. (Baird)	6	6	6
Norwood Hambletonian, b. s. (McCoy)	7	7	7

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:14.

2:15 class, pacing, purse $750 (unfinished): Storm, blk. h., by Brown Hal (Elliston), 1; Cleveland, S., b. h. (Rathbun), 2; Winslow Wilkes, br. h. (R. E. Curry), 3. Time, 2:09¾.

Amelia Won the Last Belmont Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Belmont Driving Park's fall meeting closed this afternoon after five days of excellent sport. During the week seventeen horses established new race records. Saladin, b. c. pacer, leads the list with 2:11½, establishing the fastest race record in Philadelphia.

2:33 class, pacing, purse $300:

Amelia, ch. m., by Albert W. (Martin)	1	4	1	1
Soda Water, b. m. (Clark and Meridith)	3	2	2	2
Harry S., b. g. (Adams)	2	5	3	3
George K., b. c. g. (Smith)	4	3	4dis	
Mason, b. g. (E. Smith)	5	1	dis	
Reuben W. (W. Clark)	dis			

Time—2:21½, 2:24½, 2:23¾, 2:26.

Harness Races on Minor Tracks.

Sturgis, Mich.—Today's race results were: Three-year-old trotting, 2:25 class—Vandeen won; Willow, second; Sleepy Tom, third. Best time, 2:28½.

2:35 class, trotting—Alphington won; Charley Ellis, second; Miss Strathmore, third. Best time, 2:23.

Pontiac Chief to beat 2:22 made 2:16¼, and got a track record.

Knoxville, Ia.—Today's races resulted: 2:30 class, trotting—Lafirne won; McIntosh, second; Jerry, third. Best time, 2:27½.

2:28 class, trotting or pacing—Malachi won; Bellevue Wilkes, second; Sam Weller, third. Best time, 2:32.

BOSTON SHUT OUT THE CLEVELANDS.

The Beaneaters Won a Game Which Virtually Settles the Championship.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—Boston today gave the Clevelands the worst defeat of the series, shutting them out and making four runs themselves. Nichols was in fine form, was very effective at critical times, and he received extraordinary support from his whole field. Cleveland got started for runs in both the seventh and ninth innings, but could get no farther than third base. Both catchers did good work, Bennett throwing out the only two spiders who attempted to steal. Zimmer threw out three men, two stole clean, and Lowe in the sixth stole second with Nash on third. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	Childs, 2b.	0	2	5	3	0
M'C'rthy, rf.	1	0	2	1	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Duffy, cf.	1	3	2	0	0	Virtue, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1
Nash, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0	McKean, ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Lowe, lf.	1	1	0	2	0	McAleer, cf.	0	2	2	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	O'Conn'r, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	2	5	0
Bennett, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Nichols, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Cuppy, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	4	8	27	10	0	Totals	0	7	24	19	2

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	*	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Boston. Three-base hit—Childs. Home run—Duffy. Stolen bases—Duffy, Nash, Lowe. Double play—Tebeau-McKean-Childs. Bases on balls—McCarthy, Duffy, Childs. Hit by pitched ball—Lowe, Quinn. Struck out—Bennett, McKean, McAleer, Zimmer, Tebeau, Cuppy (2). Time—1:40. Sacrifice hits—Tucker, Quinn, Virtue. Umpires—McQuaid and Gaffney.

HONORS FOR RHODES AND SANGER.

They Win Two-Mile Handicap and Two-Mile Open Bicycle Races.

Chiefly did the honors of the first day of the cycling tournament at the Washington Park track fall to W. A. Rhodes. As many as 15,000 people saw him administer defeat to Davis, Githens, Bliss, Barrett, Dorntge, and Hess in the two mile handicap. Also did they see him beat Lumsden and Johnson, each a world beater, at two miles, though it must not be concealed that both of these men started from scratch, while Rhodes got away from the seventy-five-yard mark. When the race was half way through, however, the scratch men were about even with their field and should have done better. Lumsden was said to have been out of sorts. Perhaps he was, but he had no difficulty in winning his half mile heat, though the time was exceedingly slow for a track that was in superb order and as fast as could be desired.

But though Rhodes showed in front oftenest it was Sanger of Milwaukee who really earned the greatest glory. All on the same mark in the two-mile open event he beat Tyler with a record of a mile done in 2:08 4-5; Johnson, whose fame is universal; Lumsden, who stands for the gamest racing man in the West; Rhodes, who was riding in good form; Githens, Davis, Barrett, Ballard, Bliss, George Smith, Dorntge, Wheeler, and Hess, besides some others less celebrated. Tyler he beat by a scant foot. It was enough. The people gave him cheers for having conquered a king racing man. Hereafter it will be the fashion in enumerating the cracks to put the Milwaukee man high on the list. Like Lumsden, Tyler pleaded indisposition, said he had been out of training for a week, off color, and that sort of thing. The plain truth is Sanger is fashioned of the same stuff as Zimmerman, and with a little more experience will be scarcely, if at all, inferior to him. Some rank him superior to Lumsden, Johnson, or any Western man under any and all occasions, and it may not be gainsaid that he is phenomenally speedy, though he never had a real good whack at the records in trials. Just now, if cleverly paced, he can go a mile from a standing start under 2:06. He feels it.

A new triplet record for the half-mile was made by Banker, Winship, and Merrill. They covered the distance with a flying start in 57 seconds, going the last quarter in 27¼ seconds. This is not anything like the speed which can be got out of three good men on this machine. In a natural manner Windle alone has ridden half a mile in 57 4-5 seconds. Johnson with his contrivances against wind and the assistance of a horse pacing him has gone a half in 55½ seconds. And Zimmerman has ridden a flying quarter in 27 seconds and Johnson a like distance in 26 1-5. Better men than those who tried yesterday ought to ride a mile in a triplet under 1:50, perhaps under 1:40. It is hard to get really first-class men to train in company for such work, for there is far more glory in individual work.

Only in the East, and there only once a year, has such a throng been witnessed at a tournament of this character. It was a critical assemblage, importunate for fast time, but capable of appreciating a cleverly ridden race. It knew all about Zimmerman and was genuinely grieved that he should have been so far out of condition as to be unable to mount. However, as he was Wheeler's constant attendant, and was publicly introduced and apologized for the crowd greeted him royally and bowed to the inevitable. Sanger's townsmen must have left Milwaukee in a state of desolation, for his name and his fame was on every lip, and half those present knew him by sight at a hundred yards. The local cracks all had their following, which spun out their great deeds as if they were familiar with no other species of enlightenment. In truth it was not a little surprising to discover so vast a gathering so well informed on so intricate a subject as racing cycling. The education has come within a year, since the wonderful performances of Johnson, Zimmerman, Windle, and Tyler have set all tongues a-wagging.

Of course there were lesser heroes than Sanger and Rhodes. That youngster Hudson, who won his first race, a mile in 2:37, was justly accounted a wonder, for it often happens that an old hand seldom performs as well. And he came near duplicating the feat in the final, clearly proving that it was no fluke which gave him the victory. In his sphere Mr. Hudson is unsurpassed and his evolution will be watched with interest. The summary of the day's doings is here given:

Summary of the Events.

One-mile novice, first heat—J. E. Hudson, Chicago, first; H. E. Skinner, Chicago, second; W. E. Barnum, Englewood, third. Time 2:37. Hudson romped in a winner with 25 yards to spare.

One-mile novice, second heat—A. D. Kenney, Chicago, first; F. C. Becker, Blue Island, second; C. E. Jones, Chicago, third. Time 2:47. Won by five yards.

One-mile, 2:20 class—W. A. Rhodes, Chicago, first; J. P. Bliss, Chicago, second; C. W. Davis, Chicago, third; H. A. Githens, Chicago, fourth. Time 2:30 1-5. Won by three yards, a yard separating second and third.

Half-mile handicap, first heat—G. L. Emerson, Englewood, 70 yards, first; D. B. Southern, Chicago, 60 yards, second; George C. Smith, New York, 20 yards, third; R. T. Richardson, Chicago, 75 yards, fourth. Time, 1:04 2-5. This was the fastest race of the day. Smith gave the best performance. Emerson won by two short yards, the next two almost crossing the tape together.

Half-mile handicap, second heat—A. E. Lumsden, Chicago, scratch, first; G. K. Barrett, Chicago; 20 yards, second; H. R. Winship, Chicago, 40 yards, third. Time, 1:19 1-5. It was a miserable pace. Racing began 100 yards from the finish, Lumsden extending himself very little and winning narrowly to please the spectators.

Half-mile handicap, third heat—Roy Keator, Chicago, 60 yards, first; H. F. Heyman, Chicago, 60 yards, second; Carl Hess, New York, 35 yards, third. Time, 1:06 3-5. Won by a yard or so.

Half mile handicap, fourth heat—P. H. Sercome, Milwaukee, 100 yards, first; W. A. Rhodes, Chicago, 15 yards, second; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, scratch, third. Time, 1:06 1-5. This event was a line on Sanger's form, for he and Rhodes almost crossed the tape together, and were only a couple of yards behind the winner. A. L. Leonhardt of Calumet, who had 50 yards handicap, was fourth, almost abreast of Rhodes and Sanger.

Two-mile handicap—W. A. Rhodes, Chicago, 75 yards, first; O. C. Green, Chicago, 175 yards, second; Roy Keator, Chicago, 175 yards, third; J. P. Bliss, Chicago, 75 yards, fourth. Time, 4:30 3-5. Won by five yards.

One mile novice, final—J. E. Hudson, first; A. D. Kennedy, second; H. G. Skinner, third. Time, 2:40. Hudson had thirty yards to spare at the finish.

Two-mile open—W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, first; H. B. Tyler, Springfield, Mass., second; A. E. Lumsden, Chicago, third; G. K. Barrett, Chicago, fourth. Time, 5:13 2-5. Won by a foot. A yard divided second from third.

One mile, 2:40 class, first heat—O. C. Green, Chicago, first; A. L. Leonhardt, Chicago, second; A. T. Heywood, Chicago, third. Time, 2:45 2-5. Won by five yards.

One mile, 2:40 class, second heat—G. L. Emerson, Englewood, first; W. F. Heyman, Chicago, second; G. E. Wilkinson, Elgin, third. Time, 2:45 1-5. Won by a foot.

Two-mile, 5:00 class—C. W. Dorntge, Buffalo, first; J. P. Bliss, Chicago, second; E. W. Ballard, Chicago, third. Time, 5:26 1-5. Won only by inches after a punishing finish.

Princeton Wins at Football.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Fully 2,000 people saw the first game this season between the Princeton and the New York Athletic club football teams this afternoon on the Polo Grounds. The New-Yorkers were decidedly outclassed and were not in it at any stage of the game. The Princeton eleven gave a fine exhibition of rushing, interference, and line work, but were rather weak in tackling. Score: Princeton, 42; New York Athletic club, 0.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The game of football between Ann Arbor and Depauw Universities here today was won by the Michiganders by a score of 18 to 6.

OBERLIN, O., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Oberlin played Adelbert this afternoon on the home grounds, defeating them in a well-played game. Oberlin won by playing a running game with good interference.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—Today's football game was between the teams from Vanderbilt University and University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Vanderbilt won. Score, 22 to 4.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Grinnell, Iowa, team and the Carleton College eleven played football at Northfield today. The game was hard fought, but the Carletons were clearly outclassed. Score—Grinnell, 24; Carleton, 4.

Frank Hart Still Leads in the Race.

There was some interest and a fair crowd at the six days go-as-you-please race yesterday. At midnight the scores were: Hart, 355; Moore, 352; Connors, 352; Guerro, 336; Campana, 329; Dean 287. All the other men have retired and the contestants are likely to bunch up for an exciting finish.

Jockey Goodale Signed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Today Jockey Frank Goodale signed to ride for Mr. Donnor, the Eastern turfman, next season. The contract calls for his services from May 1 to Oct. 1, the salary being $5,000, besides the usual pay for stable mounts.

Incompetent Testimony.

Mr. Noodles—"I confess, Miss Mulligatawney, to having loved you for years."

Miss Mulligatawney (just admitted to the bar) —"Mr. Noodles, I have only to remind you that the standard writers on jurisprudence no longer accept a confession unsupported by other evidence as conclusive proof. Good day, sir."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Columbus discovered America in 1492. Since then the Cook Remedy Co. have discovered a radical and permanent cure for that awful blood poison. They have a capital of $500,000, and guarantee a cure. Call or write. Rooms 1325 to 1331 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

It will pay all visitors to inspect the grand display of furs at

HANSEN'S,
151-153 Wabash avenue.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.
An efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

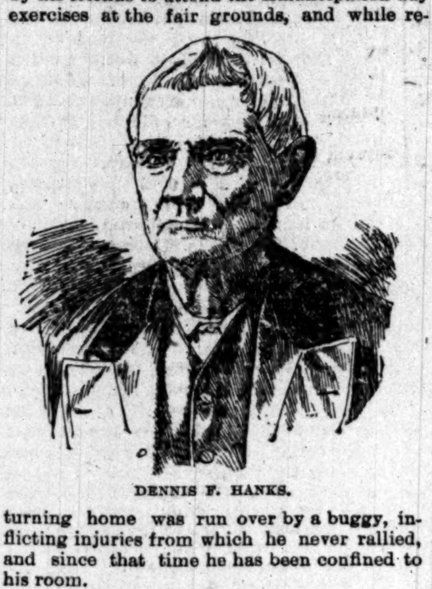
"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

DENNIS HANKS DEAD.

HE TAUGHT ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO READ AND WRITE.

They Were Boys Together in the Old Kentucky and Illinois Homes—Early Career of This Last Member of the Old Family to Pass Away—His Trip to Washington in Behalf of Prisoners at Fortress Monroe—Death of Joseph H. Wood at Adrian—Obituary Notes.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Dennis F. Hanks, the early tutor and lifelong friend of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Shoaff, in this city, aged 93 years 5 months and 6 days. For the last three years he has made his home with his daughter in this city, and, while quite feeble, he was able to walk about the house and yard. Sept. 22 he was induced by his friends to attend the Emancipation day exercises at the fair grounds, and while returning home was run over by a buggy, inflicting injuries from which he never rallied, and since that time he has been confined to his room.


DENNIS F. HANKS.

Dennis F. Hanks was born on the south fork of Notin's Creek, three miles southeast of Hodginsville, Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799. His parents were natives of Virginia and were among the first settlers in Kentucky. It was in the same neighborhood, in Hardin County, Ky., that Abraham Lincoln was born, he and Mr. Hanks being boys together. Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Hardin County, Kentucky, to Spencer County. After a year's residence in Indiana his wife died and he returned to Kentucky, where he subsequently married his second wife, Sarah Johnston, whose daughter Dennis F. Hanks afterwards married. Thomas Lincoln then returned to Indiana, accompanied by Mr. Hanks, and it was here the latter taught the boy Abraham Lincoln to read and write. After residing in Spencer County for sixteen years the families of Thomas Lincoln and Dennis F. Hanks, sixteen in number, emigrated to Illinois and settled on the Sangamon River in Macon County, near the present site of Decatur. Here Mr. Hanks remained until the fall of 1831, when he removed to Coles County.

It was during the residence of his father in Macon County that Abraham Lincoln left the parental roof and went out in the world to fight the battle of life for himself. In the beginning of this struggle Mr. Hanks was his counselor and fast friend, as he had ever been from his early boyhood.

In 1864 occurred the riots at Charleston, Coles County, Ill., known to that locality as the Charleston Rebellion, in which Dr. York, a prominent citizen of that place, was killed. A number of the rioters were arrested and thrown into prison. Their case looked like a hopeless one, and Dennis Hanks was sent to Washington to intercede with President Lincoln in their behalf. On the way to Washington he was robbed at Crestline, O., of all his valuables but his railroad ticket. He continued on his journey, and, arriving at Washington, he went direct to the White House and, ascending the white marble steps, rapped at the door and a colored servant, who responded to the call, asked the old man what he wanted.

"I want to see President Lincoln."

"Where is your card?" inquired the usher.

"Haven't no card. Tell Abe that Dennis Hanks wants to see him."

The colored man soon returned with a broad grin on his face and showed him up. Mr. Hanks walked into the President's room and exclaimed: "How are you, Abe?"

The President left his desk and, walking towards him, exclaimed: "Why, Dennis, what brought you here?" and threw his arms around the old man and embraced him.

Mr. Hanks soon made known his errand, secured the release of the men in whose behalf he was interceding, and started for home the next day.

It was while on this visit to Mr. Lincoln that the latter presented Mr. Hanks the silver watch that he has ever since kept. It was the watch that Mr. Lincoln had carried during his early struggles in Illinois.

Mr. Hanks' health, up to a few months ago, was good. He was well posted in the current events of the day, and, until his eyes grew dim, took great pleasure in reading. He had a great retentive memory, and nothing gave him more pleasure than to talk of Abraham Lincoln and to tell anecdotes of his early boyhood.

One in which he took great delight was a circumstance in which he saved young Lincoln from drowning. It was in Spencer County, Ind. Young Lincoln, then but a lad, attempted to cross a swollen stream. He soon got beyond his depth and the rapid current was carrying him down for the last time when Mr. Hanks, with almost the strength of a giant, sprang into the stream and rescued from a watery grave the boy who was afterward to figure so prominently in ameliorating and bettering the condition of four million slaves and many millions more of his fellow men.

DEATH OF COL. JOSEPH H. WOOD.

A Pioneer in the Museum Business Passes Away at Adrian.

Col. James H. Wood, one of Chicago's pioneer theatrical managers, died yesterday at his home in Adrian, Mich., from Bright's disease. He had been confined to the house for two months. From the reports that reached Chicago it was believed by his friends that he would survive the winter. His age, which was 71 years, was against him, however, and he succumbed to the disease after a hard struggle.

Col. Wood came to Chicago in 1850, when Mr. McVicker remembers his exhibiting the "Black Swan," a colored woman possessed of a remarkably strong and sweet voice, in vacant stores about the city. The strength of her voice was not sufficient, however, to break down the popular prejudice against her race and the venture proved a financial failure.

In 1859 Col. Wood was manager of a theater in Cincinnati.

In 1864 he returned to Chicago and became proprietor of Wood's Museum, which was situated at Nos. 111 to 117 Randolph street, where Epstean's is now located. Under his management this house exerted a powerful influence upon the development of the drama in Chicago. From 1864 to 1868 Col. Wood devoted his best energies to making the place popular. He secured the leading actors of the time, among whom were Frank E. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon, Mrs. L. B. Perrin, Mr. Reed, Mr. Le Moyne, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Stoneall, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Richards, Miss Anderson, and Miss Axtel.

A. D. Bradley was succeeded as manager of the amusement feature of Col. Wood's museum by Frank Aiken. By obtaining the services of efficient men he sought to place his theater in the foremost rank of playhouses.

Early in 1868 Mr. Aiken leased the museum and conducted it until 1871, when Col. Wood again took charge. Early in October, 1871, the play "Divorce" was running and was billed for the week beginning the 9th. The great fire swept over Randolph street that night, utterly obliterating Wood's Museum and leaving only a tradition of the struggles, the vicissitudes, the triumphs, and the heartburnings which marked its career.

From this financial blow Col. Wood never fully recovered. He went to Philadelphia after the fire and conducted a museum for three years with moderate success at Ninth and Archer streets. The panic of 1872, however, resulted in the failure of this enterprise. He then returned to Chicago and took the theater built by D. R. Allen on the West Side, where Daly's "Divorce" was presented. This business was subsequently ruined by the erection of the Academy and other down-town theaters.

After this failure Col. Wood retired to his farm near Adrian, Mich.

He returned once more to Chicago in 1887 and opened again at his old stand, but failed disastrously after a few weeks. He also made unsuccessful attempts to establish a profitable business in Detroit and St. Louis. He eventually returned to his home in Adrian, where he lived in retirement until his death.

Col. Wood was politic and consequently popular. He made many friends wherever he went. He was tall and of commanding presence, and, above all, a polished gentleman.

His travels were extensive and he had a remarkable collection of curiosities from all lands which he visited. He was essentially a showman, and his eye was quick to detect a relic or specimen that would attract the masses. This trait in his character has been traced by some to his early connection with Barnum.

Col. Wood is survived by a wife and three daughters. A son died many years ago. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Sheldon.

INVESTIGATING GRAND TRUNK METHODS.

English Share-Owners Want to Know Why They Get No Dividends.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—W. B. Jeffries of Ipswich, England, an investor who is one of the large holders of stock and debentures in the Grand Trunk railway, arrived on the White Star line steamship Germanic today. He will make a thorough examination of the Grand Trunk system. He is accompanied by N. W. Jones and will start for Montreal Monday. He has letters from the home office in London to General Eastern Freight Agent O. S. Cockry of this city and General Manager L. J. Seargeant of Montreal, asking that he be given every facility to make his investigations. He will look into the methods of the offices and examine the condition of the rolling stock of the roadbed.

"We English shareholders," said Mr. Jeffries, "are very much dissatisfied at the existing affairs in the Grand Trunk management under Sir Henry Tyler. The first preferred stock has paid one full dividend in eight years, and the other classes of securities have practically paid nothing. We are not only sufferers from the great decline in the market value of securities, but we have to see our £13,000,000 invested absolutely unproductive. I have always taken a great interest in the road and have spoken for many of my company shareholders at the last few meetings we have held in London. The question of sending some one thoroughly to investigate the road and its workings has been discussed for the last year, and I have settled it by coming over at my own expense to undertake the task. I have the backing of about half the shareholders, and I am going to work in a perfectly frank and open fashion. From what I have heard from Canadian stockholders who are in a position to know I believe that the property can be made to pay. If my investigations bear out this belief there will be a lively time at the next annual meeting in April, and demands made for a different system of management."

Mr. Jeffries will devote about three weeks to his investigation and will then take a trip to Chicago.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB DANCING PARTY.

Opening Reception of the Season Given in the Carleton Club Ball-Room.

The fifteenth dancing party of the Progressive club and opening reception of the season of 1892-3 was given last evening in the ballroom of the Carleton club, Vincennes avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The hall was elaborately decorated in honor of Columbus day. During the intermission refreshments were served. The grand march, fifty couples strong, was led by Mr. Charles J. Dash and Miss Wayne Lewis. The following program of twelve numbers was carried out:

Waltz	"Miss Helyett"
Prairie Queen	"The Pirates of Penzance"
Waltz	"Echoes of the Ball-Room"
Carlton	"Ta-ra-ra, Boom-de-ay"
Rye Waltz	"Comin' Thro' the Rye"
Lanciers	"Wang"
Galop	"The Sleigh Ride"
Waltz	"The Tyrolean"
Dixie	"Southern Jollifications"
Waltz	"Auf Wiedersehn"
Militaire	"The Darky's Dream"
Waltz	"Home, Sweet Home"

WILL CONFER IN CHICAGO NEXT MONDAY

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Officials and Strikers Come Together.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—C. O. Wheeler, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railroad company, will leave for Chicago in the morning for the purpose of attending the conference between Second Vice-President Robinson and himself with Grand Chief Telegrapher Ramsey and the Grievance committee relative to the telegrapher's strike on the system. The committee left for Chicago this morning, after ordering the striking telegraphers to resume their posts on the same conditions as existed prior to the strike. It is expected that the conference to be held in Chicago Monday will result in an amicable adjustment of differences.

DISPUTE OVER INDIAN MURDERERS.

Both the Government and Ashland, Wis., Want to Try Them.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Cozonnee and Monripenny, the Chippewa Indian murderers, are now prisoners of the government. The accused men are considerably mixed up. Both the government and Ashland County want them. The Thomas murder case, that occurred in Sawyer County last year, furnishes the ground for contention. Judge Bunn decided the Indians come under the jurisdiction of the government. Judge Gresham, in a gratuitous opinion, decided Ashland County has jurisdiction. Messrs. Harper and Sleight will probably argue the matter before Judge Parish next Tuesday.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Organized

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21.—At a joint meeting today of the Colorado Coal and Iron and the Colorado Fuel company, held for the purpose of perfecting an organization of these two companies, which have just been consolidated, the following directors were elected: John C. Osgood, Henry R. Wolcott, Dennis Sullivan, John L. Jerome, Charles H. Toll, William H. James, J. A. W. Kembler, all of Denver; Paul Morton of Chicago; E. J. Berwin, C. F. Meek, E. K. McHarg, Ernest Thalmann, all of New York; W. H. L. Graham of Pueblo. Executive Committee—J. C. Osgood, Henry R. Wolcott, John L. Jerome, Dennis Sullivan, J. A. Kebler; J. C. Osgood, President; Henry R. Wolcott, First Vice-President; Paul R. Morton, Second Vice-President; J. A. Kebler, Third Vice-President and General Manager; C. T. Schenck, Secretary; A. C. Cass, Treasurer. The consolidated companies will be known as the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Cutting Affray at Brazil, Ind.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Albert Payne, an attorney of this city, was seriously cut about the head and face by Attorney W. B. Schwarts this evening. It arose from a difficulty with W. W. Moore earlier in the day. A warrant was immediately sworn out against Schwarts, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill, and he was shortly afterward arrested.

Soldiers' Reunion at Elkhart, Ind.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The One Hundredth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers held its annual reunion here today. One hundred and fifty were in attendance. The next reunion will be held at Angola. J. P. Snyder was elected President for the ensuing year, Samuel Parker of Angola Vice-President, and Henry Carver of Auburn Secretary.

Lighter Catch of Seals This Year.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 21.—A private dispatch from Victoria, B. C., places the seal catch of that province at 45,000 skins, against 52,995 last year. The average selling price has dropped from $15 to $11, as compared with 1891, which will reduce the aggregate value of the total seal catch of British Columbia this year about 37 per cent compared with last season.

Briggs Case Remanded to Presbytery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—At the closing session of the Presbyterian Synod today, a substitute report for the minority and majority reports of the Judiciary committee was adopted, which remands the case of Dr. Briggs to the New York Presbytery for trial Nov. 9 and the synod takes no stand on the question in dispute.

Farmer Blows Out His Brains.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—John Dougherty, a retired farmer, aged 73, blew out his brains today on his arrival from Chicago.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

REGISTERED AT CHICAGO HOTELS.

Latest Dedication Week Arrivals at Prominent Hostelries.

Grand Pacific—L. Fletcher, Minneapolis; W. I. Austen, Oswego, N. Y.; J. E. Mason, Pittsburg; James Stephenson, Omaha; A. M. Young, Waterbury, Conn.; W. A. Seiberling, Akron, O; J. R. Smith, Waterbury, Conn.; L. P. Bowes, Iowa; C. H. Smith, Troy, N. Y.; James Corrigan, Cleveland; J. E. Forman, Cleveland; J. V. Morris, Cleveland; George E. Parkhurst, Boston; S. A. Love, Philadelphia.

Palmer—C. W. Newhall, Boston; John D. Grover, Philadelphia; A. C. Haugan, Minneapolis; E. A. Thomas, St. Louis; H. C. Hunt, Philadelphia; J. M. Atherton, Louisville; A. V. Hamburg, Newark, N. J.; Thomas G. Rutledge, St. Louis; Jacob Frick, Worcester, O.; P. F. Van Dorn, Warren, Pa.; M. J. Newhouse, New York; A. T. Noyes, New York; Lady Somerset, London.

Victoria—W. B. Emmerson, Massachusetts; William E. Anderson, Milwaukee; W. S. Wood, New York; W. P. Holliday, Detroit; C. R. Gray, Carthage, Mo.; W. W. Smith, Lafayette, Ind.; Frank G. Crandall, New York; Dudley Smith, Omaha; J. T. Hayden, St. Paul, Mo.; Charles G. Bell, Connecticut; C. M. Anderson, Granville, O.

Tremont—T. F. Matther, Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Irwin, Louisville, Ky.; Nathan and G. P. Cole, St. Louis; L. W. King, Boston; W. B. Stevens, New York; O. Douglas, Boston; B. H. Pixley, St. Joseph, Mich.; E. L. Webster, Jackson, Mich.; N. La Croix and Madison Phew, Fort Worth, Tex.

Auditorium—L. P. Graves, Buffalo; M. T. Jackson, Cincinnati; William Edwards, Cleveland; J. J. McDowell, Cincinnati; D. M. Huddleston, Cincinnati; C. B. Chatfelo, Bay City, Mich.; Miss Marie Wainwright, New York; Davis McKeown, Springfield; J. H. King, Painsville, O.

Great Northern—Charles W. Constantine, Springfield; S. D. Seymour, Denver; F. M. Bemis, Columbus; A. S. Taylor, Cleveland; O. J. Horner, Cleveland; L. Duhme, Cincinnati; W. T. Griffin, Buffalo; F. Rockefeller, Cleveland; H. Reed, Winnipeg; G. C. Brown, Elizabeth, N. J.

Richelieu—J. A. Hearnes, Detroit; R. D. Thornburgh, St. Louis; A. M. Henry, Detroit; William T. Scull, Camden; G. G. Browning, Camden; John J. Burleigh, Camden; Joseph A. Hoerton, New York; W. H. Terry, Arkansas.

Sherman—A. J. Anderson, C. L. Allyn, Rockford, Ill.; E. C. Blake, Thomas Byme, Dubuque, Ia.; John Rae, Pittsburg; J. B. Hamilton, Philadelphia; Ed Hall and wife, Detroit; W. J. Cathie, and S. B. Deithes, St. Paul.

Leland—D. B. Martin, New Haven; Thomas E. Terry, Wilmington, Del.; James H. Rust, Kansas City; E. E. Clapp, New York; H. A. Strain, St. Louis; W. E. McCord, Peoria; Robert Foote, Buffalo, Wyo.

Wellington—S. E. Day, St. Paul; N. B. Mann, Detroit; C. T. Mack, Sandusky, O.; M. K. Doyle and J. P. Watson, Minneapolis; T. E. Powell, Cincinnati.

CHOSE TO DIE BY HER OWN HAND.

Jacob Simons Locked Up at Bloomington on a Serious Charge.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury in the case of Miss Susie Hoobler, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon near Ellsworth, found that she came to her death from a dose of strychnine taken in a capsule by her under the threat of Jacob Simons that he would kill her if she refused. Simons was brought to Bloomington and lodged in the county jail. Simons denies the charge. He says that Miss Hoobler committed suicide; that she had carried the poison in three capsules for over a year. Miss Hoobler said before she died that Simons gave her the dose and that she took it not knowing what it was and believing it to be medicine. Miss Hoobler's sister, who took carbolic acid by mistake for medicine, has recovered.

ABANDONED A BABE IN A ST. PAUL HOTEL

A Woman, Believed to Be Wealthy and from St. Louis, Disappears.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—A richly-attired woman about 35 years old, giving the name of Mme. G. L. Desseouslany, and who is believed to be a wealthy St. Louis woman, arrived in St. Paul Tuesday, bringing with her an infant 2 months old. She disappeared last night, abandoning the infant at the Clarendon Hotel. A most elegant and costly baby wardrobe was left with the child.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

INSOMNIA.

Its Victims the Worst Sufferers from Nervous Diseases.

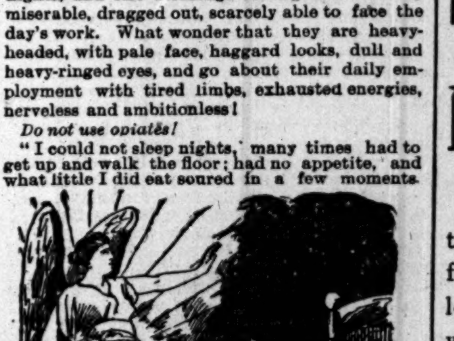
You can't sleep, because your nerves are weak, irritable, excitable and unstrung. And you suffer terribly—a thousand times worse than from any other affection.

The extreme weakness, the nervous, tired, and utterly exhausted and prostrated feelings following wakeful, disturbed and unrefreshing nights are awful.

What wonder that there are so many shattered nerves, tired brains and debilitated bodies, when we consider the thousands who pass sleepless or disturbed nights, and rise mornings feeling indescribably miserable, dragged out, scarcely able to face the day's work. What wonder that they are heavy-headed, with pale face, haggard looks, dull and heavy-ringed eyes, and go about their daily employment with tired limbs, exhausted energies, nerveless and ambitionless!

Do not use opiates!

"I could not sleep nights, many times had to get up and walk the floor; had no appetite, and what little I did eat soured in a few moments.

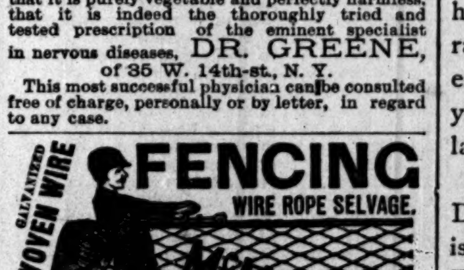


I was nervous, weak, and trembling, and got up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed, and felt all down, in fact could not see anything worth living for. *After taking one bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura,* blood and nerve remedy, I could sleep all night and feel rested in the morning; my appetite was better, food did not sour, and I felt better all over. Now I have taken four bottles, and I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING.

MRS. MARTHA JORDAN.
New Vineyard, Me."

Use this wonderful nerve restorer and sleep producer if you suffer from insomnia and nervous weakness. Druggists keep it for $1. Remember that it is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, that it is indeed the thoroughly tried and tested prescription of the eminent specialist in nervous diseases, DR. GREENE, of 35 W. 14th-st., N. Y.

This most successful physician can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter, in regard to any case.



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Freight Paid. McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Cor. North Market and Ontario Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Real Estate
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
$100,000 to LOAN
5, 5½, and 6%.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

STERAN SCHOOL, Chicago.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Separate department for boys. Mrs. L. M. WILSON, Principal, 4106-8-10 Drexel-blvd., Chicago

NEW YORK CITY, 55 WEST 47TH-ST.
MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal, will reopen Sept. 28. A few boarding pupils will be received.

SYLVAN DELLS HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG BOYS. Opens Sept. 19, 1892
W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

"THE HUB"
N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

TODAY—SATURDAY— *Continuation of the*
Grand Souvenir Sale
Arranged in honor of Chicago's Visitors.
"COLUMBUS—The Discoverer of America."
The handsomest souvenirs ever offered by any house in the country—free with all purchases of $10 or more.
READ the Splendid List of Bargains
Prepared for this great occasion:

Men's Fine Fall Suits.
Cassimeres, Worsteds, and Cheviots, single and double breasted, sacks and frocks, $18 values, for.............. $12.50

Elegant Fall Overcoats.
Kerseys—Meltons—Cheviots —single and double breasted— $15 and $18 Overcoats..... $12.50

Men's Fine Trousers.
Imported goods—truly worth $6................ $3.95

Fancy Striped Merino Underwear.
Fast colors—silk finished—worth $1.............. 65c

Men's Laundered Dress Shirts.
Full Pique Bosoms—elegant muslin—$1.50 value.............. 88c

Boys' Long Pants Suits.
Beautiful fancy plaid cheviots —double-breasted coats—ages 14-19 years—cost $10 at any store in Chicago.............. $6.59

Children's Two-Piece Suits.
Ages 4-14 yrs.—short pants, Styles—all-wool double-breasted coats—value $3.50... $2.49
Boys' regular $2 Long Pants, $1.
Children's regular 50c Knee Pants, 25c.

Ladies' Real Kid.
5 and 7 Hook Foster Gloves—Worth $1.50.............. 98c

Ladies' Jap Silk Handkerchie's
White and Colors—Silk Embroidered.............. 25c

Ladies' Fast Black Hose.
Only.............. 13c

Men's Tourist and Derby Hats.
The very latest styles—Silk lined and silk trimmed—Hat store price $3.00............ $1.98

Boys' and Girls' Stanley Caps, only 49c.

MEN'S SHOES—LADIES' SHOES—BOYS' SHOES—GIRLS' SHOES—ALL KINDS OF SHOES.
About 4,000 pair still left from the bankrupt stock of Lynch & Brownell—Still we continue to sell these fine shoes at fully one-third less than regular prices.

OPEN TONIGHT TILL 10:30 P. M.

All Are Welcome,
Strangers Especially,
To Inspect Our
Handsome Clothing.

As sight-seeing is the order of the day we cordially invite you, friends and strangers, to take a look through our well-made and well-selected stocks.

The generous lines of fall and winter suits and overcoats we have prepared are more interesting and instructive perhaps than many sights you will waste time on today.

Here you can see true tailoring genius—here you can see the styles as they should be—here you can see big values at very small prices, and what better souvenir of Chicago can you carry away than a perfect-fitting suit of clothes or a magnificent, warm overcoat, and how easy to save a part of your railroad fare and a portion of your expenses while here by supplying your wants—actually saving dollars at our prices.

Remember, our Boys' Clothing Department is as well equipped as is the Men's—and Young Men's. Even though you have no thought of buying, it will do you good to know how good and how cheap our clothing is.

Wanamaker & Brown,
145 STATE-ST.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY. OCTOBER 22. 1892—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

CEREMONY IN DETAIL.

TEXT OF THE ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT JACKSON PARK.

Words of the Music Sung by the Grand Chorus—Prayers Offered by Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Fowler—Dedicatory Oration by Henry Watterson—The Buildings Formally Turned Over to the United States and Accepted by the Representative of the Nation.

The dedicatory ceremonies are given below in detail, including the music sung by the chorus:

Columbus Hymn.

(By John Knowles Paine.)

All hail and welcome nations of the earth,
Columbia's greeting comes from every State!
Proclaim to all mankind the world's new birth
Of freedom, age on age shall consecrate.

Let war and enmity forever cease:
Let glorious art and commerce banish wrong.
The universal brotherhood of peace
Shall be Columbia's inspiring song.

PRAYER BY BISHOP FOWLER.

Divine Blessing Invoked Upon the Buildings and Grounds.

Prayer for the dedication of the buildings and grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition was next delivered by the Rev. Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, thou art the one only true God, eternal, immortal, invisible, blessed over all forevermore. We come before thee to worship thee, to render unto thee thanksgiving, to confess our helplessness, and to invoke thy blessing upon us. Thou art God. Thou hast created all things. Thou hast made the world and all things therein. Thou art Lord of heaven and earth. Thou hast made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation. As a people whom thou hast exalted, we worship thee. Before the majesty of thy power, and the all-consuming glory of thy presence, angels and archangels veil their faces. Thrones and dominions and principalities and powers prostrate themselves. Yet we, the members of a fallen race, children of a wayward family, urged by our dire necessities, encouraged by thine unbreakable promises, emboldened by thine infinite love, inspired by thy life-giving spirit, and sheltered by the all-sufficient atonement, press our way up to the very steps of thy throne and worship thee, because thou hast told us that in spite of our littleness and in spite of our sinfulness we may come, in the way thou hast appointed, with boldness, even to the mercy-seat.

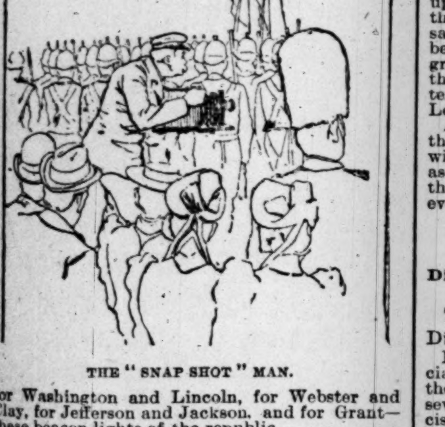
Thou hast that supreme power which is incapable of wearying and that supreme wisdom which is incapable of blundering and that supreme love which is incapable of upbraiding, and we come unto thee asking that thou wilt strengthen us in our weakness, guide us in our blindness, teach us in our ignorance, father us in our orphanage, pity us in our penitence, and save us in our faith, and so help us that we may acceptably worship thee. We bless thee, we praise thee, we laud and magnify thy holy name.

We thank thee for the overflowing goodness which thou hast manifested to us, exceeding abundant above all that we can ask or think.

We thank thee, for the revelation of thyself in thy Son to take away all sin, in thy spirit to quicken every virtue, in thy word to dispel every superstition, in thy providence to protect from every peril.

We thank thee especially for thy favoring providence, which has ordered the unfolding of our history as a people and the shaping of our destiny as a Nation. Thou didst keep this New World in the thick clouds that surround thy purposes and didst reserve it for the high honors of thy maturing kingdom. In the fullness of time thou didst bring it to the knowledge of men by the wisdom and prowess and faith of thy servant, Columbus. Thou didst so inspire his mind and direct his thought by signs on the surface of the sea and by the flight of birds through the depths of the air that the southern continent of the Western Hemisphere was open to Southern Europe, and this northern continent was preserved for another people and another destiny. Thus thou didst launch upon the tide of history in the two continents of the New World two new and great and mutually helpful nations. We thank thee for thy favoring providence.

Thou didst speak to our fathers, heroic and great men, men of prayer and of power, and bade them come to this open land and plant here in the wilderness great institutions for the elevation of the race, to consecrate these vast valleys and endless plains to freedom, to free ideas and free conscience, to the sanctity of the private home and the inalienability of individual rights. We thank thee for the glorious history we have inherited; for Crecy, for Smithfield, and for Marston Moor, for Lexington and Fort Sumter, for Yorktown and Appomattox, these throbbing achievements of our patriotism. We thank thee for Washington and Lincoln, for Webster and Clay, for Jefferson and Jackson, and for Grant—these beacon lights of the republic.



THE "SNAP SHOT" MAN.

We thank thee for the mighty hosts of the heroic dead and for the priceless lessons they have taught us in patriotism, in valor, in statesmanship, and in sacrifice. We thank thee for 60,000,000 of free, heroic, patriotic citizens; for the open Bible, the open school, and the open church; for unprecedented growth, abundant prosperity, multiplied inventions, unnumbered libraries, countless newspapers, many colleges, great universities, ubiquitous benevolences, universal peace, uninterrupted happiness, and untarnished honor. We thank thee for emancipated manhood and exalted womanhood.

We thank thee for a free conscience, by a free church, in a free State, for a free people. For these precious and priceless blessings that make life valuable and kindle quenchless hopes for this world and for the world to come, we thank thee.

Now, O Lord, our God, grateful for America, with her great republics and civil governments and free institutions, we ask thy continued blessings upon us. Bless this Nation, so heavily freighted with benedictions for mankind.

Bless the President of the United States in his high official character. Hear us while we tarry to pray thy blessing on his family in the stress of this hour. While the warm sympathies of the Nation are poured into this our foremost and representative home, may the comfort of thy grace abound in that Christian family, and may thy tender care preserve it unbroken for an example for many years to come.

Bless the Secretaries, the President's constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Congressmen of the United States, the Governors of the several Commonwealths, and all in official and responsible places.

Bless the officers of the army and of the navy, and the men who stand for the defense of our flag.

We pray thee to bless the women of America. Favored above their sisters in all the world with open doors to varied activities, with honorable recognition in the responsibilities of life and of character, and with large room in society for the use and development of their gifts and acquirements and abilities, may they show to all the women of the world the true dignity and glory of Christian womanhood.

We pray thee to bless the great body of our citizens, that they may improve and perpetuate their patrimony.

Bless the honorable and learned professions in our land, that we may have wise laws, just administrations, efficient remedies, benign faiths, and helpful sciences.

Bless the great body of the wage-earners, and may labor and capital meet, mingle, and thrive together on the basis of the New Testament.

Bless all the people from every land that flow into our population that all, of every clime and color and race, may enjoy the blessings of righteousness and justice and protection and security under our flag and on every yard of our soil.

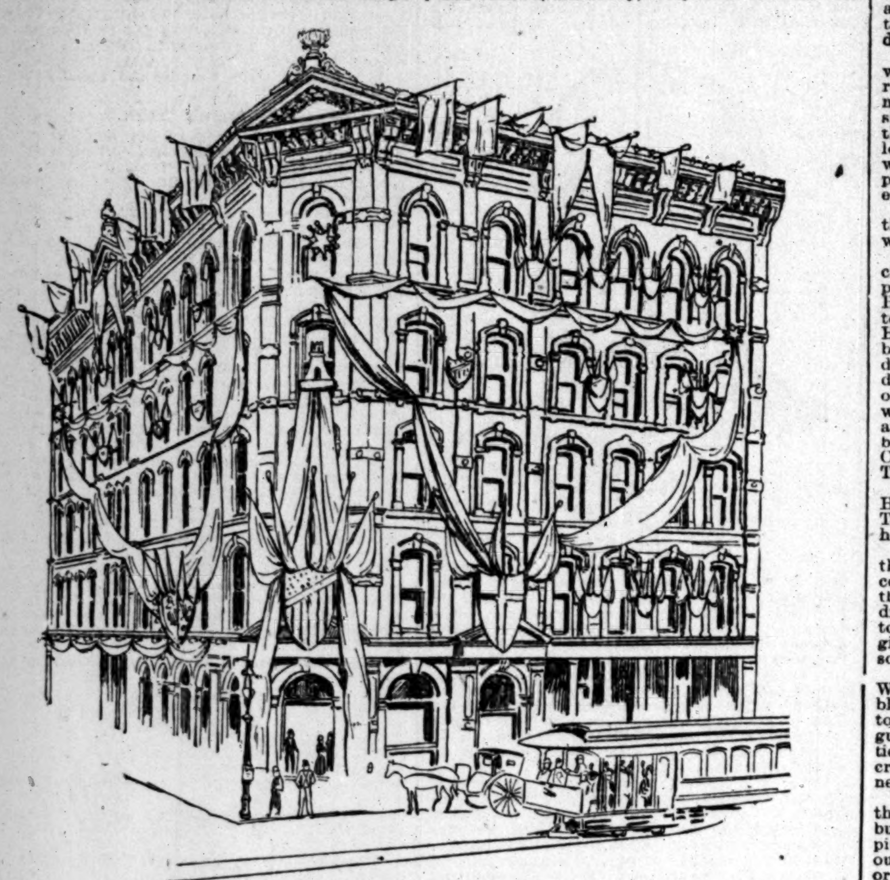
Bless us as a people with enlarging intelligence and widening charities and ever improving health and abounding liberality. Sanctify our homes, multiply our children, and continue our prosperity. Above all things, make us eminent for righteousness, a nation whose God is the Lord.

We pray thee to bless the President and General Manager of this Exposition, and these commissioners, and the men and women who have toiled amid many anxieties and uncertainties for so many months to crown this undertaking with success. May they have such wisdom and help from thee for their difficult and delicate duties that they may deserve and receive the grateful remembrance of their fellow-citizens.

We invoke thy choicest blessings upon our guests, upon those who come hither from distant lands and climes to unite with us in this great enterprise, whether they come from the rulers of the earth that they may see and report what is doing in these ends of the world, or to represent the arts that have matured through the ages, or to set forth the triumphs of genius, the mechanical and industrial achievements that are enriching our times, we pray thee to bless them and keep them in health and safety while they are in our midst. Keep their families and interests in their distant homes in peace and prosperity. May their return to their homes be in safety and comfort, carrying with them many kindly memories of this land and of this city.

Bless, we pray thee, the great nations they represent. Bless the great Republic of France, that rising sun of liberty on the shores of Europe. Bless the Republic of Switzerland, and the republics of South America, and the Republic of Mexico, and the republics of Central America. May the torches they hold up in the world never go out or burn dimly.

Bless the free government of Great Britain with her many and vast dependencies. Bless the lands of Scandinavia with their heroic sons and daughters. Bless the Empire of Germany with its advancing millions.



"TRIBUNE" BUILDING.

Bless Italy, the cradle of Columbus, with her history and her hopes. Bless genial and sunny Spain, the land of Ferdinand and Isabella, the helpers of Columbus.

Bless Russia, the steady and fearless friend of the United States, with her millions of subjects and of acres and of wants. Bless Austria. Bless China, populous China, and Japan and Corea and Turkey and Africa and all the nations of the earth, whatever their form of government or type of religion. May the truths they hold be nourished. May the light they have received grow brighter and brighter to the perfect day. May the liberties they have reached be perpetuated and multiplied till all the nations of the earth shall be freed from error, from superstition, and from oppression, and shall enjoy the blessing of righteousness, of liberty, of equality, and of brotherhood with thy perpetual favor.

We pray thy blessing upon America in an especial manner, according to her responsibilities. May she come up to the high character thou requirest of her. May she accomplish the exalted work of helping to draw the nations of the earth into a close and friendly brotherhood that shall practice the arts of peace and go forth to war no more forever. May our republic grow stronger in the hearts of the people and in the respect of sister nations as the ages roll by. May she grow rich in intelligence, in educational resources, in the fine arts, in the sciences, in the productive industries, and in that great wealth of noble and righteous character that shall make her the friend of all nations, to whom the needy nations shall turn for help, the bewildered for counsel, the weak for protection, the strong for wisdom, and all for fellowship; and may she fill the world for futures ages with the gladness and glory of our Christian civilization.

O Almighty God, we are gathered here within these walls and within these gates from our National Capital, and from every city and section of our wide domain, and from all the lands of the earth to acknowledge thee, and in thy name, and in the name of the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people of the United States to dedicate these buildings and these grounds to the uses and purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. We pray thy blessing upon this undertaking that it may bring glory to thy name and benedictions to mankind.

Now, O Lord, our Father, we pray thy blessing upon this multitude. In thy great mercy forgive the sins of each of us and bless us with eternal salvation. As this assembly will scatter and soon be gone, may each one be ready to stand in that great assembly which shall gather before thy throne and be permitted to hear the supreme sentence, "Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

And unto thee, our God and our Father, through him who is the friend of sinners, will we, with the angels that stand about the throne, ascribe "blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and power and might forever and ever. Amen."

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Director-General Davis Begins the Memorable Ceremonies.

The introductory address was delivered by Director-General Davis as follows:

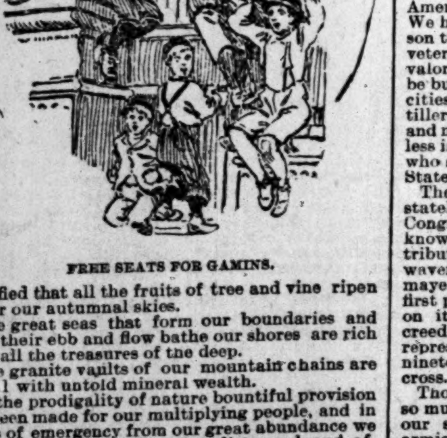
Ladies and Gentlemen: By virtue of my official position it is my pleasurable duty to present the noted personages who at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

In a presence so vast, on an occasion so preëminent in the progress of universal affairs I am moved by emotions that can sweep a human heart but once in life. Awe overmasters inspiration, and both are lost in gratitude that I am permitted to inaugurate these ceremonies.

The citizens of our common country may be pardoned the pride and satisfaction with which we study the historic steps by which our people have been led to their present exalted position.

Of the great nations of the world the United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our sixty millions of people are among the most intelligent, cultured, happy, and prosperous of mankind. But what we are and what we possess as a Nation is not ours by purchase nor by conquest, but by virtue of the rich heritage that was spread out beneath the sun and stars, beneath the storms and rains and dews, beneath the frosts and snows, ages before a David, a Homer, or a Virgil sang, or before Italy's humble and immortal son had dreamed his dream of discovery. This rich heritage is ours, not by our own might, not even by our own discovery, but ours by the gift of the Infinite. It is fitting that on the threshold of another century we reverently pause in the presence of the world, and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration, acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of nations, the Father of mankind.

Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is so diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies.



FREE SEATS FOR GAMINS.

The great seas that form our boundaries and with their ebb and flow bathe our shores are rich with all the treasures of the deep.

The granite vaults of our mountain chains are stored with untold mineral wealth.

In the prodigality of nature bountiful provision has been made for our multiplying people, and in times of emergency from our great abundance we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted of other lands.

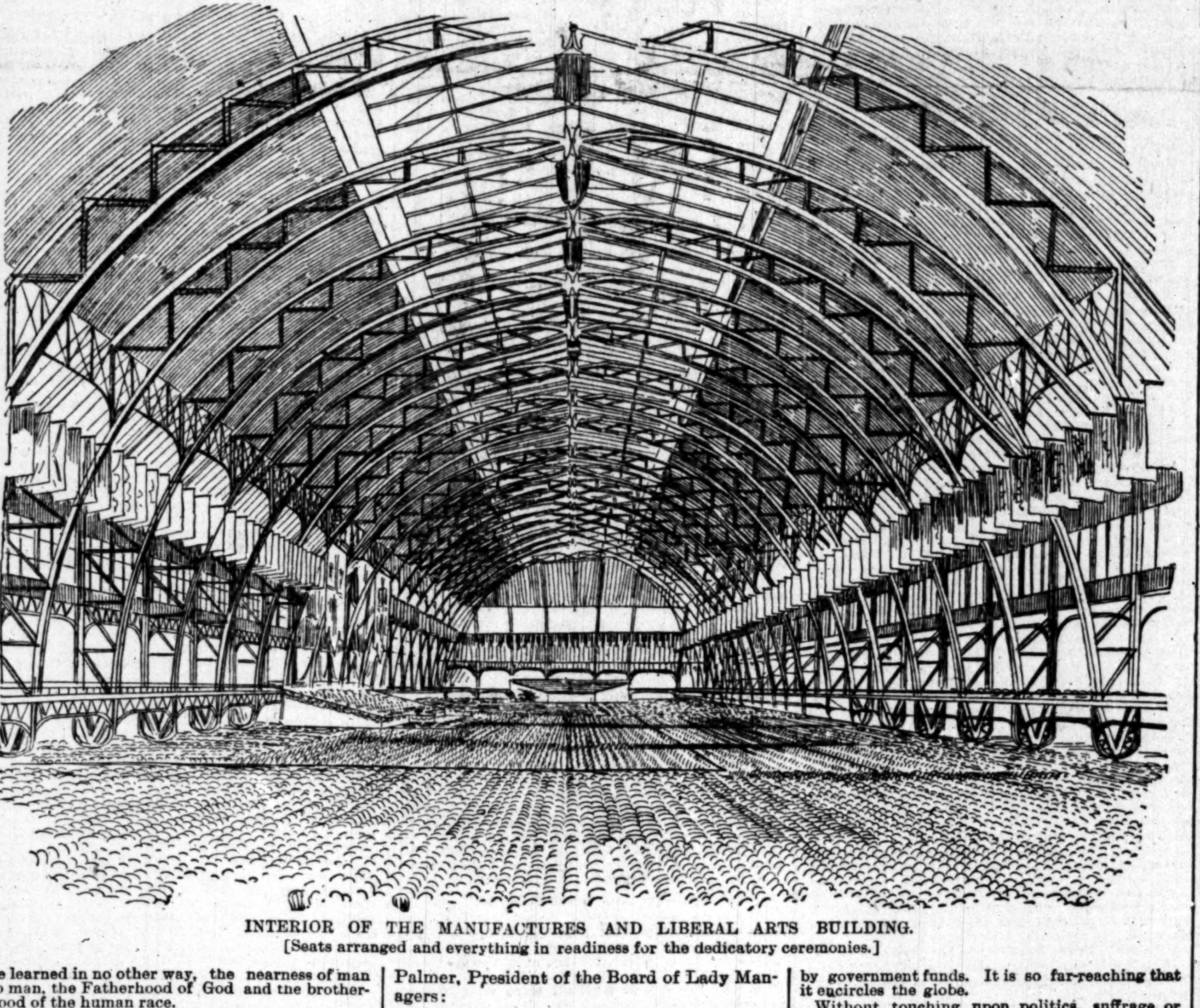
A single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world—nations with a history of a thousand years.

But in the midst of our rejoicing no American citizen should forget our national starting point and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our government. Our fathers were born under foreign flags. The very best brain, and nerve, and muscle, and conscience of the older governments found their way to this Western Continent. Our ancestors had the map of the world before them; what wonder that they chose this land for their descendants! Over the very cradle of our national infancy stood the spirit and form of the completed civilization of other lands, and the birth-cries of the republic rang out over the world with a voice as strong as a giant of a thousand years. From the morning of our history the subjects of all nations have flocked to our shores and have entered into our national life and joined in the upbuilding of our institutions. They have spaded and planted, they have sown and gathered, they have wrought and builded, and today, everywhere over all this land, may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, promoting our national growth. To all such the doors of the Nation are ever open.

The World's Columbian Exposition is the natural outgrowth of this Nation's place in history. Our continent, discovered by Christopher Columbus, whose spirits were revived as his cause was espoused by the generous-hearted Queen of Spain, has, throughout all the years from that time to this, been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty, and of peace.

The ceaseless, resistless march of civilization, westward, ever westward, has reached and passed the great lakes of North America, and has founded on their farthest shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago, the peerless, has been selected for the great celebration which today gives new fire to progress and sheds its light upon ages yet to come. Established in the heart of this continent her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life. And that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peaceful, laudable emulation on the fields of art, science, and industry, on the fields of research, invention, and scholarship, and to learn the universal value of the discovery we commemorate; to learn, as could be learned in no other way, the nearness of man to man, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human race.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim and of peace forever to all the nations of the earth.



INTERIOR OF THE MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

[Seats arranged and everything in readiness for the dedicatory ceremonies.]

WELCOMED TO THE CITY.

Mayor Hempstead Washburne Addresses the Assemblage.

Next the Mayor of the city made an address:

Mr. President, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen: This day is dedicated by the American people to one whose name is indissolubly linked with that of our continent. This day shall add new glories to him whose prophetic vision beheld in the stars which guided his audacious voyage a new world and a new hope for the peoples of the earth.

The four centuries passing in review have witnessed the settlement of a newly discovered continent, the founding of many nations, and the establishment in this country of more than sixty millions of people whose wonderful material prosperity, high intelligence, political institutions, and glorious history have excited the interest and compelled the admiration of the civilized world.

These centuries have evolved the liberty-loving American people who are gathered here today. We have with us the pioneer bearing in his person the freedom of his Western home—the aging veteran, whom all nations honor, without whose valor government liberty and patriotism would be but idle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of States, dwellers in the forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan, and noble women, daughters of the republic, not less in patriotism and deserved esteem than those who seem to play the larger part in building up a State.

There are gathered here our President and stately Senate, our grave and learned Judges, our Congress and our States, that all mankind may know this is a Nation's holiday and a people's tribute to him whose dauntless courage and unwavering faith impelled him to traverse undismayed the unsailed waste of waters, and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that banner which knows no creed, no faith, no nation—that ensign which has represented peace, progress, and humanity for nineteen hundred years—the holy banner of the cross.

Those foreign nations which have contributed so much to our growth will here learn wherein our strength lies—that it is not in standing armies, not in heredity or birth, not even in our fertile valleys, not in our commerce nor our wealth, but that we have built and are building upon the everlasting rock of individual character and intelligence, seeking to secure an education for every man, woman, and child over whom floats the Stars and Stripes, that emblem which signifies our government and our people.

That flag guards today 21,500,000 school children of a country not yet four centuries old and who outnumber nearly four times the population of Spain in 1492.

This is our hope in the future—the anchor of the republic—and a rainbow of promise for the centuries yet to come.

As a mark of public gratitude it was decided to carry down into history through this celebration the appreciation of this people for him before whose name we all bow today.

You, sirs, are the chosen representatives of our people—you, into whose keeping we intrust our property and our rights—you, whose every act becomes a link in that long chain of history which spans 400 years without a break and whose every link signifies a struggle and victory for man—you, who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human government, have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark this country's dawn.

She accepts the sacred trust with rivalry towards none and fellowship for all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledges she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits, no poet to sing her glories. She typifies the civilization of this continent and this age; she has no hoary locks, no crumbling ruins; the gray-haired sire who saw her birth today holds on high his prattling grandchild to see the nations of the earth within her gates.

Over the very spot whereon we stand, within the memory of men still living, the wild fowl winged their migratory flight.

Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown; today a million and a half people support her honor, enterprise, and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half tells the eloquent story of her material greatness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity, and high as the dome of heaven. Rule Britannia the Marseilles, die Wacht am Rhein, and every folk song of the older world has drifted over the Atlantic's stormy waves, and as each echo, growing fainter with advancing leagues, has reached this spot it has been merged into that one grand chorus: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing."

This, sirs, is the American city of your choice. Her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality, and love.

To the Old World, whose representatives grace this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise, so full of meaning to them and to us; to that Old World whose children braved unruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new State in an unknown land, we give greeting, too, as children greet a parent in some new home.

We are proud of its ancestry, for it is our own. We glory in its history, for it was our ancestral blood which inscribed its rolls of honor, and if today these distinguished men of more distinguished lands behold any spirit, thing, or ambition which excites their praise, it is but the outcropping of the Roman courage on a new continent in a later age.

Welcome to you men of older civilizations to this young city whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to nationality, creed, or race.

Mrs. Le Moyne read selections from the Columbian ode, written by Harriet Monroe. The ode and an accompanying criticism will be found on page 19.

There was then a presentation by the Director of Works of the master artists of the Exposition and award to them of special commemorative medals, an account of which will be found elsewhere.

"The Heavens Are Telling."

(By Haydn.)

CHORUS.

The heavens are telling the glory of God;
The wonder of his work displays the firmament.

(Semi-chorus Apollo club.)

Today that is coming speaks it the day,
The night that is gone, to following night.

CHORUS.

The heavens are telling, etc.

SEMI-CHORUS.

In all lands resounds the word,
Never unperceived,
Ever understood.

Chorus—The heavens are telling, etc.

THE DISCOVERY OF WOMAN.

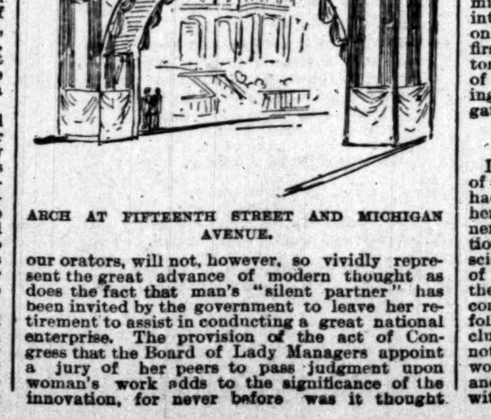
Mrs. Potter Palmer Mentions a More Important Discovery than Columbus Made.

Following is the address of Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers:

Official representation for women upon so important an occasion as the present is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into realities.

The visible evidences of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected six months hence in these stately buildings now to be dedicated.

The magnificent material exhibit, the import of which will presently be eloquently described by our orators, will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man's "silent partner" has been invited by the government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the act of Congress that the Board of Lady Managers appoint a jury of her peers to pass judgment upon woman's work adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex.

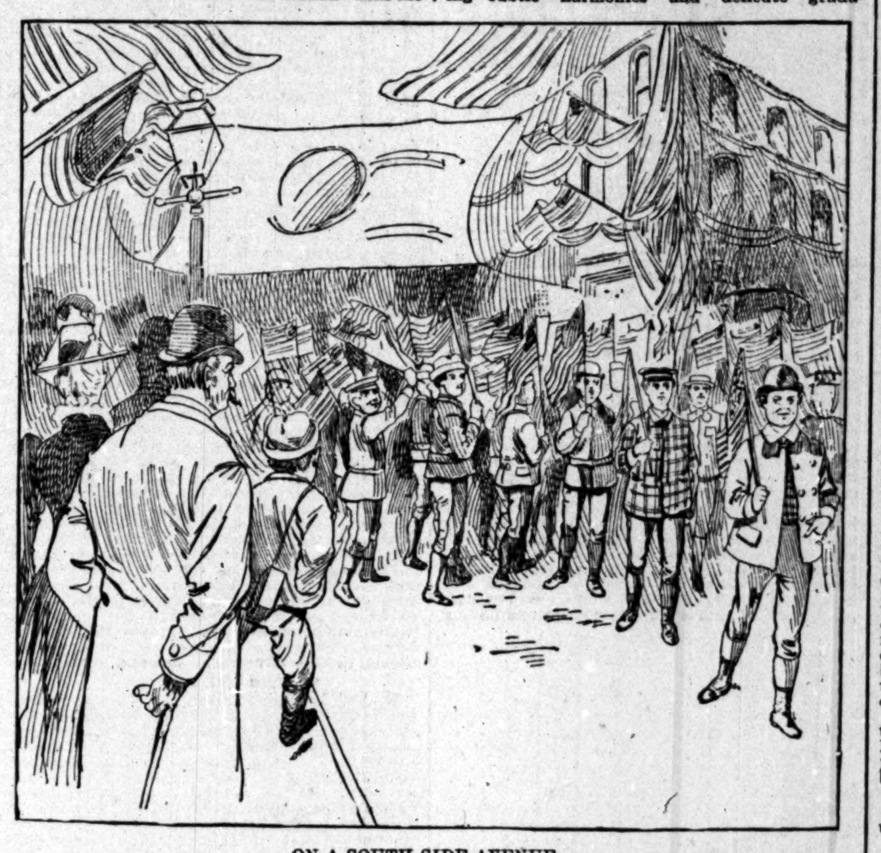


ARCH AT FIFTEENTH STREET AND MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the board has from the time of its organization attempted most thoroughly and most conscientiously to carry out the intentions of Congress.

It has been able to broaden the scope of its work and extend its influence through the coöperation and assistance so generously furnished by the Columbian Commission and the Board of Directors of the Exposition. The latter took the initiative in making an appropriation for the Woman's Building, and in allowing the board to call attention to the recent work of women in new fields by selecting from their own sex the architect, decorators, sculptors, and painters to create both the building and its adornments.

Rivaling the generosity of the directors, the National Commission has honored the Board of Lady Managers by putting into its hands all of the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, as well as the entire control of the Woman's Building.



ON A SOUTH SIDE AVENUE.

An Extensive Field.

In order the more efficiently to perform the important functions assigned it the board hastened to secure necessary coöperation. At its request women were made members of the World's Fair boards of almost every State and Territory of the Union. Inspired by this success at home, it had the courage to attempt to extend the benefits it had received to the women of other countries. It officially invited all foreign governments which had decided to participate in the Exposition to appoint committees of women to coöperate with it. The active help given by the Department of State was invaluable in promoting this plan, the success of which has been notable, for we now have under the patronage of royalty, or the heads of government, committees composed of the most influential, intellectual, and practical women in France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, and, although committees have not yet been announced, favorable responses have been received from Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and the Sandwich Islands.

No organization comparable to this has ever before existed among women. It is official, acting under government authority and sustained by government funds. It is so far-reaching that it encircles the globe.

Without touching upon politics, suffrage, or other irrelevant issues, this unique organization of women for women will devote itself to the promotion of their industrial interests. It will address itself to the formation of a public sentiment which will favor woman's industrial equality and her receiving just compensation for services rendered. It will try to secure for her work the consideration and respect which it deserves and establish her importance as an economic factor. To this end it will endeavor to obtain and install in these buildings exhibits, showing the value of her contributions to the industries, sciences and arts, as well as statistics giving the proportionate amount of her work in every country.

Of all the changes that have resulted from the great ingenuity and inventiveness of the race there is none that equals in importance to woman the application of machinery to the performance of the never-ending tasks that have previously been hers. The removal from the household to the various factories where such work is now done of spinning, carding, dyeing, knitting, the weaving of textile fabrics, sewing, the cutting and making of garments, and many other laborious occupations has enabled her to lift her eyes from the drudgery that has oppressed her since prehistoric days.

The result is that women as a sex have been liberated. They now have time to think, to be educated, to plan, and pursue careers of their own choosing. Consider the value to the race of one-half of its members being enabled to throw aside the intolerable bondage of ignorance that has always weighed them down! See the innumerable technical, professional, and art schools, academies and colleges that have been suddenly called into existence by the unwonted demand! It is only about one hundred years since girls were first permitted to attend the free schools of Boston. They were then allowed to take the places of boys for whom the schools were instituted during the season when the latter were helping to gather in the harvest.

Her New Sphere.

It is not strange that woman is drinking deeply of the long-denied fountain of knowledge. She had been told, until she almost believed it, by her physician that she was too delicate and nervous an organization to endure the application and mental strain of the school-room; by the scientists that the quality of the gray matter of her brain would not enable her to grasp the exact sciences, and that its peculiar convolutions made it impossible for her to follow a logical proposition from premise to conclusion; by her anxious parents that there was nothing that a man so abominated as a learned woman, nothing so unlovely as a bluestocking, and yet she comes smiling from her curriculum with her honors fresh upon her, healthy and wise, forcing us to acknowledge that she is more than ever attractive, companionable, and useful.

What is to be done with this strong, self-poised creature of glowing imagination and high ideals, who evidently intends, as a natural and inherent right, to pursue her self-development in her chosen line of work? Is the world ready to give her industrial and intellectual independence and to open all doors before her? The human race is not so rich in talent, genius, and useful creative energy that it can afford to allow any considerable proportion of these valuable attributes to be wasted or unproductive, even though they be possessed by women.

The sex which numbers more than one-half the population of the world is forced to enter the keen competition of life with many disadvantages, both real and factitious. Are the legitimate compensation and honors that should come as the result of ability and merit to be denied on the untenable ground of sex aristocracy?

We are told by scientists that the educated eye and ear of today are capable of detecting subtle harmonies and delicate gradations of sound and color that were imperceptible to our ancestors; that artists and musicians will consequently never reach the last possible combination of tones, or of tints, because their fields will widen before them, disclosing, constantly, new beauties and attractions. We cannot doubt that human intelligence will gain as much by development; that it will vibrate with new power because of the uplifting of one-half of its members—and of that half which is, perhaps, conceded to be the more moral, sympathetic, and imaginative—from darkness into light.

As a result of the freedom and training now granted them we may confidently await, not a renaissance, but the first blooming of the perfect flower of womanhood. After centuries of careful pruning into conventional shapes to meet the requirements of an artificial standard, the shears and props have been thrown away. We shall learn by watching the beauty and the vigor of the natural growth in the open air and sunshine, how artificial and false was the ideal we had previously cherished. Our previous efforts to protect nature will seem grotesque, for she may always be trusted to preserve her types. Our utmost hope is that woman may become a more congenial companion and fit partner for her illustrious mate, whose destiny she has shared during the centuries.

Thanks to Congress.

We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface and to understand that the old order of things has passed away and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the Congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved and indorsed the plans of the Board of Lady Managers, as was manifested by their liberal appropriation for carrying them out.

We most heartily appreciate the assistance given us by the President of the United States, the Department of State, and our foreign Ministers. We hope to have occasion to thank all of the other great departments of the government before we finish our work.

Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the Exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?

PRESENTATION OF THE BUILDINGS.

President Higinbotham Tenders Them to the National Commission.

President Higinbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition, addressing Director of Works Burnham and others, said:

It becomes my agreeable duty, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to receive from you these buildings, which represent your thought, skill, and labor as master artists of construction. It is difficult to command language fully adequate to express our satisfaction with your achievements. We have observed with admiration the rapid development of your plans until there stand before us today structures that represent the ripest wisdom of the ages.

Never before have men brought to their task greater knowledge higher aims, or more resolute purpose. Never before have such magnificent fruits been the result of thought and toil. The earth and all it contains have been subservient to your will. You have pursued your work loyally, heroically, and with an unselfish devotion that commands the applause of the world. Your country and the nations of the earth will join us in congratulating you upon the splendid issue of your plans and undertakings.

We accept these buildings from you, exulting in the belief that these beautiful structures furnish proof to the world that, with all our material growth and prosperity since the Columbian discovery of America, we have not neglected those civilizing arts which minister to a people's refinement and become the chief glory of a Nation.

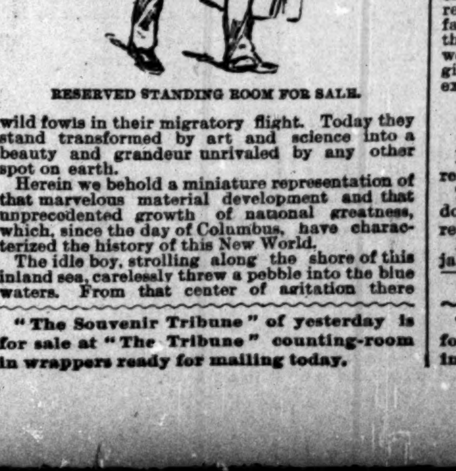
"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

In this Exposition, one of the adorning victories of our age of peace, you take conspicuous part, and the work accomplished reflects, and will continue to reflect, honor alike upon yourselves and upon your country.

In recognition of your faithful and efficient services, and in order to commemorate more substantially than by mere words the successful termination of your great work as Master Artist of Construction, the Board of Directors have issued this medal, which I have the honor to present to you. A simple token it is, which finds its real and abiding value not in its intrinsic worth but rather in the high merit which receives and the grateful appreciation which bestows it.

Then addressing President T. W. Palmer of the World's Columbian Exposition he continued:

But yesterday these surrounding acres composed a dismal morass—a resting-place for the wild fowls in their migratory flight. Today they stand transformed by art and science into a beauty and grandeur unrivaled by any other spot on earth.



RESERVED STANDING ROOM FOR SALE.

Herein we behold a miniature representation of that marvelous material development and that unprecedented growth of national greatness, which, since the day of Columbus, have characterized the history of this New World.

The idle boy, strolling along the shore of this inland sea, carelessly threw a pebble into the blue waters. From that center of agitation there spread the circling wave, which fainter and still fainter grew, until lost at last in the distant calm. Not so did the great thought come and vanish which has culminated in these preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not the suggestive impulse of any single brain or locality that originated this noble enterprise. From many minds and many localities there seemed to come, spontaneously and in unison, the suggestions for a Columbian celebration. Those individual and local sentiments did not die out like the waves, but in an inverse ratio grew more and more powerful, until they mingled and culminated in the grand and universal resolve of the American people, "It shall be done."

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

Today, sir, on behalf of the Board of Directors, representing the citizens of Chicago, to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to the World's Columbian Commission these buildings, for dedication to the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

In viewing the work thus far accomplished, we gladly acknowledge ourselves debtors to the patriotic pride of our fellow-citizens throughout the land; to the kindly interest manifested by the President of the United States; to the generosity of the Congress; to the hearty sympathy of the civilized nations of the earth, and to the efficient coöperation of the honorable commission which you represent.

The citizens of Chicago have cherished the ambition to furnish the facilities for the Exposition, which, in character, should assume a national and international importance. They entertain the pleasing hope that they have not come short of the Nation's demand and of the world's expectation. Permit us, sir, to believe that it was not a narrow ambition, born of local pride and selfishness, that asked for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Rather let it justly be said that it was in view of the fact that 25,000,000 of people live within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, and that standing here, so near the center of population, Chicago would be accessible to a larger number of American people, who are the creators of our wealth and prosperity, than would any other city on the continent. The citizens of Chicago have been actuated by the most patriotic sentiments in asking for the location of the Exposition at this place. Animated by the most public-spirited motives, they have made such preparations for the Exposition as we trust you cannot but look upon with satisfaction.

The fidelity and remarkable skill of the master artists of construction must be a justification for the pride with which we point to the structures which rise about us in such graceful and magnificent proportions. In furnishing grounds and buildings which should meet the modern demand for utility and scientific adaptation, we have not done violence, let us hope, to that growing love for the beautiful which gratifies the eye and educates the taste. Nature, science, and art have been called upon to contribute their richest gifts to make these grounds and buildings worthy of your acceptance.

The Board of Directors now beg leave to tender to the World's Columbian Commission and to the Nation these buildings, in fulfillment of Chicago's pledge and in honor of the great event we celebrate.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

GIVEN TO THE NATION.

President Palmer of the Commission Tenders the World's Fair Buildings.

President T. W. Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission tendered the buildings to the nation:

When a structure designed for a beneficent purpose has reached completion and is about to be devoted to its object it is deemed fitting, in accordance with a custom which sprang from the aspirations of man, and which has received the sanction of successive generations, that its intent and aim shall be declared amid imposing ceremonies, and the good will of the present and the blessings of the future invoked upon it.

If this occasion shall have as one of its results the inauguration of another festal day to enlarge the too meager calendar of our people, the world will be richer thereby, and a name which has been hitherto held in vague and careless remembrance will be made a vital and elevating force to mankind.

Anniversaries are the punctuations of history. They are the emphases given to events, not by the song of the poet, or the pen of the rhetorician, but by the common acclaim of mankind. They are the monuments of the heroes and the saviors of the race. They are the Memnons which fill the heart with promise, the eye with gladness, and the ear with song.

The teacher of Socrates, when dying, was asked what he wished for a monument. He answered: "Give the boys a holiday."

It was a happy thought to have linked with the achievements of Columbus and Pinzon, which doubled the area of the habitable globe, an undertaking whereby we hope to illustrate the fact that they also made possible more than a duplication of blessings to mankind.

As these great men died ignorant of the magnitude of their work, may we not hope that this Exposition will accomplish a greater good than will be revealed to us of today, be its outcome never so brilliant? May we not hope that lessons here learned, transmitted to the future, will be potent forces long after the multitudes which will throng these aisles shall have measured their span and faded away?

Four hundred years ago today Rodrigo de Triana, from the prow of the Pinta, cried, "Land." That cry marked the commencement of an era wherein has been condensed more of good import to the race than in any other. Today, at the flood-time of that era, we are reminded of what that cry involved and of how much there is yet to do to give it its fullest significance.

There are no more continents to discover, but there is much to do to make both hemispheres the home of intelligence, virtue, and consequent happiness. To that end no one material thing can contribute more than expositions to which are invited, in a fraternal spirit, all nations, tribes, and peoples, where each shall give and receive according to their respective capacities.

The foundations of civilization have been laid. Universal enlightenment, now acknowledged as the safe substructure of every State, receives an added impulse from the commingling of peoples and the fraternization of races, such as are ushered in by the pageant of today.

Hitherto the work of the National Commission and of the Exposition company has been on different but convergent lines; today the roads unite, and it may not be amiss at this time to speak of the work already done. Two years ago the ground on which we stand was a dreary waste of sand-dunes and quagmires, a home for wild fowl and aquatic plants. Under skilled artists, supplemented by intelligence, force, industry, and money, this waste has been changed by the magic hand of labor to its present attractive proportions. I do not speak of this work as an artist, but as one of the great body of laymen whom it is the high calling of art to uplift. To me it seems that, if these buildings should never be occupied, if the exhibit should never come to attract and educate, if our people could only look upon these walls, towers, avenues, and lagoons, a result would be accomplished by the influence diffused well worth all the cost.

It was an act of high intelligence which, in the beginning, called a congress of the most eminent of our architects for consultation and concerted action. No one brain could have conceived this dream of beauty or lured from fancy and crystallized in form these habitations where art will love to linger and science, Cornelia-like, shall expose her children to those who ask to see her jewels.

Of the commission and its agencies, its Director-General and the heads of its departments, its agents and envoys, I, although a part of that national organization, may be permitted to speak. Called together by the President two years ago, its organic law difficult of construction, with room for honest and yet contradictory opinions, it has striven honestly, patriotically, and diligently to do its whole duty. Through its agencies it has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth to gather in all that could contribute to make this not only the museum of the savant and the well read, but the kindergarten of child and sage.

The National Commission will, in due time, take appropriate action touching the formal acceptance of the buildings provided under their direction by the World's Columbian Exposition company for this National and International Fair, and to you, Mr. President, as the highest representative of the Nation, is assigned the honor of dedicating them to the purposes determined and declared by the Congress of the United States.

In behalf of the men and women who have devoted themselves to this great work, of the rich who have given of their abundance, and the poor who have given of their necessities; in behalf of the architects who have given to their ideals a local habitation and a name, and the artists who have brought hither the three graces of modern life, form, color, and melody, to decorate and inspire; of the workmen who have prepared the grounds and reared the walls; in behalf of the chiefs who have organized the work of the exhibiters; in behalf of the city of Chicago, which has munificently voted aid, of the Congress which has generously given of the national moneys; in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition company, and the Board of Lady Managers, I ask you to dedicate these buildings and grounds to humanity, to the end that all men and women of every clime may feel that the evidence of material progress which may here meet the eye is good only so far as it may promote that higher life which is the true aim of civilization—that the evidences of wealth here exhibited and the stimulus herein given to industry are good only so far as they may extend the area of human happiness.

"Hallelujah Chorus."

[From Handel's "The Messiah."]

Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah!

[*Exercises continued on next page.*]

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

ACCEPTS THE GIFT.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON RECEIVES THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Representing President Harrison and on Behalf of the People of the United States He Dedicates to Humanity the Structures Presented to Him by the World's Columbian Commission—Sorrow Expressed That Duty Caused Mr. Harrison's Absence.

The dedicatory address was delivered by the Vice-President of the United States:

Mr. President: Deep, indeed, must be the sorrow which prohibits the President of the United States from being the central figure in these ceremonials. Realizing from these sumptuous surroundings, the extent of design, adequacy of execution, and vastness of results, we may well imagine how ardently he has aspired to be officially and personally connected with this great work, so linked to the past and to the present of America. With what eloquent words he would have spoken of the heroic achievements and radiant future of his beloved country. While profoundly anguished in his most tender earthly affection, he would not have us delay or falter in these dedicatory services, and we can only offer to support his courage by a profound and universal sympathy.

The attention of our whole country and of all peoples elsewhere concerned in industrial progress is today fixed upon the City of Chicago. The name of Chicago has become familiar with the speech of all civilized communities. Bureaus are established at many points in Europe for the purpose of providing transportation hither, and during the coming year the first place suggested to the mind when men talk of America will be the City of Chicago. This is due not only to the Columbian Exposition, which marks an epoch, but to the marvelous growth and energy of the second commercial city of the Union.

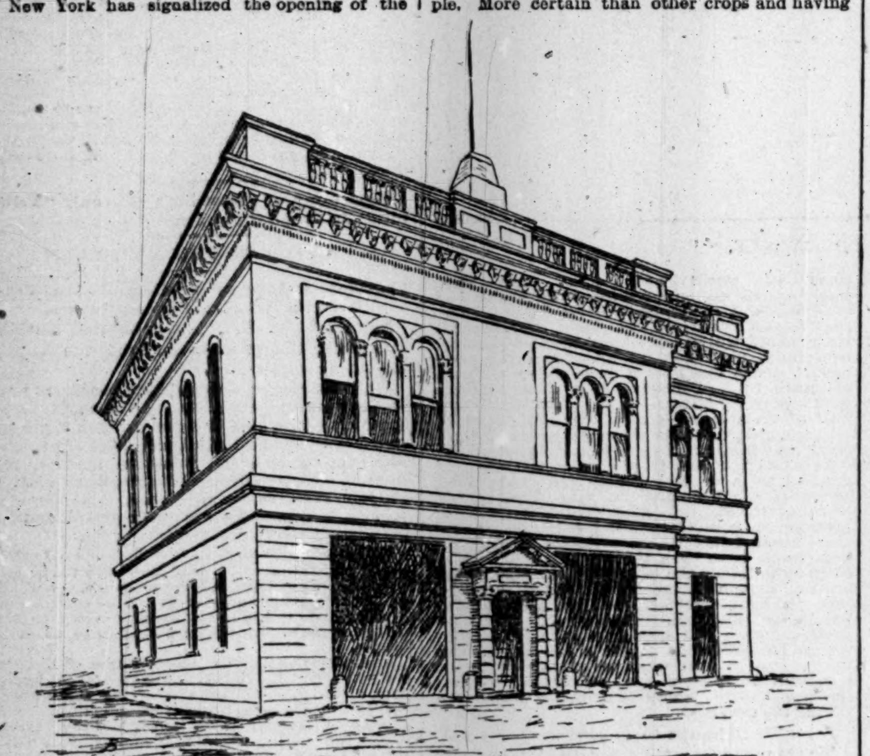
I am not here to recount the wonderful story of this city's rise and advancement, of the matchless courage of her people, of her second birth out of the ashes of the most notable conflagration of modern times, nor of the eminent position she has conquered in commerce, in manufactures, in science, and in the arts.

These are known of all men who keep pace with the world's progress.

Represents the President.

I am here in behalf of the Government of the United States, in behalf of all the people, to bid all hail to Chicago, all hail to the Columbian Exposition.

From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gulf of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work.



ONE OF THE FIRE STATIONS AT THE FAIR.

New York has signalized the opening of the new era by a commemorative function, instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthrophist, and admonitory to the forces arrayed against liberty.

Her houses of worship, without distinction of creed, have voiced their thanks to Almighty God for religious freedom; her children to the number of five and twenty thousand have marched under the inspiration of a light far broader than Columbus, with all his thirst for knowledge, enjoyed at the University of Pavia; and for three successive days and nights processional progresses on land and water, aided by Spain, and Italy, and France, saluted the memory of the great pilot with the fruits of the great discovery in a pageant more brilliant than that at Barcelona, when, upon a throne of Persian fabrics, Ferdinand and Isabella disregarded the etiquette of Castile and Aragon and received him standing, attended by the most splendid court of Christendom.

And what a spectacle is presented to us here. As we gaze upon these munificent erections, with their columns and arches, their entablatures and adornments, when we consider their beauty and rapidity of realization, they would seem to be evoked at a wizard's touch of Aladdin's lamp.

Praise for the organization and accomplishment, for the architect and builder, for the artist and artisan, may not now detain me, for in the year to come, in the mouths of all men it will be unstinted.

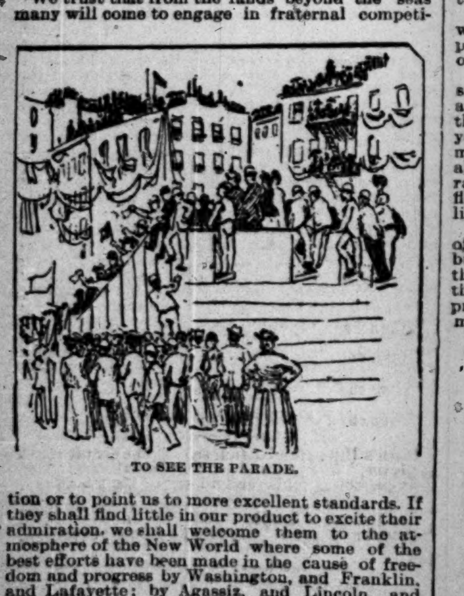
These are worthy shrines to record the achievements of the two Americas and to place them side by side with the arts and industries of the elder world, to the end that we may be stimulated and encouraged to new endeavors. Columbus is not in chains nor are Columbian ideas in fetters. I see him, as in the great picture under the dome of the capitol, with kneeling figures about him, betokening no longer the contrition of his followers but the homage of mankind, with erect form and lofty mien animating these children of a new world to higher facts and bolder theories.

The World's Award.

We may not now appreciate the character and value of our national exhibit. Rather may we modestly anticipate that a conservative award will be made by the world's criticism to a young nation eagerly listening to the beckoning future, within whose limits the lightning was first plucked from heaven at the will of man, where the expansive power of steam was first compelled to transport mankind and merchandise over the waterways of the world, where the implements of agriculture and handicraft have been so perfected as to lighten the burdens of toil, and where the subtle forces of nature, acting through the telegraph and telephone, are daily startling the world by victories over matter, which in the days of Columbus might have been reckoned among the miracles.

We can safely predict, however, those who will come from the near and distant regions of our country and who will themselves make part of the national exhibit. We shall see the descendants of the loyal cavaliers of Virginia, of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, of the sturdy Hollanders who in 1624 bought the 22,000 acres of the Island of Manhattan for the sum of $24, of the adherents of the old Christian faith who found a resting place in Baltimore, of the Quakers and Palatine Germans who settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of the Huguenots, who fled from the revocation of the edict of Nantes to the banks of the Hudson in the North and those of the Cooper and Ashley Rivers in the South, of the refugees from Salzburg in Georgia, and of Charles Edward's Highlanders in North Carolina. With them also we shall have in person, or in their sons, the thousand of others from many climes who, with moderate fortunes, have joined their future to that of the great republic, or who with sinewy arms have opened our waterways and builded our ironways.

We trust that from the lands beyond the seas many will come to engage in fraternal competition or to point us to more excellent standards. If they shall find little in our product to excite their admiration, we shall welcome them to the atmosphere of the New World where some of the best efforts have been made in the cause of freedom and progress by Washington, and Franklin, and Lafayette; by Agassiz, and Lincoln, and Grant; by Bolivar, and Juarez, and Toussaint L'Ouverture; by Fulton, and Morse, and Edison.

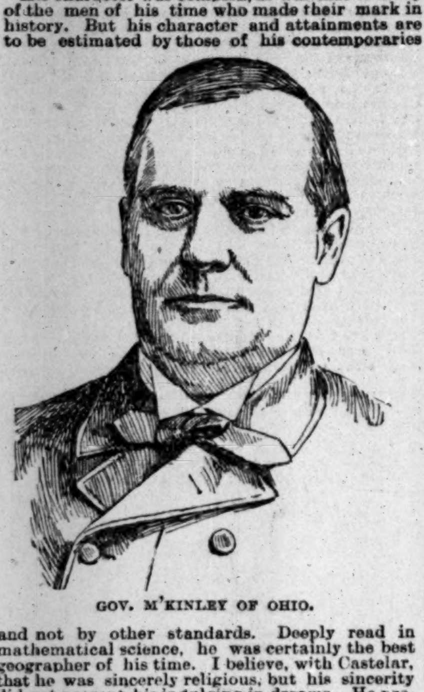


TO SEE THE PARADE.

Columbus lived in the age of great events. When he was a child in 1440 printing was first done with movable types; seven years later the Vatican Library, the great fountain of learning, was founded by Nicholas the Fifth; and 1455 is given as the probable date of the Mazarine Bible, the earliest printed book known. It was not until a hundred years after the discovery that Galileo, pointing his little telescope to the sky, found the satellites of Jupiter and was hailed as the Columbus of the heavens.

Columbus' Character.

His character was complex, as was that of many of the men of his time who made their mark in history. But his character and attainments are to be estimated by those of his contemporaries and not by other standards. Deeply read in mathematical science, he was certainly the best geographer of his time. I believe, with Castelar, that he was sincerely religious, but his sincerity did not prevent his indulging in dreams. He projected, as the eloquent Spanish orator says, the purchase of the holy places of Jerusalem, in the event of his finding seas of pearls, cities of gold, streets paved with sapphires, mountains of emeralds, and rivers of diamonds. How remote, and yet how marvelous, has been the realization! Two products of the Southern continent which he touched and brought into the world's economy have proved of inestimable value to the race, far beyond what the imagined wealth of the Indies could buy.



GOV. M'KINLEY OF OHIO.

The potato, brought by the Spaniards from what is now the Republic of Ecuador in the beginning of the century following the discovery, has proved next to the principal cereals to be the most valuable of all plants for human food. It has sensibly increased the wealth of nations and added immeasurably to the welfare of the people. More certain than other crops and having little to fear from storm or drought, it is hailed as an effectual barrier against the recurrence of famines.

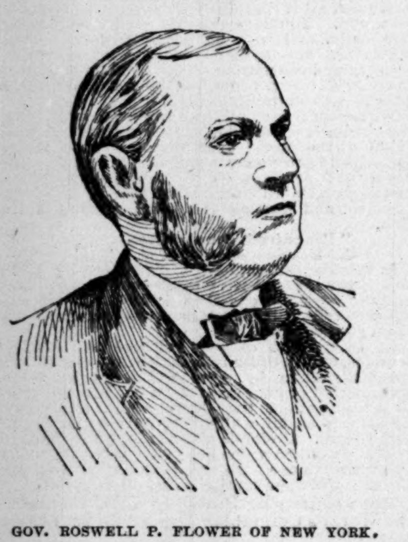
Nor was the other product of less importance to mankind. Peruvian bark comes from a tree of spontaneous growth in Peru and many other parts of South America. It received its botanical name from the wife of a Spanish viceroy, liberated from an intermittent fever by its use. Its most important base, quinine, has come to be regarded, as nearly as may be, as a specific for that disease and also for the preservation of health in certain latitudes, so that no vessel would dare to approach the east or west coast of Africa without a supply, and parts of our own land would be made partially desolate by its disappearance. No words that I could use could magnify the blessings brought to mankind by these two individuals of the vegetable kingdom from the shores of the New World.

Limited time for preparation does not permit me to speak authoritatively of the progress and proud position of our sister republics and of the Dominion of Canada to demonstrate the moral and material fruits of the great discovery. Concerning ourselves the statistics are familiar and constitute a marvel. One of the States recently admitted, the State of Montana, is larger than the empire of Turkey.

Another Era.

We are near the beginning of another century, and if no serious change occurs in our present growth, in the year 1935, in the lifetime of many now in manhood, the English-speaking republicans of America will number more than 180,000,000. And for them John Bright in a burst of impassioned eloquence predicts one people, one language, one law, and one faith; and all over the wide continent, the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and every clime.

The transcendent feature in the character of Columbus was his faith. That sustained him in days of trial and darkness, and finally gave him the great discovery. Like him let us have faith in our future. To insure that future the fountains must be kept pure, public integrity must be preserved. While we reverence what Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel fought for—the union of peoples—we must secure above all else what Steuben and Kosciusko aided our fathers to establish—liberty regulated by law.



GOV. ROSWELL P. FLOWER OF NEW YORK.

If the time should ever come when men trifle with the public conscience, let me predict the patriotic action of the republic in the language of Milton:

"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means."

Mr. President, in the name of the Government of the United States I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances, intended by the Congress of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition, to the world's progress in art, in science, in agriculture, and in manufactures.

I dedicate them to humanity.

God save the United States of America.

America.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee we sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

ON THE DEDICATION.

HENRY WATTERSON'S ORATION MARKING THE EVENT.

The Speaker Indulges in a Glowing Tribute to the United States and the Many Trials Through Which the Country Has Successfully Passed—The Curse of Slavery Obliterated and a United Country Re-established—The Pride of the Country Is Its Army of School Children.

Next on the program was the dedicatory oration, which was as follows:

Among the wonders of creative and constructive genius in the course of preparation for this Festival of the Nations, whose formal and official inauguration has brought us together, will presently be witnessed upon the margin of the interocean which gives to this noble and beautiful city the character and rank of a maritime metropolis, a Spectatorium, wherein the Columbian epic will be told with realistic effects surpassing the most splendid and impressive achievements of the modern stage. No one who has had the good fortune to see the models of this extraordinary work of art can have failed to be moved by the union, which it embodies, of the antique in history and the current in life and thought, as, beginning with the weird mendicant fainting upon the hillside of Santa Rabida it traces the strange adventures of the Genoese seer from the royal camp of Santa Fé to the sunny coasts of the Isles of Inde; through the weary watches of the endless night, whose sentinel stars seemed set to mock but not to guide; through the trackless and shoreless wastes of the mystic sea, spread day by day to bear upon every rise and fall of its heaving bosom the death of fair, fond hopes, the birth of fantastic fears; the peerless and thrilling revelation, and all that has followed to the very moment that beholds us here, citizens, freemen, equal shareholders in the miracle of American civilization and development. Is there one among us who does not thank his Maker that he has lived to join in this universal celebration, this jubilee of mankind?

Magnitude of the Theme.

I am appalled when I reflect upon the portent and meaning of the proclamation which has been delivered in our presence. The painter employed by the King's command to render to the eye some particular exploit of the people, or the throne, knows in advance precisely what he has to do; there is a limit set upon his purpose; his canvas is measured; his colors are blended, and, with the steady and sure hand of the master, he proceeds, touch upon touch, to body forth the forms of things known and visible. Who shall measure the canvas or blend the colors that are to bring to the mind's eye of the present the scenes of the past in American glory? Who shall dare attempt to summon the dead to life, and out of the tomb of the ages recall the tones of the martyrs and heroes whose voices, though silent forever, still speak to us in all that we are as a nation, in all that we do as men and women?

The Retrospect.

We look before and after, and we see through the half-drawn folds of Time as through the solemn archways of some grand cathedral the long procession pass, as silent and as real as a dream; the caravels, tossing upon Atlantic billows, have their sails refilled from the east and bear away to the west; the land is reached, and fulfilled is the vision whose actualities are to be gathered by other hands than his who planned the voyage and steered the bark of discovery; the long-sought, golden day has come to Spain at last, and Castilian conquests tread one upon another fast enough to pile up perpetual power and riches.

But even as simple justice was denied Columbus was lasting tenure denied the Spaniard.

We look again and we see in the far Northeast the Old-World struggle between the French and English transferred to the New, ending in the tragedy upon the heights above Quebec; we see the sturdy Puritans in bell-crowned hats and sable garments assail in unequal battle the savage and the elements, overcoming both to rise against a mightier foe; we see the gay but dauntless cavaliers, to the southward, join hands with the Roundheads in holy rebellion. And, lo, down from the green-walled hills of New England, out of the swamps of the Carolinas, come faintly to the ear like far-away forest leaves stirred to music by autumn winds, the drum-taps of the Revolution; the tramp of the minute-men, Israel Putnam riding before; the hoof-beats of Sumter's horse galloping to the front; the thunder of Stark's guns in spirit-battle; the gleam of Marion's watch-fires in ghostly bivouac; and there, there in serried, saint-like ranks on fame's eternal camping-ground stand—

The old Continentals,
In their ragged regimentals,
Yielding not,

as amid the singing of angels in heaven, the scene is shut out from our mortal vision by proud and happy tears.

We see the rise of the young republic; and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who signed the Declaration and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who made the Constitution. We see the little Nation menaced from without. We see the riflemen in hunting-shirt and buckskin swarm from the cabin in the wilderness to the rescue of country and home; and our hearts swell to a second and final decree of independence won by the prowess and valor of American arms upon the land and sea.

And then, and then—since there is no life of nations or of men without its shadow and its sorrow—there comes a day when the spirits of the fathers no longer walk upon the battlements of freedom; and all is dark; and all seems lost save liberty and honor, and, praise God, our blessed Union. With these surviving, who shall marvel at what we see today; this land filled with the treasures of earth; this city, snatched from the ashes, to rise in splendor and renown passing the mind to preconceive?

Truly, out of trial comes the strength of man, out of disaster comes the glory of the State!

The Occasion.

We are met this day to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the four-hundredth annual return of the year of his transcendent achievement, and, with fitting rites, to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete exposition of the world's progress between 1492 and 1892. No twenty centuries can be compared with those four centuries, either in importance or in interest, as no previous ceremonial can be compared with this in its wide significance and reach; because, since the advent of the son of God, no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the Western Hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions. The merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of the nations would fill a volume. In what I have to say upon this occasion, therefore, I shall confine myself to our own; and, in speaking of the United States of America, I propose rather to dwell upon our character as a people, and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities, held together by a fixed Constitution, and charged with the custody of a union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose the future of free popular government depends, than to enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles, or to undertake an historic essay. We are a plain, practical people. We are a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and artists. We have led the world's movement, not its thought. Our deeds are to be found not upon frescoed walls, or in ample libraries, but in the machine shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder; on the open plain, where the steam-plow, the reaper, and the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obduracies of nature; in the magic of electricity as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistible power and light. Let us consider ourselves and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism and a confidence having no air of assurance.

True American Polity.

A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment.

We are in the midst of the quadrennial period established for the selection of a Chief Magistrate. Each citizen has his right of choice, each has his right to vote and to have his vote freely cast and fairly counted. Whenever this right is assailed for any cause wrong is done and evil must follow, first to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has contained the poison and cannot escape its infection.

The abridgement of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties concerned in it, and there is good reason to hope that with the expanding intelligence of the masses and the growing enlightenment of the times, this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger-line.

To that end, as to all other good ends, the moderation of public sentiment must ever be our chief reliance, for when men are forced by the general desire for truth, and the light which our modern vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake, when it becomes the plain interest of public men, as it is their plain duty, to do this, and when, above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual differences of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for unfair advantage will be relegated to those who have either no character to lose or none to seek.

It is admitted on all sides that the current Presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this be so thank God for it! We have had full enough of the dramatic and sensational and need a season of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which the people are going about their business to larger knowledge and experience, and a fairer spirit than have hitherto marked our party contentions?

Parties are as essential to free government as oxygen to the atmosphere, or sunshine to vegetation. And party spirit is inseparable from party organism. To the extent that it is tempered by good sense and good feeling, by love of country and integrity of purpose, it is a supreme virtue; and there should be no gag short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and plainness of utterance. Otherwise the limpid pool of democracy would stagnate, and we should have a republic only in name. But we should never cease to be admonished by the warning words of the Father of his Country against the excess of party spirit, reinforced as they are by the experience of a century of party warfare; a warfare happily culminating in the complete triumph of American principles, but brought many times dangerously near to the annihilation of all that was great and noble in the national life.

Sursum Corda. We have in our own time seen the republic survive an irrepressible conflict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the Federal Union, not too strongly put together in the first place, come out of a great war of sections stronger than when it went into it, its faith renewed, its credit rehabilitated, and its flag saluted with love and homage by 60,000,000 of God-fearing men and women, thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous. We have seen the Federal Constitution outlast the strain, not merely of a reconstructory ordeal and a Presidential impeachment, but a disputed count of the Electoral vote, a Congressional deadlock, and an extra constitutional tribunal, yet standing firm against the assaults of its enemies, whilst yielding itself with admirable flexibility to the needs of the country and the time. And, finally, we saw the gigantic fabric of the Federal Government transferred from hands that had held it a quarter of a century to other hands without a protest, although so close was the poll in the final count that a single blanket might have covered both contestants for the Chief Magisterial office. With such a record behind us who shall be afraid of the future?

The young manhood of the country may take this lesson from those of us who lived through times that did indeed try men's souls—when, pressed down from day to day by awful responsibilities and suspense, each night brought a terror with every thought of the morrow, and when, look where we would, there were light and hope nowhere—that God reigns and wills, and that this fair land is and has always been in his own keeping.

The curse of slavery is gone. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the Confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic, a vision of Arcadie, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relations of the States to the Federal Government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being because they could not agree among themselves and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the last three amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the North and the South and seal our bonds as a nation forever.

The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime declaration. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted Princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories, to bid a welcome to the world!

Meaning of It.

Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and meaning which words can never reach. It speaks from the fields that are blessed by the never-failing waters of the Kennebec and from the farms that sprinkle the Valley of the Connecticut with mimic principalities more potent and lasting than the real; it speaks in the whirr of the mills of Pennsylvania and in the ring of the wood-cutter's ax from the forests of the lake peninsulas; it speaks from the great plantations of the South and West, teeming with staples that insure us wealth and power and stability; yea, and from the mines and forests and quarries of Michigan and Wisconsin, of Alabama and Georgia, of Tennessee and Kentucky, far away to the regions of silver and gold, that have linked the Colorado and Rio Grande in close embrace, and annihilated time and space between the Atlantic and the Pacific; it speaks in one word from the hearthstone in Iowa and Illinois, from the home in Mississippi and Arkansas, from the hearts of 70,000,000 of fearless, freeborn men and women, and that one word is "Union!"

There is no geography in American manhood. There are no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six weeks to change a Vermonter into a Texan, and there never has been a time when upon the battlefield, or the frontier, Puritan and Cavalier were not convertible terms, having in the beginning a common origin, and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation, or a nativity, except in the national unit.

The men who planted the signals of American civilization upon that sacred rock by Plymouth Bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their haven of rest after the great republican commoner, and founding by Hampton Roads a race of heroes and statesmen, the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own; the North has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical Puritan soldier of the war, for its own! Nor will it! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantel-board in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the Sunny South—shall be seen bound together, in everlasting love and honor, two crossswords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

A Welcome to Mankind.

I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness, to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From wheresoever he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts; the son of the Rhone and the Garonne, our godmother, France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayette; the son of the Rhine and the Mozelle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian Bay, he shall be our Michael Angelo and our Garibaldi; the son of Arragon and the Indes, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

Our good cousin of England needs no words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him the latchstring is ever on the outer side; though, whether it be or not, we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another at the festive board or in the arena of debate, warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all creeds be welcome here; from the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains; from Holland dike to Alpine crag; from Belgrade and Calcutta and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far-away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian, and Jew—the American, loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not; bids you partake with us of these fruits of 400 years of American civilization and development and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and freedom!

Children and the Flag.

At this moment in every part of the American Union the children are taking up the wondrous tale of the discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log school-house in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and the town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of Lilliputians, of embryo men and women, of topling boys and girls, and tiny elves scarce big enough to lisp the numbers of the national anthem; scarce strong enough to lift the miniature flags that make of arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the red, white, and blue. See

"Our young barbarians all at play,"

for better than these we have nothing to exhibit. They, indeed, are our crown jewels; the truest, though the inevitable, offsprings of our civilization and development; the representatives of a manhood vitalized and invigorated by toil and care, of a womanhood elevated and inspired by liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers! God bless our country's flag! And God be with us now and ever, God in the roof-tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in all our hearts!

The following songs were then sung:

"The Star Spangled Banner."

O! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
That so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Those stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night, that our flag was still there.
O! say, does the star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the shore of the dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream.
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a Nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Hail Columbia.

Hail Columbia, happy land;
Hail ye heroes, heaven born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize.
Let its altar reach the skies,

Chorus—Firm, united let us be,
Rallying 'round our liberty.
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots, rise once more,
Defend your rights; defend your shore,
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies
Of toil and blood the well-earned prize,
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Chorus—Firm united let us be, etc.

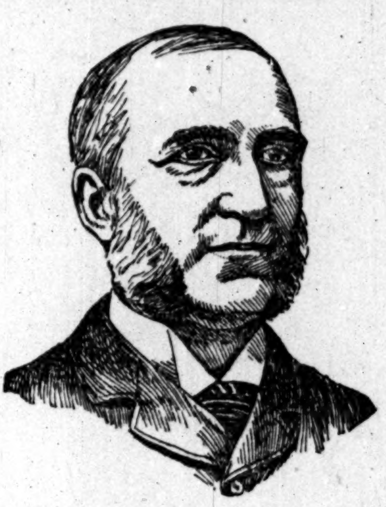
MR. DEPEW'S ORATION

COLUMBIAN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE NEW-YORKER.

He Traces the Wonders That Have Been Worked Since the Little Ships First Sailed Into Harbor on This Continent—History Made Yesterday and Events Celebrated That Will Be Told Of Far in the Future—Happy Similes Drawn Forth by the Occasion.

Chauncey M. Depew delivered the Columbian oration, as follows:

This day belongs not to America but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The cross on Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first Columbus would never have sailed, but for the second there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture, and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor, and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman Empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the sole source and exercise of authority both by Church and State when Columbus sailed from Palos.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The wise men traveled from the east towards the west under the guidance of the Star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men before God and the law moved westward from Calvary with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions to the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy have, under its guidance and inspiration, moved west, and again west, building States and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization which the Republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its Chief Magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle.

The anarchy and chaos which followed the breaking up of the Roman Empire necessarily produced the feudal system. The people preferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs became the vassals of territorial lords. The reign of physical force is one of perpetual struggle for the mastery. Power which rests upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The King destroyed the lords, and the monarchy succeeded feudalism. Neither of these institutions considered or consulted the people. They had no part but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mastery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, made possible the construction of the highways of freedom. Under its banner races could unite, and petty principalities be merged, law substituted for brute force, and right for might. It founded and endowed universities and encouraged commerce. It conceded no political privileges, but unconsciously prepared its subjects to demand them.

Science Submerged.

Absolutism in the State and bigoted intolerance in the Church shackled popular unrest and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifteenth century. The divine right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt against tyranny; and the problems of science were solved or submerged by ecclesiastical decrees. The dungeon was ready for the philosopher who proclaimed the truths of the solar system or the navigator who would prove the sphericity of the earth. An English Gladstone, or a French Gambetta, or a German Bismarck, or an Italian Garibaldi, or a Spanish Castelar would have been thought monsters, and their deaths at the stake, or on the scaffold, and under the anathemas of the church would have received the praise and approval of kings and nobles, of priests and peoples. Reason had no seat in spiritual or temporal realms. Punishment was the incentive to patriotism, and piety was held possible by torture. Confessions of faith extorted from the writhing victim on the rack were believed efficacious in saving his soul from fires eternal beyond the grave. For all that humanity today cherishes as its best heritage and choicest gifts, there was neither thought nor hope.

Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos Guttenberg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition and open the prison doors of the mind. They had invented the printing press and movable types. The prior adoption of a cheap process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its succeeding efforts, was for the people. The universities and the schoolmen, the privileged and the learned few of that age, were longing for the revelation and preservation of the classic treasures of antiquity hidden and yet insecure in monastic cells and libraries. But the first born of the marvelous creation of these primitive printers of Mayence was the printed Bible. The priceless contributions of Greece and Rome to the intellectual training and development of the modern world came afterwards, through the same wondrous machine. The force, however, which made possible America, and its reflex influence upon Europe, was the open Bible by the family fireside. And yet neither the enlightenment of the new learning, nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening, could break through the crust of caste which had been forming for centuries. Church and State had so firmly and dexterously interwoven the bars of privilege and authority, that liberty was impossible from within. Its piercing light and fervent heat must penetrate from without.

Civil and religious freedom are founded upon the individual and his independence, his worth, his rights, and his equal status and opportunity. For his planting and development a new land must be found, where, with limitless areas for expansion, the avenues of progress would have no bars of custom or heredity, of social orders, or privileged classes. The time had come for the emancipation of the mind and soul of humanity. The factors wanting for its fulfillment were the New World and its discoverer.

Columbus, the Discoverer.

God always has in training some commanding genius for the control of great crises in the affairs of nations and peoples. The number of these leaders is less than the centuries, but their lives are the history of human progress. Though Cæsar, and Charlemagne, and Hildebrand, and Luther, and William the Conqueror, and Oliver Cromwell, and all the epoch makers prepared Europe for the event, and contributed to the result, the lights which illume our firmament today are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the savior. [Cheers.]

Neither realism nor romance furnishes a more striking and picturesque figure than that of Christopher Columbus. The mystery about his origin heightens the charm of his story. That he came from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with the struggles of our period. Forty-four authentic portraits of him have descended to us, and no two of them are the counterfeits of the same person. Each represents a character as distinct as its canvas. Strength and weakness, intellectuality and stupidity, high moral purpose and brutal ferocity, purity and licentiousness, the dreamer and the miser, the pirate and the puritan, are the types from which we may select our hero. We dismiss the painter, and piercing with the clarified vision of the dawn of the twentieth century the veil of 400 years we construct our Columbus.

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genoa or in the service of the licensed rovers who made them their prey, had developed a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown beyond the highways of travel which roused an unquenchable thirst for adventure and research. The study of the narratives of previous explorers and diligent questionings of the daring spirits who had ventured far towards the fabled west gradually evolved a theory which became in his mind so fixed a fact that he could inspire others with his own passionate beliefs. The words, "that is a lie," written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo which is still to be found in a Genoese library, illustrate the skepticism of his beginning and the first vision of the New World the fulfillment of his faith.

To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations this poor and unknown dreamer must win the support of Kings and overcome the hostility of the Church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man living who was so great in power, or lineage, or learning that he could accomplish either. Unaided and alone he succeeded in arousing the jealousies of sovereigns and dividing the councils of ecclesiastics. "I will command your fleet and discover for you new realms, but only on condition that you confer on me hereditary nobility, the Admiralty of the Ocean, and the Vice-Royalty and one-tenth the revenues of the New World," were his haughty terms to King John of Portugal. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the Convent of Rabida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, and, rising to imperial dignity in his rags, embodied the same royal conditions in his petition.

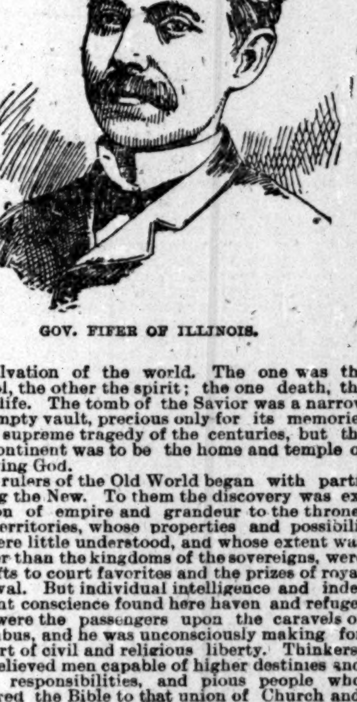
The capture of Granada, the expulsion of Islam from Europe, and the triumph of the cross aroused the admiration and devotion of Christendom. But this proud beggar, holding in his grasp the potential promise and dominion of El Dorado and Cathay, divided with the Moslem surrender the attention of sovereigns and of Bishops. France and England indicated a desire to hear his theories and see his maps, while he was still a suppliant at the gates of the camp of Castile and Aragon, the sport of its courtiers and the scoff of its confessors. His unshaken faith that Christopher Columbus was commissioned from heaven, both by his name and by divine command to carry "Christ across the sea" to new continents and pagan peoples, lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse and a contemptuous court that he was proof against the rebuffs of fortune or of friends. To conquer the prejudices of the clergy, to win the approval and financial support of the State, to venture upon that unknown ocean, which, according to the beliefs of the age, was peopled with demons and savage beasts of frightful shape, and from which there was no possibility of return, required the zeal of Peter the Hermit, the chivalric courage of the Cid, and the imagination of Danté. Columbus belonged to that high order of cranks who confidently walk where "angels fear to tread," and often become the benefactors of their country or their kind.

Woman's Work.

It was a happy omen of the position which woman was to hold in America, that the only person who comprehended the majestic scope of his plans, and the invincible quality of his genius, was the able and gracious Queen of Castile. Isabella alone of all the dignitaries of that age shares with Columbus the honors of his great achievement. She arrayed her kingdom and her private fortune behind the enthusiasm of this mystic mariner, and posterity pays homage to her wisdom and faith. [Applause].

The overthrow of the Mahommedan power in Spain would have been a forgotten scene in one of the innumerable acts in the grand drama of history had not Isabella conferred immortality upon herself, her husband, and their dual crown by her recognition of Columbus. The devout spirit of the Queen and the high purpose of the explorer inspired the voyage, subdued the mutinous crew, and prevailed over the raging storms. They covered, with the divine radiance of religion and humanity, the degrading search for gold, and the horrors of its quest, which filled the first century of conquest with every form of lust and greed.

The mighty soul of the great Admiral was undaunted by the ingratitude of Princes and the hostility of the people by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was securing the means and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know, what time has revealed, that, while the mission of the crusades of Godfrey of Bouillon and Richard of the Lion Heart was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the one death, the other life. The tomb of the Savior was a narrow and empty vault, precious only for its memories of the supreme tragedy of the centuries, but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God.



GOV. FIFER OF ILLINOIS.

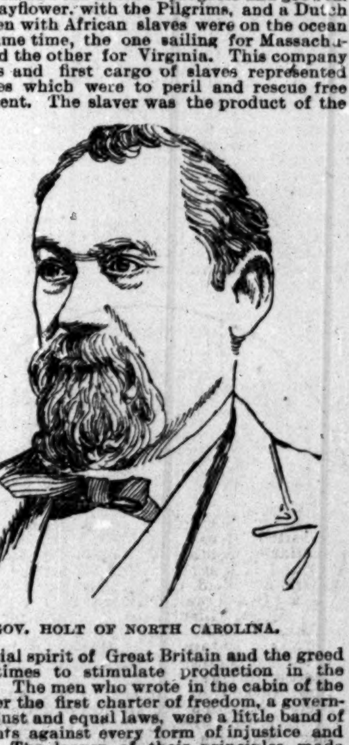
The rulers of the Old World began with partitioning the New. To them the discovery was expansion of empire and grandeur to the throne. Vast territories, whose properties and possibilities were little understood, and whose extent was greater than the kingdoms of the sovereigns, were the gifts to court favorites and the prizes of royal approval. But individual intelligence and independent conscience found here haven and refuge. They were the passengers upon the caravels of Columbus, and he was unconsciously making for the port of civil and religious liberty. Thinkers, who believed men capable of higher destinies and larger responsibilities, and pious people who preferred the Bible to that union of Church and State where each serves the other for the temporal benefit of both, fled to these distant and hospitable lands from intolerable and hopeless oppression at home. It required 300 years for the people thus happily situated to understand their own powers and resources and to break bonds which were still reverenced or loved, no matter how deeply they wounded or how hard they galled.

The nations of Europe were so completely absorbed in dynastic difficulties and devastating wars, with diplomacy and ambitions, that they neither heeded nor heard of the growing democratic spirit and intelligence in their American colonies. To them these provinces were sources of revenue, and they never dreamed that they were also schools of liberty. That it exhausted three centuries under the most favorable conditions for the evolution of freedom on this continent demonstrates the tremendous strength of custom and heredity when sanctioned and sanctified by religion. The very chains which fettered became inextricably interwoven with the habits of life, the associations of childhood, the tenderest ties of the family, and the sacred offices of the church from the cradle to the grave. It clearly proves that if the people of the Old World and their descendants had not possessed the opportunities afforded by the New for their emancipation, and mankind had never experienced and learned the American example, instead of living in the light and glory of nineteenth century conditions they would still be struggling with medieval problems.

Settling the New Country.

The northern continent was divided between England, France, and Spain, and southern between Spain and Portugal. France wanting the capacity for colonization, which still characterizes her, gave up her western possessions and left the English, who have the genius of universal empire, masters of North America. The development of the experiment in the English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people, and by the people was inaugurated, and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled in New England and the Cavalier in the South. They represented the opposite of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution and elastic enough for indefinite extension to meet the requirements in government of ever enlarging the areas of population and the needs of progress and growth.

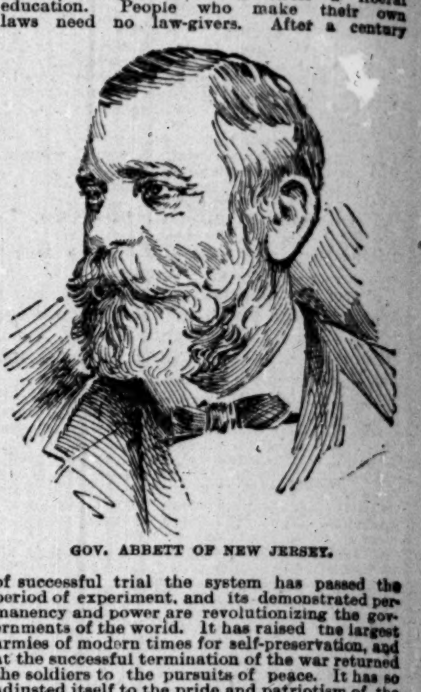
The Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints and first cargo of slaves represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the commercial spirit of Great Britain and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the Mayflower the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of protestants against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the Declaration of Independence, liberated the slaves, and founded the free Commonwealths which form the Republic of the United States.



GOV. HOLT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Platforms of principles, by petition, or protest, or statement, have been as frequent as revolts against established authority. They are parts of the political literature of all nations. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, is the only one of them which arrested the attention of the world when it was published, and has held its undivided interest ever since. The vocabulary of the equality of man had been in familiar use by philosophers and statesmen for ages. It expressed noble sentiments, but their application was limited to classes or conditions. The masses cared little for them nor remembered them long. Jefferson's superb crystallization of the popular opinion, that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," had its force and effect in being the deliberate utterance of the people. It swept away in a single sentence Kings and nobles, peers and prelates. It was magna charta, and the petition of rights planted in the virgin soil of the American wilderness, and bearing richer and riper fruit. Under its vitalizing influence upon the individual the farmer left his plow in the furrow, the lawyer his books and briefs, the merchant his shop, and the workman his bench to enlist in the patriot army. They were fighting for themselves and their children. They embodied the idea in their Constitution, in the immortal words with which that great instrument of liberty and order began, "We, the people of the United States, do ordain."

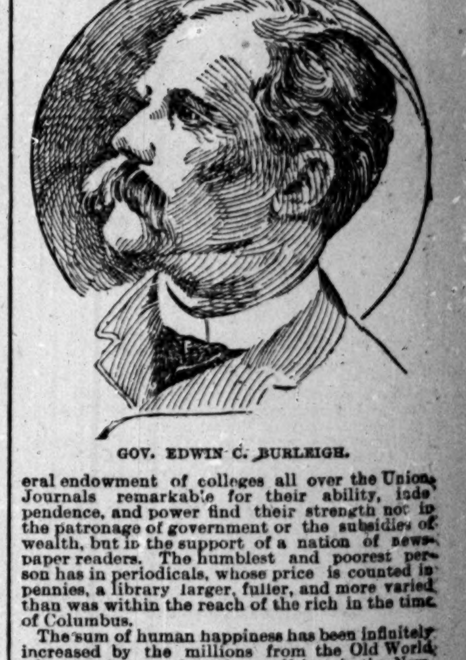
The scope and limitations of this idea of freedom have neither been misinterpreted nor misunderstood. The laws of nature in their application to the rise and recognition of men according to their mental, moral, spiritual, and physical endowments are left undisturbed. But the accident of birth gives no rank and confers no privilege. Equal rights and common opportunity for all have been the spurs of ambition and the motors of progress. They have established the common schools and built the public libraries. A sovereign people have learned and enforced the lesson of free education. The practice of government is itself a liberal education. People who make their own laws need no law-givers. After a century of successful trial the system has passed the period of experiment, and its demonstrated permanency and power are revolutionizing the governments of the world. It has raised the largest armies of modern times for self-preservation, and at the successful termination of the war returned the soldiers to the pursuits of peace. It has so adjusted itself to the pride and patriotism of the defeated that they vie with the victors in their support and enthusiasm for the old flag and our common country. Imported Anarchists have preached their baleful doctrines, but have made no converts. They have tried to inaugurate a reign of terror under the banner of the violent seizure and distribution of property only to be defeated, imprisoned, and executed by the law made by the people and enforced by juries selected from the people, and judges and prosecuting officers elected by the people. Socialism finds disciples only among those who were its votaries before they were forced to fly from their native land, but it does not take root upon American soil. The State neither supports nor permits taxation to maintain the church. The citizen can worship God according to his belief and conscience, or he may neither reverence nor recognize the Almighty. And yet religion has flourished, churches abound, the ministry is sustained, and millions of dollars are contributed annually for the evangelization of the world. The United States is a Christian country and a living and practical Christianity is the characteristic of its people.



GOV. ABBETT OF NEW JERSEY.

A Span of Development.

Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and patriot, amused the jaded courtiers of Louis XVI. by his talks about liberty, and entertained the scientists of France by bringing lightning from the clouds. In the reckoning of time the period from Franklin to Morse, and from Morse to Edison is but a span, and yet it marks a material development as marvelous as it has been beneficent. The world has been brought into contact and sympathy. The electric current thrills and unifies the people of the globe. Power and production, highways and transports have been so multipled and improved by inventive genius that within the century of our independence 64,000,000 of people have happy homes and improved conditions within our borders. We have accumulated wealth far beyond the visions of the Cathay of Columbus, or the El Dorado of De Soto. But the farmers and freeholders, the savings banks and shops illustrate its universal distribution. The majority are its possessors and administrators. In housing and living, in the elements which make the toiler a self-respecting and respected citizen, in avenues of hope and ambition for children, in all that gives broader scope and keener pleasure to existence, the people of this republic enjoy advantages far beyond those of other lands. The unequaled and phenomenal progress of the country has opened wonderful opportunities for making fortunes and stimulated to madness the desire and rush for the accumulation of money. Material prosperity has not debased literature nor debauched the press; it has neither paralyzed nor repressed intellectual activity. American science and letters have received rank and recognition in the older centers of learning. The demand for higher education has so taxed the resources of the ancient universities as to compel the foundation and liberal endowment of colleges all over the Union. Journals remarkable for their ability, independence, and power find their strength not in the patronage of government or the subsidies of wealth, but in the support of a nation of newspaper readers. The humblest and poorest person has in periodicals, whose price is counted in pennies, a library larger, fuller, and more varied than was within the reach of the rich in the time of Columbus.



GOV. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

The sum of human happiness has been infinitely increased by the millions from the Old World who have improved their conditions in the New, and the returning tide of lessons and experience has incalculably enriched the Fatherland. The divine right of Kings has taken its place with the instruments of mediæval torture among the curiosities of the antiquary. Only the shadow of kingly authority stands between the government of themselves, by themselves, and the people of Norway and Sweden. The union in one Empire of States of Germany is the symbol of Teutonic power and the hope of German liberalism. The petty despotisms of Italy have been merged into a nationality which has centralized its authority in its ancient Capitol on the hills of Rome. France was rudely roused from the sullen submission of centuries to intolerable tyranny by its soldiers returning from service in the American Revolution. The wild orgies of the reign of terror were the revenges and excesses of a people who had discovered their power but were not prepared for its beneficent use. It fled from itself into the arms of Napoleon. He, too, was a product of the American experiment. He played with Kings, as with toys, and educated France for liberty. In the processes of its evolution from darkness to light it tried Bourbon and Orleanist and the third Napoleon and cast them aside. Now in the fullness of time, and through the training in the school of hardest experience, the French people have reared and enjoy a permanent republic. England of the Mayflower and of James II., England of George III. and of Lord North, has enlarged suffrage and is today animated and governed by the democratic spirit. She has her throne, admirably occupied by one of the wisest of sovereigns and best of women, but it would not survive one dissolute and unworthy successor. She has her hereditary peers, but the House of Lords will be brushed aside the moment it resists the will of the people.

The time has arrived for both a closer union and greater distance between the Old World and the New. The former indiscriminate welcome to our prairies, and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry, mark the passing period. Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism, and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poorhouses, or our jails. We cannot admit those who come to undermine our institutions and subvert our laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for and receive with open arms those who, by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this exhibition are peace and kinship.

Three millions of Germans, who are among the best citizens of the republic, send greeting to the Fatherland their pride in its glorious history, its ripe literature, its traditions and associations. Irish, equal in number to those who still remain upon the Emerald Isle, who have illustrated their devotion to their adopted country on many a battlefield, fighting for the Union and its perpetuity, have rather intensified than diminished their love for the land of the shamrock and their sympathy with the aspirations of their brethren at home. The Italian, the Spaniard, and the Frenchman the Norwegian, the Swede, and the Dane, the English, the Scotch, and the Welsh are none the less loyal and devoted Americans, because in this congress of their kin the tendrils of affection draw them closer to the hills and valleys, the legends and the loves associated with their youth.

A Peaceful Revolution.

Edmund Burke, speaking in the British Parliament with prophetic voice, said: "A great revolution has happened—a revolution made not by chopping and changing of power in any of the existing States, but by the appearance of a new State, of a new species, in a new part of the globe. It has made as great a change in all the relations and balances and gravitations of power as the appearance of a new planet would in the system of the solar world." Thus was the humiliation of our successful revolt tempered to the motherland by pride in the State created by her children. If we claim heritage in Bacon, Shakspeare, and Milton we also acknowledge that it was for liberties guaranteed Englishmen by sacred charters our fathers triumphantly fought. While wisely rejecting throne and caste and privilege and an established church in their new-born State, they adopted the substance of English liberty and the body of English law. Closer relations than with other lands, and a common language rendering easy interchanges of criticisms and epithet, sometimes irritate and offend, but the heart of republican America beats with responsive pulsations to the hopes and aspirations of the people of Great Britain.

The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The Parthenon and the cathedral exhausted the genius of the ancient and the skill of the medieval architects in housing the statue or spirit of Deity. In their ruins or their antiquity they are mute protests against the merciless enmity of nations, which forced art to flee to the altar for protection. The United States welcomes the sister republics of the Southern and Northern Continents and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa, and Australia, with the products of their lands, of their skill, and of their industry to this city of yesterday, yet clothed with royal splendor as the Queen of the Great Lakes. The artists and architects of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fitly illustrate the height of civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizing their powers for man's temporal welfare. The result is this Park of Palaces. The originality and boldness of their conceptions, and the magnitude and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalleled exhibition.

If interest in the affairs of this world is vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us today. Only by celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial.

From the first century to the fifteenth counts for little in the history of progress, but in the period between the fifteenth and twentieth are crowded the romance and reality of human development. Life has been prolonged, and its enjoyment intensified. The powers of the air and the water, the resistless forces of the elements, which in the time of the discoverer were the visible terrors of the wrath of God, have been subdued to the service of man. Art and luxuries which could be possessed and enjoyed only by the rich and noble, the works of genius which were read and understood only by the learned few, domestic comforts and surroundings beyond the reach of lord or bishop, now adorn and illumine the homes of our citizens. Serfs are sovereigns and the people are kings. The trophies and splendors of their reign are commonwealths, rich in every attribute of great States, and united in a Republic whose power and prosperity, and liberty and enlightenment, are the wonder and admiration of the world.

All hail, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero, and apostle. We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, past, present, and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve, from century to century, his name and fame.

PRAYER BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Blessing of God Invoked Upon the Work Done by the Commission.

Cardinal Gibbons then invoked the Divine blessing:

We are assembled, O Lord, in thy name to celebrate with grateful homage the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent.

We adore thy wisdom in choosing for this providential mission thy servant Columbus, who united to the skill and daring of a navigator the zeal of an apostle, and who was not only impelled by the desire of enriching his sovereign with the wealth of new dominions, but was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the Gospel to a people buried in the darkness of idolatry.

Whilst the land which gave birth to Columbus, and the land from which he set forth on his voyage of exploration through hitherto unknown seas, are resounding with divine praise, it is meet and just that we give special thanks to thee, since we have a share in that earthly heritage which his indomitable spirit purchased for us and for thousands unnumbered of the human family. For, where blessings abound, gratitude should superabound. And if Columbus poured forth hymns of thanksgiving to thee when a new world first dawned upon his vision, though like Israel's leader he was not destined to abide in the Promised Land, how much greater should be our sense of devout gratitude, since like the children of Israel we enjoy the fruit of his labors and victory.

But not for this earthly inheritance only do we thank thee, but still more for the precious boon of constitutional freedom which we possess; for even this favored land of ours would be to us a dry and barren waste if it were not moistened by the dew of liberty. We humbly implore thee to continue to bless our beloved country and her cherished institutions, and we solemnly vow, in this vast assembly and in the name of our fellow-citizens, to exert all our power in preserving this legacy unimpaired, and in transmitting it as a priceless heirloom to succeeding generations.

We pray thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, to assist with thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of these United States that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, and by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to bless the labors of the President and Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, that it may redound to the increased prosperity and development of this young and flourishing metropolis.

May the new life and growth which it will impart to this throbbing center of trade pulsate and be felt even to the farthest extremity of the land, and may the many streams of industry converging from every quarter of the globe in this great heart of Illinois flow back with increased abundance into every artery of the commercial world. May this International Exposition contribute to the promotion of the liberal arts, science, useful knowledge, and industrial pursuits.

As 1,900 years ago men assembled in Jerusalem from various portions of the Old World, to hear from the lips of thy Apostles "the wonderful works of God," so shall we soon behold men assembled here from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, from the islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific, as well as from all parts of the American continent, to contemplate the wonderful works of man—of man created to thine image and likeness—of man endowed with divine intelligence—of man the productions of whose genius manifest thy wisdom and creative power not less clearly than "the heavens which declare thy glory, and the firmament which showeth forth the works of thy hands." And as every contemplative being and student of nature "finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, and sermons in stones," and rises from nature to nature's God, so will he devoutly rise from the contemplation of these works of human skill to the admiration of thee, the Uncreated Architect. For every artist and man of genius who will exhibit his works within these inclosures must say, with the Royal Prophet, "Thy hands, O God, have made and fashioned me," and with Bezaleel, who framed the ancient tabernacle, he must confess that thy spirit enlightened his understanding and guided his hands.

Grant, O Lord, that this pacific reunion of the world's representatives may be instrumental in bringing together in closer ties of friendship and brotherly love all the empires and commonwealths of the globe. May it help to break down the wall of dissension and jealousy that divides race from race, nation from nation, and people from people by proclaiming the sublime lesson of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Christ. May the good will and fellowship which will be fostered in this hospitable city among the delegates of the powers be extended to the governments which they will represent. May the family of nations become so closely identified in their interests by social and commercial relations that when one nation is visited by any public calamity all the others will be aroused to sympathy, and be ready, if necessary, to stretch out a helping hand to the suffering member.

Arise, O God, in thy might and hasten the day when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly established on the earth, when the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers that the clash of war will be silenced forever by the cheerful hum of industry, that standing armies will surrender to permanent courts of arbitration, that contests will be carried on in the Cabinet instead of the battlefield and decided by the pen instead of the sword.

Finally, we pray that under thy superintending providence, that "reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly," this Columbian Exposition, like the voyage of Columbus, may result in accomplishing a divine as well as a human mission. May it exert a wholesome influence on the moral and religious, as well as on the social and material, world. May it promote the glory of God, as well as the peace and temporal prosperity of man. May it redound to the development of Christian faith and Christian principles, and may the Queen of Commerce, in her triumphant progress throughout the world, be, at the same time, the handmaid of religion and of Christian civilization to the nations of the earth.

Benediction by the Rev. H. C. McCook of Philadelphia and a national salute closed the dedicatory ceremonies.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

THOUSANDS IN LINE.

MAKE-UP OF THE PARADE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

Vice-President Morton and Guests of the Day March from the Lake-Front to the Exposition—The Troops Which Maneuver at Washington Park—Uncle Sam's Bluecoats and State National Guards—Participants in the Exercises Before the Work of Dedication Begins.

Following is the composition of the big parade by sections and in the order in which they marched, a description of the scenes being given elsewhere:

Maj.-Gen. Miles in command. Aides: Capt. F. L. Huggins, Capt. M. P. Maus, Brev.-Brig.-Gen. C. McKeever, Col. F. M. Heyl, Maj. S. W. Groesback, Brev.-Brig.-Gen. J. D. Bingham, Brev.-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Gilman, Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Col. W. A. Racker, First-Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, Capt. J. Allel, Brev.-Col. F. B. Willington, Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Capt. J. M. Lee, Maj. G. C. Smith, Lieut.-Col. F. McClellan, Maj. G. W. Baird, Maj. A. S. Kimball, Brev.-Lieut.-Col. E. Rice, Capt. F. A. Smith, First-Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, First-Lieut. R. J. C. Irwin, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Sullivan, Capt. A. L. Smith, Capt. W. L. Marshall, Second Lieut. C. Harding, Capt. R. F. Thompson, Capt. F. G. Mathey, Capt. A. Morton, Capt. A. Hedberg.

Vice-President Levi P. Morton's escort from Auditorium to Washington Park—Three batteries of light artillery under command of Maj. W. H. Randolph. Eight troops of cavalry under command of Col. James F. Wade.

Troops in escort—Troop L, Third Cavalry, in command of Lieut. Byron; Troop C, Fifth Cavalry, in command of Capt. Hall; Troop D, with band, in command of Capt. Thomas; Troop L, Sixth Cavalry, in command of Lieut. Gallagher; Troops B and K, Seventh Cavalry, in command of Capts. Varnum and Hare; Troops A and F, Ninth Cavalry, in command of Capts. Gerrard and Steadman.

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS.
[The head of the American Catholic Church.]

Batteries in escort—Battery F, Eighteenth Artillery, in command of Capt. Capron; Battery F, Second Artillery, in command of Capts. Woodruff and Grimes; Battery A, Second Artillery, in command of Capt. Farnum.

Gen. Eugene A. Carr, in charge of troops at the grounds. Staff: F. G. Hodgson, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Aides: Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. F. B. Winans, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. C. W. Fenton, Seventh Cavalry.

United States Signal Corps, detachment from Fort Riley: Lieut. Maxfield; 50 men.

Fort Reno, Fifth Cavalry: Col. James F. Wale, Lieut.-Col. Louis B. Carpenter, Maj. Wirt Davis, Maj. Henry Wagner, Maj. Francis Moore, First-Lieut. William F. Almy, First-Lieut. Fred W. Foster; 60 men.

Troop C, Fifth Cavalry, Fort Reno: Capt. William P. Hall, First-Lieut. Eben Swift, Second-Lieut. Powell Clayton Jr.; 60 men.

Fort Riley, Kas.: Maj. Wallace F. Randolph; Light Battery A, Second Artillery; Capt. George S. Grimes, First-Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, First-Lieut. Edward G. Gayle, Second-Lieut. Ernest Hinds; 60 men. Light Battery F, Second Artillery; Capt. Carle A. Woodruff, First-Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, First-Lieut. John H. Gifford, Second-Lieut. Maurice G. Virayenbuhl; 60 men.

Fort Sheridan—Col. Robert E. A. Crafton, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Ovenshine, Maj. Clarence M. Bailey, First Lieut. Will T. May, First Lieut. James A. Maney. Light Battery F, First Artillery, Capt. Allyn Capron, First Lieut. Albert Todd, First Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, Second Lieut. John L. Hayden, Second Lieut. Delamere Sketrett, Second Lieut. Edgar Russell; fifty men.

Seventh cavalry: Capt. A. A. Varnum, senior officer in command. Staff—Adjt. J. L. Brewer, Chaplain J. L. Bailey, Surgeon Joseph Gaylor. Troop B, Wounded Knee victims, Capt. A. A. Varnum, First Lieut. S. R. Thompkins, Second Lieut. R. J. Fleming; fifty-five men; home station, Fort Sheridan; Troop K, Capt. L. R. Hare, First Lieut. Brewer, Second Lieut. M. O'Shea; seventy men.

Fifth Cavalry, mounted band, twenty pieces, Fort Riley, Kas.—Capt. E. D. Thomas, senior officer in command. Troop D, Capt. E. D. Thomas, First-Lieut. Bishop, Second-Lieut. Harford, 64 men; home station, Fort Sill, I. T. Troop L, Third Cavalry, Fort Meade, Neb., Second-Lieut. J. C. Bryon, 54 men (Indians).

Sixth Cavalry—Capt. C. P. West, senior officer, in command. Staff, Capt. Jenkins, Adjutant J. A. Wilcox, Surgeon John Roach, Chaplain W. K. Busby. Mounted band, nineteen pieces. Troop F, Capt. W. H. Carter, Second-Lieut. Phillips, 60 men from Fort Niobrara. Troop G, First-Lieut. Cheever in command, 60 men from Fort Niobrara. Troop L, Lieut. Gallagher in command, Second-Lieut. Rhodes, 60 Indians; home station, Fort Niobrara.

Ninth Cavalry—Capt. Garrard, senior officer in command. Troop A, Capt. Garrard, First Lieut. Swift, Second Lieuts. Armstrong and Lindsey, sixty men; home station, Fort Robinson. Troop F, Capt. Steadman, First Lieut. Watkins, Second Lieuts. Fuller, and Hickok, sixty men (colored); home station, Fort Robinson.

Four carriages containing joint Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition, the Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, the President of the Centennial Commission (Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut) of 1876 at Philadelphia, and the Director-General thereof; National Commissioners, P. A. B. Widener, Chairman; J. D. Adams, Arkansas; Edward C. Culp, Kansas; William Lindsay, Commissioner-at-Large; V. D. Groner, Virginia; G. H. Barbour, Michigan; G. W. Allan, Commissioner-at-large; A. T. Ewing, Illinois; T. B. Keogh, North Carolina; local committee, Edward F. Lawrence, James W. Ellsworth, Charles T. Yerkes, Charles H. Schwab, Alexander H. Revell, Charles H. Wacker, William D. Kerfoot, Charles Henrotin, E. C. Culp, Secretary.

One carriage containing the Vice-President of the United States, Levi P. Morton; the President of the World's Columbian Commission, ex-United States Senator Thomas M. Palmer, and the President of the World's Columbian Exposition, Harlow N. Higinbotham.

One carriage containing the First Vice-President of the World's Columbian Commission, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller, and the First Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition, Ferdinand W. Peck.

The foregoing six carriages joined the line at the residence of President H. N. Higinbotham, Michigan avenue and Twenty-ninth street: Carriages containing Secretary of State J. W. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins, Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, Secretary of the Interior Noble, Secretary of Agriculture Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Assistant Secretaries Soley and Dawson and Lieut. Depray.

Fifteen carriages containing the diplomatic corps—Italy, Baron de Fava and Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla; Russia, Baron de Struve and P. Botkine; Turkey, Mavreyeni Bey and Marditch Effendi Norighian; Austria-Hungary, Chevalier de Tavora; Switzerland, Alfred de Claparede; Belgium, Alfred de Ghait and Raymond de Ghait; Nicaragua, Señor Don Guzman; Portugal, Sig. Thomas de Rosa; Venezuela, Sig. Don Bolet-Perasa; Denmark, Count de Sponneck; Japan, Goze Tateno, Tsunejero Miyask and Lieut. S. Nakamura; Brazil, Sig. de Mendonca and Senhor Marie de M. Ferreira; Spain, Don Dupuy de Lome, Don Luitedo, Don de Saavreda, and Don Becane; Mexico, Don Romero, Senora Donna de Romero, and Señor Piza; Great Britain, the Hon. Michael Herbert and Arthur Robert Peel; Corea, Ya Cha Yun; Hawaii, J. Mott Smith; China, Yung Kwang Yu and Yung Kwai; Peru, Dr. Don Pedro Sel Salar, Dr. Don José Yrigayen and Señor Don Manuel Elguera; France, Paul Desprez; Germany, Baron Clements von Kettler, Lieut. Albrecht Heese, and Kurt von Mutzenbesher; Costa Rica, Señor Don Bernardo Calvo; Argentine Republic, Señor Don Caranza; Chile, Señor Don Anival Cruz.

Carriages containing the Supreme Court of the United States—Justice Shiras, Justice Harlan, Justice Gray, Justice Blatchford, Justice Brewer, Justice Brown, and Marshal Wright.

Carriages containing ex-President Hayes, John Sherman, Lyman J. Gage, ex-President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Twelve carriages containing Senators of the United States.

Forty carriages containing Representatives of the United States.

Carriages containing representatives of the army and navy of the United States, as follows: Lt.-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A.; Gen. John R. Brooks, U. S. A.; Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A.; Capt. A. G. C. Quay, Lieutenant Commander; C. T. Hutchins, U. S. N.

Carriages containing the Governors and their staffs of the States and Territories of the United States, as follows:

New York—Gov. Roswell P. Flower. Staff officers: Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant General; Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance; Brig.-Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery; Brig.-Gen. Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Brig.-Gen. Frederick R. Halsey, Paymaster General; Brig.-Gen. William R. West, Quartermaster-General, Brig.-Gen. Palmer C. Ricketts, Chief of Engineers; Col. Edmund D. Judson, Military Secretary; Col. Jacob Ruppert Jr., Col. Albert B. Hilton, Col. Thomas E. Sloan, Col. William Leonard Davis, Col. Charles S. Rogers, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Col. John Magee, Aides-de-Camp.

Massachusetts—Gov. William E. Russell. Staff, Brig.-Gen. Francis Peabody Jr., Judge-Advocate-General; Col. Michael T. Donahoe, aide-de-camp; Col. Spencer Borden, aide-de-camp; Col. William Chase, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice; Col. George A. Keeler, Assistant Inspector-General; Col. Henry D. Andrews, Assistant Inspector-General; Col. James E. Delaney, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. John H. Cunningham, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Henry E. Russell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. John E. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Beach Jr., commanding Second Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Bridges, commanding First Brigade; Col. William M. Strachan, commanding Ninth Regiment Infantry; Col. William A. Bancroft, commanding Fifth Regiment Infantry; Col. Thomas R. Matthews, commanding First Regiment Infantry; Col. Embury P. Clark, commanding Second Regiment Infantry; Col. Henry M. Parsons, commanding Sixth Regiment Infantry; Col. J. Albert Mills, commanding Eighth Regiment Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Eamanes, commanding First Corps of Cadets; Lieut.-Col. John W. Hart, commanding Second Corps of Cadets; Maj. George S. Merrill, commanding First Battalion Light Infantry; Maj. Horace G. Kemp, commanding First Battalion Cavalry; Lieutenant-Commander John C. Soley, commanding naval battalion.

GOV. FOSTER OF LOUISIANA.

New Hampshire—Gov. H. A. Tuttle, Adj.-Gen. A. D. Ayling, Gen. C. W. Stevens, Chief of Staff A. H. Bartlett, Col. A. N. Dow, Col. F. W. Maynard, State Counselor F. C. Lewis, John B. Tennant, President of the Senate John McLean, Mrs. C. Barsh, Col. H. D. Upton, George E. Anderson, W. K. McFarland, Thomas J. Walker, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners Capt. E. N. Shaw.

Connecticut—Gov. Bulkeley, Lieut.-Gov. Merwin of New Haven, Secretary of State Walsh of Greenwich, State Treasurer Henry of Rockville, and State Controller Stub, Maj. E. Henry Hyde Jr., Capt. and First Lieut. William S. Dwyer, Second Lieut. Henry Bryant, Third Lieut. Albert C. Bill, Fourth Lieut. Robert R. Pease, Ensign Fred R. Bill.

Maryland—Gov. Frank Brown. General staff—Maj.-Gen. H. K. Douglas, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Clinton P. Payne, Brig.-Gen. William Lee, Brig.-Gen. Alexander Brown, Brig.-Gen Lloyd Jackson. Aides—Col. John C. Legg, Col. Charles H. Carter, Col. Sherlock Swan, Col. J. Columbus O'Donnell, Col. John Pleasants, Col. S. Gordon Armistead, Col. Gerard J. Hopkins.

Vermont—Gov. L. K. Fuller. Staff—Gen. W. K. Gilmore, Col. A. L. Gates, Col. E. L. Bates, Col. C. C. Gilmore, Col. E. W. Jewett. Other Vermonters with the Governor: Charles Newman, E. C. Hall, B. Barrett, E. L. Ripley, J. C. Parker, Smith Wright, G. W. Whitney.

Rhode Island—D. Russell Brown, Governor; Melville Bull, Lieutenant Governor; Executive Secretary, R. W. Jennings; Brig.-Gen. Elisha Dyer, Col. Hunter C. White, Brig.-Gen. Charles R. Dennis, Lieut.-Col. W. Howard Welker, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Budlong, Lieut.-Col. George H. Kenyon, Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Walter R. Stines, Col. H. Martin Brown, Col. Frank Harris, Col. Walter H. Stearns, Col. Raymond G. Lowry, Col. William H. Waterman, Col. John H. Wetherell, Sergt. Kent, and Corp. John Bell, orderlies.

Delaware—Gov. S. J. Reynolds. Staff officers—Adjutant-General C. H. Hart, Gen. W. H. Stevens, Col. E. G. Boyd, Col. E. P. Stacy, Gen. E. T. Cooper, W. Jeffries, C. T. Terry, M. Simpson, J. T. Fink, James Hassen, H. C. Carpenter, Capt. I. P. Wickersham, and Sergt. Miller, Secretary of State D. T. Marvel, Thomas B. Smith.

North Carolina—Gov. Holt, Adjt.-Gen. James D. Glenn, Surgeon-Gen. Hubert Haywood, Quartermaster-Gen. E. G. Harrell, Inspector-Gen. B. Cameron, Col. J. S. Cunningham, Aide-de-camp; Assistant-Inspector-Gen. R. P. Gray, Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen. W. B. Grimes, Military Secretary S. F. Tilfair.

New Jersey—Staff—Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Striker, representing Gov. Leon Abbett; State Treasurer George B. Gray, Gen. Heppenheimer, E. C. Dickinson, Col. John Kruger, D. Courtland, Gen. Burr W. Spencer, Col. Peter Hank, Col. W. T. Barrett, Lieut.-Col. Robert Adrians, Secretary W. S. Lenox, Gen. J. W. McGill, F. Canfield, W. S. Hancock.

Pennsylvania—Gov. Robert E. Pattison; Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Waters; staff officers, Adjutant-General W. W. Greenland, Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley, Brig.-Gen. R. F. Deckert, Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Cols. D. B. Case, Louis W. Reed, Thomas J. Hudson, R. S. Edwards, Herman Osthaus, John I. Rogers, Chamber McKibbin, Sergt. Frank Ross, Capt. R. D. Tate, Col. William H. J. Volkmar, Lieut.-Cols. A. D. Seeley, S. Bradley, W. T. Wilson, W. C. Connelly Jr., H. D. Paxon, James Duffy, George W. Ryan, A. J. Drexel Jr., B. R. Cilbur, Col. C. E. McLean, Majs. Charles Miller and J. E. Sullivan, Capt. W. R. Reber, Dr. George W. Atherton, Capts. C. A. Booth, U. S. A., Harry Alvin Hall, Majs. F. K. Patterson, A. J. Logan, Samuel Hazlett, J. J. Miller, Capts. P. J. Penny, W. A. Doak, Sergts. J. W. Elder, C. M. Hulin, Frank Barr, F. W. Jackson, and T. C. Williams.

Kentucky—Gov. John Young Brown; staff, John W. Headley, A. J. Gross, H. S. Cohn, Charles B. Poyntz, Henry Woodson, C. C. McChord.

Ohio—Gov. William McKinley; staff, Maj.-Gen. Edgar J. Pocock, Brig.-Gen. James L. Botsford, Brig.-Gen. John C. Entrecken, and L. D. Ebright, Cols. James C. H. Howe, Samuel L. Mooney, Myron T. Herrich, Harry C. Sherrard, Charles N. Fleishmann, W. C. Brown, J. C. Bonner, R. L. Nye, Albert Halsted, Charles C. Bickham, Frank M. Joyce, Capt. H. C. Holstead.

Louisiana—Lieut.-Gov. C. L. Parlonge; staff, Brig.-Gen. Euclid Borland, Acting Adjutant-General T. A. Faries, Quartermaster-General A. P. Cottraux, Commissary-General John McGrath, Surgeon-General J. W. Dupree, Senior Aid-de-Camp Col. W. H. Burns, Col. J. G. Hawkes, Lieut.-Col. B. M. King, Lieut.-Col. Isaac B. Ellis, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Quintero, Acting Surgeon Captain Dr. S. Levy.

Indiana—Gov. Ira Chase; staff, Adjutant General N. B. Ruckle, Col. R. C. Wilkinson, John H. Jack, W. D. Roberts, W. A. Oliphant, Surgeon General W. N. Wishard, Lieut. Cols. Benjamin A. Richardson, L. McLean Moulder, C. C. Schreeder, Orville Carver, James M. Thayer, George E. Pugh, Majs J. M. McGill, A. B. Bond, E. S. Walker, G. N. Wilson, G. W. Kimball, D. S. Beneer, C. D. Tillo, C. S. Tarlton, E. E. Carey, Capt. R. T. Oliver.

Illinois—Gov. Joseph W. Fifer; staff, Adjutant-General J. N. Reece, Col. William Distin, V. V. Warner, Col. Noble B. Wiggins, Col. George S. Hanna, Col. Charles Ferriman, Col. Frank Prickett, Cols. Henry F. Evans, H. Kohler, Charles P. Bryan, D. J. McIntyre, W. H. Roso, Hodgkins Fisher, and William Brackett.

Maine—Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh, Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Sprague, Auburn, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Paymaster-General; Brig.-Gen. John Harper, Lewiston, Inspector-General; Col. Daniel A. Robinson, Bangor, Surgeon-General; Col. Charles P. Allen, Presque Isle, Judge Advocate General; Col. Frederick E. Boothby, Portland, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Col. Enoch C. Farrington, Augusta, Inspector of Rifle Practice; aids-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Clarke, Portland; Lieut.-Col. George L. Thompson, Brunswick; Lieut.-Col. Horace E. McDonald, Belfast; Lieut.-Col. Stanley Plummer, Skowhegan; Lieut.-Col. Albert G. Blunt, Skowhegan; Lieut.-Col. Noel B. Potter, Lewiston; Capt. Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth United States Infantry; Sergt. W. W. Cookson, State Color Sergeant.

Missouri—Gov. David R. Francis, Adjt.-Gen. J. A. Wickham, Gen. C. C. Maffitt, Gen. L. V. Stevens, Inspector-General William Bull, Gen. John H. Garth, Col. John Carroll, Col. W. H. Barnett, Col. W. C. Wetmore, Col. C. P. Ellerbe, Col. W. C. Hall, Col. F. C. Marshall, Maj. Abernathy, Capt. Pierson, Col. Caffee.

Michigan—Gov. Edwin B. Winans. Staff: Adjt.-Gen. Judson S. Farrar, Inspector-General Henry B. Lothrop, Paymaster-General Newton H. Barnard, Col. John H. Mitchell, Cols. Ira G. Humphrey, Clarence H. Bennett, James J. Leisen, Frank B. Lyon, Lieut.-Cols. Randall G. Butler, Charles Dupont, George W. Corns, Capt. Ralph Phelps Jr., Capt. Knowlton H. Hubbard, Capt. Isaac W. Breckler, Lieut. George S. Young. First Regiment Michigan Infantry, escort to Gov. Winans and staff. Col. Elmer W. Bowen, Lieut.-Col. William T. McGurrin, Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Boynton, Lieut.-Col. John R. Bennett, Maj. H. Case, Maj. Charles E. Richmond, First Lieut. Charles M. Hemphill, Quartermaster Charles H. Kline.

Iowa—Gov. Horace Boies. Staff: Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Bestow, Secretary of State W. M. McFarland, Auditor James A. Lyons, Treasurer Byron A. Beeson, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. B. Knoepfler, Railroad Commissioners Spencer Smith, John W. Luke, Peter A. Dey, Supreme Court Justices Gilford Robinson, Charles T. Granger, Josiah Given, James H. Rothrock, Lieut.-Col. Neil Smith, Des Moines; Lieut.-Col. Hiram Neill, Sibley; Lieut.-Col. W. W. Dodge, Burlington; Lieut.-Col. J. H. McConlogue, Mason City; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Wand, Radcliffe; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Getz, Marshalltown; Lieut.-Col. N. W. McIver, Cedar Rapids; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wylie, Davenport; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Alexander, Sidney; Lieut.-Col. G. J. W. Saunders, Dubuque; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Dougherty, Muscatine; Lieut.-Col. Patrick Brennan, Creston; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Dickey, Davenport; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Bolter, Logan; Lieut.-Col. B. H. O'Meara, Cedar Rapids; Lieut.-Col. Cato Sell, Vinton; Lieut.-Col. J. P. Donahue, Davenport; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Palmer, Rockwell City.

Wisconsin—Gov. George Peck. Staff: Adjutant-General J. B. Doe, Quartermaster-General Otto A. Falk, Surgeon-General Nicholas Senn, Col. George W. Peck Jr., Cols. A. H. Hallister, Fred Hallister, Fred Hankerson, Thomas Dever.

California—Gov. H. H. Markham, Gen. E. C. Allen, Col. J. B. Wright, Lieut.-Cols. W. D. Sanborn, F. S. Chadbourne, Reed Jones, J. S. Young, W. J. Younger, Jeff E. Doolittle.

Minnesota—Gov. W. R. Merriam, Inspector-General C. S. Buckner, Surgeon-General C. A. Wheaton, Assistant Surgeon-General A. C. Wedge, Quartermaster-General N. B. Fulmer, Col. C. S. West, Col. S. Lister, Assistant Inspector-General George A. Whitney, Maj. C. J. Stauff, Col. J. M. Dement, N. A. Fletcher, Col. W. Harkness.

Nebraska—Gov. James E. Boyd, Gen. I. W. Colby, C. J. Reilly, Col. S. Lehew, T. J. Hickey, H. B. Mulford, John Heastry, J. H. Culver, G. I. Pritchell, M. I. Eaton, J. M. Koehler, F. E. Moxney, Adolph Meyer, A. N. Reid.

Colorado—Gov. Routt. Staff officers: Adjutant-General John C. Kennedy, Gen. F. D. Bartlett, Col. F. B. Russell, Col. G. G. Darrow, Col. F. M. Cook, Col. D. L. Holden, Col. H. W. Hoyt, Col. Bruce Eaton, Col. A. B. Bohn, Col. L. G. Brewer, Military Secretary.

North Dakota—Gov. Andrew H. Burke, Col. John Bidlake, Col. Grant Hager, Mrs. P. J. Harvey, Col. W. T. Perins, Col. T. J. Woodmansee, Mrs. A. G. Clarke, Cols. Morton Page, E. M. Darrow, C. R. Meredith, C. E. Tuller.

South Dakota—Gov. A. C. Mellette, Brig-Gen. S. H Jumper, Brig-Gen. G. W. Carpenter, Adj.-Gen. C. W. Studenroth, Cols. John Connor, H. B. Gillette, John Drake, Charles E. Baker, O. R. Dewey, W. T. McGillicuddy, S. A. Wheeler, W. C. Foster, Ed Wayne, S. B. Milton, State Treasurer W. W. Taylor, Surgeon-General B. H. Sullivan, A. O. Ringworth.

Montana—Gov. J. K. Toole. Staff: Adj.-Gen H. S. Howell, Inspector-General C. D. Curtis.

Virginia—Gen. Joseph Payne Stern, Inspector-General of Virginia, representing Gov. P. W. McKenney. Capt. Rogers.

West Virginia—Gov. Fleming. Staff: Gens. B. H. Oxley, B. D. Spelmon, John Howe Russell, Col. J. T. Bowyer, T. M. Jackson, B. D. Gibson, S. E. Hodges, S. J. Grass, Majs. J. V. Blair, W. M. Donnolly, and J. B. Taney.

Washington—Gov. Allen Muir. Staff officers: Brig.-Gen. R. G. O'Brien, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Atkins, Col. Henry Laudes, Col. J. Kennedy Stout, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Garrison, Col. E. W. Pike.

Carriages containing the orators and chaplains—Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, the Rev. H. C. McCook of Philadelphia, Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne of Boston.

Fifteen carriages containing Commissioners of foreign governments to the World's Columbian Exposition: Dr. Anton F. Ralitschek von Palnfors, Austria; Señor Marechal Jose Simeao de Olweira, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Prof. William Saunders, Ottawa, Canada; M. O. Krantz, Paris, France; Herr Carl Haller, Berlin, Germany; Col. G. E. Grover, R. E., London, Eng.; Señor Don Manuel Lemus, Gautemala City, Gautemala; Charles A. Preston, New York, representing Hayti; Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C. M. G., Kingston, Jamaica; S. Teguna, Tokio, Japan; V. Zaggio, Chicago, representing Italy; Señor Lie Miguel Serrano, Mexico City, Mexico; J. Birkhoff Jr., Netherlands; Hon. Arthur Renwick, M. D., Sydney, New South Wales; Clarence Andrews, Teheran, Persia; Don Edwarde Habich, Lima, Peru; Constantine Rakouza Souitcheffaky, St. Petersburg, Russia; Hakky Bey and Fahri Bey, Constantinople, Turkey.

Five carriages containing Consuls from foreign governments: Great Britain, James Hayes Sadler; German Empire, Carl Buenz; France, Edward Bruwalt; Denmark, Emil Dreier; Austria-Hungary, Henry Claussenius; Argentine Republic, P. S. Hudson; Switzerland, A. Holinger; Sweden and Norway, Peter Svanoe; Russia, M. H. Thal; Netherlands, George Birkhoff Jr.; Mexico, Felipe Berriozabal Jr.; Italy, Conte V. Manassero di Costigliole.

Thirty carriages containing the World's Columbian Commissioners-at-large: Augustus G. Bullock, Massachusetts; Gorton W. Allen, New York; R. W. Furnass, Nebraska; William Lindsay, Virginia; Henry Exall, Texas; Mark L. McDonald, California; Alexander T. Britton, District of Columbia; Albert A. Wilson, District of Columbia. Of the States: Frederick G. Bromberg, Oscar R. Hundley, Alabama; John D. Adams, J. H. Clendening, Arkansas; M. H. De Young, William Forsythe, California; Roswell E. Goodsell, Joseph H. Smith, Colorado; Leverett Brainard, Thomas W. Waller, Connecticut; George V. Massey, William Hall Porter, Delaware; C. F. A. Bielly, Richard Turnbull, Florida; Lafayette McLaws, Charlton H. Way, Georgia; George A. Mannig, John E. Sterns, Idaho; Charles H. Deere, Adlai T. Ewing, Illinois; Thomas E. Garvin, Elijah B. Martindale, Indiana; Joseph Eiboeck, William F. King, Iowa; Charles K. Holliday, J. R. Burton, Kansas; John Bennett, James A. McKenzie, Kentucky; David B. Penn, Thomas J. Woodward, Louisiana; Augustus R. Bixby, William G. Davis, Maine; James Hodges, Lloyd Lowndes, Francis W. Breed, Thos. E. Proctor, Massachusetts; H. Henry Lane, George H. Barbour, Michigan; H. B. Moore, Orson V. Tousley, Minnesota; Joseph M. Bynum, Robert L. Saunders, Mississippi; Thomas B. Bullene, Charles H. Jones, Missouri; Lewis H. Heishfeld, Armistead H. Mitchell, Montana; Euclid Martin, Albert G. Scott, Nebraska; James W. Haines, George Russell, Nevada; Walter Aiken, Charles D. McDuffie, New Hampshire; William J. Lewell, Thomas Smith, New Jersey; Chauncey M. Depew, John Boyd Thacher, New York; Alexander B. Andrews, Thomas B. Keogh, North Carolina; Harvey P. Platt, William Ritchie, Ohio; Henry Klippel, Martin Wilkins, Oregon; B. Bruce Rickett, John W. Woodside, Pennsylvania; Lyman B. Goff, Gardiner C. Sims, Rhode Island; A. P. Butler, John B. Cochran, South Carolina; Merritt H. Day, William McIntyre, South Dakota; Lewis T. Baxter, Thomas L. Williams, Tennessee; Archelaus M. Cochran, John T. Dickinson, Texas; Henry H. McIntyro, Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; Virginius D. Groner, John T. Harris, Virginia; Henry Drum, Charles B. Hopkins, Washington; James D. Butt, J. W. St. Clair, West Virginia; Philip Allen Jr., John M. Coburn, Wisconsin; Asahel C. Beckwith, Henry G. Hay, Wyoming. Of the Territories—Edward de Groff, Louis L. Williams, Alaska; George F. Coates, W. K. Meade, Arizona; Thomas C. Gutierres, Richard Mansfield White, New Mexico; Othniel Beeson, Frank R. Gammon, Oklahoma; Frederick J. Kiesel, Patrick H. Lannan, Utah.

Twenty-five carriages, containing the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, headed by the President thereof, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chicago, President; Mrs. Ralph Trautman, New York, First Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin G. Burleigh, Missouri, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Charles Price, North Carolina, Third Vice-President; Miss Katharine L. Minor, Louisiana, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, District of Columbia, Fifth Vice-President; Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Colorado, Sixth Vice-President; Flora Beall Ginty, Wisconsin, Seventh Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret Baine Salisbury, Utah, Eighth Vice-President; Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Montana, Vice-President at large; Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Tennessee, Secretary; Mrs. D. F. Verdenal, New York; Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill, New York; Mrs. John J. Bagley, Michigan; Miss Ellen A. Ford, New York; Mrs. Mary S. Harrison, Montana; Mrs. Ida Elkins Tyler, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Texas; Miss Hattie Toney Hundley, Mrs. Anna M. Fosdick, Alabama; Mrs. James P. Eagle, Mrs. Rollin A. Edgerton, Arkansas; Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue, Mrs. James R. Deane, California; Mrs. Laura P. Coleman, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Colorado; Miss Frances S. Ives, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary Richards Kinder; Mrs. J. Frank Ball, Delaware; Mrs. Mary C. Bell, Mrs. E. Nellie Beck, Florida; Mrs. William H. Felton, Mrs. Charles H. Olmstead, Georgia; Mrs. Anna E. M. Farnum, Mrs. Joseph C. Straughan, Idaho; Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Frances Welles Shepard, Illinois; Wilhelmine Reitz, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Indiana; Mrs. Whiting S. Clark, Miss Ora Elizabeth Miller, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie S. Mitchell, Mrs. Hester A. Hanback, Kansas; Miss Jean W. Falkner, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Kentucky; Miss Katherine L. Miner, Mississippi; Josephine Shakspere, Louisiana; Mrs. Edwin C. Binleigh, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Maine; Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Maryland; Mrs. Rufus S. Frost, Mrs. Jonas H. French, Massachusetts; Mrs. Eliza J. Penary Howes, Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell, Michigan; Mrs. Frances B. Clark, Mrs. H. F. Brown, Minnesota; Mrs. Joseph W. Lee, Mrs. John M. Stone, Mississippi; Miss Phœbe W. Couzins, Miss Lillian Mason Brown, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza Rickards, Mrs. Clara L. McAdow, Montana; Mrs. John S. Briggs, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Nebraska; Miss Eliza M. Russell, Mrs. M. D. Foley, Nevada; Mrs. Mira B. F. Ladd, Mrs. Daniel Hall, New Hamphire; Miss Mary E. Busselle, Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, New Jersey; Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. John Pope, New York; Mrs. George Wilson Kidder, Mrs. W. D. McConnell, North Dakota; Mrs. Mary Hart, Mrs. Walter Hartpence, Ohio; Mrs. E. W. Allen, Mrs. Mary Peyton, Oregon; Miss Mary F. McCandless, Mrs. Harriet Anne Lucas, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Amey M. Startweather, Miss E. Charlotte Field Darley, Rhode Island; Miss Florice Cunningham, Mrs. Ellory M. Brayton, South Carolina; Mrs. John E. Wilson, Mrs. Helen Morton Barker, South Dakota; Mrs. Laura Gillespie, Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Tennessee; Mrs. Ida Loving Turner, Mrs. Mary A. Cochran, Texas; Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Grinnell, Vermont; Mrs. John Sergeant Wise, Mrs. K. S. G. Paul, Virginia; Mrs. Melissa D. Owings, Mrs. Alice Houghton, Washington; Mrs. W. Newton Linch, Miss Lily Irene Jackson, West Virginia; Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, Mrs. William P. Lyndo, Wisconsin; Mrs. F. H. Harrison, Mrs. Francis E. Hale, Wyoming; Mrs. A. K. Delany, Mrs. Alonzo E. Austin, Alaska; Mrs. Thomas J. Butler, Miss Lauretta Lovell, Arizona; Mrs. Frans Luse Albright, Mrs. Edward L. Bartlett, New Mexico; Mrs. Maria P. Harmon Beeson, Mrs. Genevieve Guthrie, Oklahoma; Thomas A. Whalen, Mrs. Marguerite Blaine Salisbury, Utah; Mrs. Solomon Thatcher Jr., Mrs. James A. Mulligan, Mrs. Frances Dickinson, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. James R. Doolittle, Mrs. Mathilda Carse, Chicago.

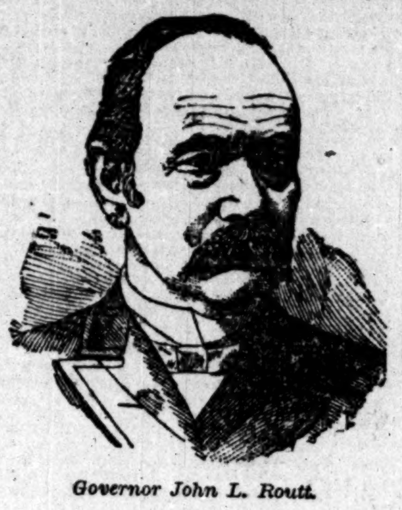
The following women appeared in carriages, representing eleven of the thirteen original States:

Georgia, Miss Cornelia Jackson, Atlanta; Delaware, Miss Mary Canby, Wilmington; Pennsylvania, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Mrs. Ebias C. Chase, Providence; Maryland, Mrs. John Gill, Baltimore; North Carolina, Mrs. M. M. McPheters, Raleigh; New Hampshire, Mrs. Stephen Decatur, Portsmouth; Connecticut, Mrs. Eliza T. Robinson, Hartford; New Jersey, Mrs. Emily G. D. Stevens, Orange; Virginia, Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale; New York, Miss Louise L. Schuyler, New York.

Ten carriages, containing Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, headed by the Second Vice-President thereof, and the Director of Works. Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, Robert A. Waller, Second Vice-President; D. H. Burnham, Director of Works; C. K. G. Billings, Thomas B. Bryan, Edward B. Butler, Benjamin Butterworth, Isaac N. Camp, William J. Chalmers, Robert C. Clowry, Charles H. Chapman, George R. Davis, Arthur Dixon, James W. Ellsworth, George P. Engelhard, Lyman J. Gage, Charles Henrotin, H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Elbridge G. Keith, William D. Kerfoot, William P. Ketcham, Milton W. Kirk, Edward F. Lawrence, Thies J. Lefens, Andrew McNally, Adolph Nathan, Robert Nelson, John J. P. Odell, Ferd W. Peck, Eugene S. Pike, Washington Porter, Alexander H. Revell, Edward P. Ripley, A. M. Rothschild, George Schneider, Charles H. Schwab, Paul O. Stensland, Henry B. Stone, Charles H. Wacker, Edwin Walker, Robert A. Waller, Hempstead Washburne, John C. Welling, Frederick S. Winston, G. H. Wheeler, Charles T. Yerkes.

Three carriages, containing Board of Managers of United States Exhibit—Edwin Willits, Chairman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Sevellon A. Brown, Department of State; Allured B. Nettleton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Maj. Clifton Comly, U. S. A.; Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N.; A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; Horace A. Taylor, Department of the Interior; Elijah C. Foster, Department of Justice; Prof. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institution and representing National Museum; J. W. Collins, Assistant-in-Charge Division of Fisheries.

Seven carriages containing the department chiefs—William I. Buchanan, Department of Agriculture; John M. Samuels, Department of Horticulture; E. W. Cottrell, Department of Live Stock; John W. Collins, Department of Fish and Fisheries; Frederick J. V. Skeff, Department of Mines and Mining; Lewis Robinson, Department of Machinery; Willard A. Smith, Department of Transportation; James Allison, Department of Manufacture; John P. Barrett, Department of Electricity; Halsey C. Ives, Department of Fine Arts; Selim H. Peabody, Department of Liberal Arts; Frederick W. Putnam, Department of Ethnology; Moses P. Handy, Department of Publicity and Promotion; Walker Fearn, Department of Foreign Affairs; Joseph Hirsh, Secretary of Installation.



Governor John L. Routt.

GOV. ROUTT OF COLORADO.

Eighteen carriages, containing the staff officers of the Director of Works—E. R. Graham, Assistant Director of Works; M. B. Pickett, Secretary to Director of Works; F. L. Olmstead, Landscape; Richard M. Hunt, New York, Architect of Medals; L. D. Millet, Director of Decoration; Charles B. Atwood, Designer-in-Chief; Frederich Sergent, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer; William S. MacHarg, Engineer Water Supply and Sanitation; Edward Rice, U. S. A. Commandant; John W. Alward, Engineer on Grades and Surveys; Edward C. Shankland, Chief Engineer. W. H. Holcomb, Master Transportation; John E. Owens, M. D., Medical Director; E. C. Nourse, Engineer of Railroads; Charles B. Barrington, Chief Accountant; F. O. Cloyes, Chief Draftsman; and Architects George B. Post, Manufactures Building; Van Brunt & Howe, Electricity Building; S. S. Breman, Mines Building; Peabody & Stearns, Machinery Hall; Holaburd & Roach, Stock Pavilions; Francis M. Whitehouse, Choral Building; Adler & Sullivan, Transportation Building; W. L. B. Jenney & Mundie, Horticultural Building; Henry Ives Cobb, Fishery Building; Miss Sophia G. Hayden, Woman's Building; Charles B. Alwood, Gallery of Fine Arts; W. S. Edbrooke, Government Superintendent of Architects; F. W. Grogan, U. S. N., Battleship.

Thirty carriages, containing members of the City Council of Chicago, seated together this way: McGillen, Gahan, Biegler, and Brookman; Madden, Kent, Bidwell, and Kerr; Stuckart, Powers, Mahoney, and Gosselin; Sexton, Tripp, Ellert, and Kenny; Swift, Mann, Hepburn, and Martin; Ernst, Schumacher, McCarthy, and Hummel; Haynes, O'Brien (Nineteenth), Carey, and Dorman; Rauen, Dixon, Wadsworth, and Marrenner; O'Brien (Sixth), Coughlin, Murphy, and Loeffler; Muelhoefer, Kunz, Knowles, and Potthoff; Morris, Brennan, Jackson, and Lutter; Woodard, Vogt, Mills, and Mulvihill; Cook, Wall, and Rhodes; Morrison, Reddick, Swigart, and Ackerman; Noble, Larson, Bartine, and O'Neill; Horan, Howell, Pfister, and Keats; Michaelson, Conway, Haussen, and Plowman.

TROOPS REVIEWED IN THE PARK.

Order in Which the Regular and State Military Passed the Stand.

All the cavalry with the exception of two troops and all mounted batteries except Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and the Toledo Cadets, on bicycles, under Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, accompanied the distinguished guests and World's Fair officials on the long drive from the Auditorium to Washington Park. Here the remainder of the troops, the infantry of the regular army, and the State militia were drawn up at present arms as the salute was fired.

Following is the order of troops as they passed in review:

First line—Two battalions of United States infantry and the battalion of marines. Two regiments of Ohio troops. Four regiments of Indiana troops.

Second line—Three regiments of Illinois troops. One regiment of Missouri troops. One regiment of Michigan troops.

Third line—One regiment of Iowa troops. Two regiments of Wisconsin troops. One regiment of Minnesota troops.

The regular and State troops were as follows:

Ohio Brigade—Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, Col. George Geigar in command; full regiment band, 40 pieces; aids, Lieut.-Col. Hart, Maj. Volrath, Maj. Bryant, Chaplain Kuffman, Quartermaster Bartlett; Company A, Capt. William Madden, First-Lieut. J. Shenk, Second-Lieut. Heinlan, 60 men; Company B, Capt. John H. Cox in command, 60 men; Company D, Capt. H. L. Kuhn, First-Lieut. A. Peckinpaugh, Second-Lieut. Joseph Fisher, 70 men; Company F, Capt. Zimmermar, 50 men; Company I, Capt. A. Frazee, 40 men; Company K, Capt. Wyback, 50 men.

Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, Col. A. B. Coit. Full regimental band of forty pieces. Aids—Maj. J. C. Speaks, Maj. W. W. Holmes, Adjt. Simmons, Quartermaster Taylor. Company A, Capt. E. G. Bailey, First-Lieut. L. Hull; fifty men. Company B, Capt. J. Cunningham, First-Lieut. Williams, Second-Lieut. Ford; fifty men. Company C, Capt. C. Baker, First-Lieut. Hendon; fifty men. Company D, Capt. Hurchy, First-Lieut Riddle; fifty men. Company E, Capt. William Vincent, First-Lieut Steels; fifty men. Company F, Capt. A. McFadden, First-Lieut. B. Williams; fifty men. Company G, Second-Lieut. Reynoldsberger; fifty men. Company H, Capt. Charles Blair, First-Lieut. Hard; Second Lieutenant McCullough, 50 men. Company I, Capt. Louis Palmer, 50 men. Company O, Capt. W. C. Bostwick; First Lieutenant E. B. Hodges, 50 men. Company M, Capt. John Lowe; First Lieutenant Ruggles, Second Lieutenant Sears, 50 men. Company K, Capt. C. B. Adams; First Lieutenant H. L. Clark; Second Lieutenant W. B. Lowell, 50 men.

Cleveland Grays, Capt. W. C. Morrow. Full uniformed band of thirty-seven pieces and Drum Major. Aids, Lieut. E. V. Organ, Adjutant-Lieutenant C. F. Burgess, Judge Advocate George W. Tibbetts, Chaplain C. S. Pomeroy, First Lieutenant H. Frazer, Second Lieutenant Otto Schade, 129 men.

Pioneer Staff, Cleveland, O., composed of H. C. McLeod, W. H. Beaumont, C. Hermann, W. H. Hyman, Louis Black, L. O. Rawson.

Fifth Ohio National Guard—Maj. D. W. Johns. Company A, Capt. I. R. Davis; Lieutenant, Robert White; 36 men. Company B, Lieut. Sherwitz; 40 men. Company I, Capt. Gregg; Second-Lieutenant, C. C. Morse; 48 men. Company K, Capt. Burrell; First-Lieutenant, C. H. Pond; Second-Lieutenant, H. H. Parr, 59 men.

Iowa Brigade—Brig.-Gen. W. L. Davis in command. Staff: Lieut.-Col. G. W. Weeks, Maj. J. T. Hines, Lieut. W. H. H. Gable, Maj. C. D. Hamen, Maj. J. M. Cleveland, Capt. C. D. Hayden, Capt. C. S. Goodwin, Maj. W. H. Goodrell, Lieut. E. S. Hubbard, Lieut. J. H. Rothrock, Lieut. H. C. Wright, Lieut. J. M. Kimbel.

First Regiment—Col. Frank W. Mahin. Full regiment band, 40 pieces. Aids, Lieut.-Col. Paxton, Majs. W. C. Downs, McBarny, Glen Brown, Adjutant C. C. McCullom, Surgeon-Major Wright, Chaplain Thomas Green, Company A (Governor's Grays), Capt. W. H. Thrift, First-Lieutenant B. F. Lockinger, Second-Lieutenant A. M. Jaeggi, 46 men. Company B, Capt. E. S. Miller, First-Lieut. Frank Fisher, Second-Lieut. James McLaughlin, 49 men. Company C, Capt. Edward H. Smith in command. First-Lieut. C. E. Gwen, Second-Lieut. J. A. Reed, 47 men. Company D, Capt. James H. Lloyd, First-Lieut. W. M. F. Herring, Second-Lieut. C. D. Spalding, 46 men. Company E, F. L. Lutton in command, First-Lieut. Bunn Booth, Second-Lieut. L. H. Bowman, 46 men. Company F, Capt. George McGinnis, First-Lieut. C. A. Krieger, Second-Lieut. J. P. Brown, 48 men. Company G, Capt. J. P. Matthews, First-Lieut. W. C. Hayes, Second-Lieut. Frank Withrow, 42 men. Company H, Capt. L. E. Baker in command, First-Lieut. S. E. Clapp, Second-Lieut. George Gilmore, 44 men. Company S, Capt. Ross Nichols, First-Lieut. Henry Duff, Second-Lieut. William Hart, 40 men. Company K, Capt. C. F. Goodenow, First-Lieut. Joseph Snores, Second-Lieut. John Peterson, 48 men. Company L, Capt. C. L. Root, First-Lieut. Frank Holleran, Second-Lieut. C. Marcus, 40 men.

Second Regiment—Col. P. W. McManus in command. Lieut.-Col. James A. Guest, Majs. Rix, Jackson, and Lambert, Surgeon C. M. Robertson, Quartermaster W. J. McCullough. Company B, Capt. Gilbert, First-Lieutenant F. N. Parmalee, Second-Lieutenant Muckle; 40 men. Company C, Capt. C. F. Garlick, First-Lieutenant M. Hooker, Second-Lieutenant William Thompson; 42 men. Company D, Capt. A. A. Rodman, First-Lieutenant J. F. Allen, Second-Lieutenant L. Hollingsworth; 46 men. Company E, Capt. H. C. Haynes, First-Lieutenant F. D. McKee, Second Lieutenant William Bradley; 43 men. Company F, Capt. A. I. Bundmayer, First-Lieutenant John Rieffnach, Second-Lieutenant H. G. Haessing, 38 men. Company G, Capt. G. A. Emery, First-Lieutenant H. H. Coughlan, Acting Second-Lieutenant B. F. Bollinger, 38 men. Company H, Capt. Wilber, Lieut. C. C. Phillips, 32 men. Company I, Capt. C. C. Stover, First-Lieutenant George Parsons, Second-Lieutenant Astor Ely, 36 men. Company K, Capt. H. L. Burrell, First-Lieutenant A. C. Norris, Second-Lieutenant John Houghton, 41 men. Company L, Capt. D. M. Galusha, First-Lieutenant George Erickson, Second-Lieutenant W. A. Clarkson, 39 men. Company M, Capt. J. T. Moffatt, First-Lieutenant Walter Jeffries, Second-Lieutenant Luke Rowell, 42 men.

Third Regiment, six companies, provisional; Col. F. F. Lambert, Col. McManus, Acting Adjutant; staff, Lieut. W. S. Graves, Sergt.-Maj. F. W. Eckers, 300 men.

Fourth Regiment, five provisional companies, Col. Reilly, Lieut. Smith, 280 men. Company K., Capt. L. E. Butler, First-Lieutenant S. F. Clapp, Second-Lieutenant C. J. Cooper, 47 men.

Fifth Regiment, four provisional companies, Col. Culver; 200 men.

Sixth Regiment, three battalions, nine companies; 350 men. Col. William Clidemain, Lieut.-Col. G. L Foster, Majs. Edward Kittleson, P. J. McFadden, and C. H. Ingalls, Adj. Capt. Frank Clark.

The United States Infantry Brigade, comprising the First, Second, and Third United States Infantry Regiments. The entire brigade in command of Col. F. F. Townsend of the Twelfth Infantry, First-Lieut. C. W. Abbott Jr., Adjutant of the Twelfth Infantry, and First-Lieut. P. G. Woods, Quartermaster of the Twelfth Infantry.

Fifteenth United States Infantry, Fort Sheridan, 337 men, Fifteenth Regiment band, Col. R. E. A. Crofton commanding, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Overshire, Maj. A. C. Girard, Surgeon U. S. A.; First-Lieutenant W. T. May. Company A, Capt. Humphrey, Lieut. Blovelt; Company B, Capt. Conrad, Lieut. Lloyd; Company C, Capt. Hartz, Lieut. Welsh; Company D, Capt. Brukeroff, Lieut. Blow; Company E, Capt. Cornish, Lieut. Simlay; Company F, Capt. McGinnegal, Lieut. Hunt; Company G, Capt. Davis, Lieut. Berch; Company H, First-Lieutenant Bush, Second-Lieutenant Jamieson.

Second Regiment Infantry, comprising the Forts Snelling and Leavenworth battalions.

Fort Snelling Battalion, Third Infantry, 281 men, four companies, 60 men in each, 12 officers, band of 22 pieces. Col. E. C. Mason of Third Infantry commanding. Staff, Maj. John H. Patterson, First-Lieutenant C. W. Kennedy, First-Lieutenant Arthur Williams, Quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon C. F. Mason, Lieut. W. C. Butler. Company H, Capt. Charles Hobart, First-Lieutenant Omar Bundy, Second-Lieutenant Peter Murray. Company G, Capt. Joseph Hale, First-Lieutenant W. C. Neary, Second-Lieutenant F. B. McCay. Company F, Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, First-Lieutenant P. A. Wolf, Second-Lieutenant J. S. Moore. Company A, Capt. J. W. Hanney, First-Lieutenant J. F. Dean, Second-Lieutenant W. H. Morford.

Fort Leavenworth Battalion, 277 men. Band of twenty-five pieces. Four companies of 60 men each. Capt. J. M. D. Sareno, Seventh Infantry, commanding. Staff officers, First-Lieut. C. W. Penrose, adjutant, Eleventh Infantry. Company H, of Seventh Infantry; First-Lieut. J. B. Jackson, of Seventh Infantry; Second-Lieut. A. J. Lasseign, of Seventh Infantry. Company E, Twelfth Infantry, Capt. B. G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Second-Lieut. A. W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry. Company F, Tenth Infantry, Capt. J. F. Stretch, First-Lieut. J. C. S. Clark, Tenth Infantry; Second-Lieut. W. H. Gordon, Twelfth Infantry. Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, Capt. J. Fornance; First-Lieut. M. F. Jamore; Second-Lieut. W. R. Sample, Eleventh Infantry.

GOV. EAGLE OF ARKANSAS.

Third Regiment, comprising two battalions from Forts Omaha and Wayne. Fort Omaha battalion band of twenty-one pieces. Four companies, sixty men in each, eighteen officers; total number in list 279. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parke of Second Infantry, commanding. Staff: Maj. W. Worth, Col. Wolverton, Adjt. W. M. Wright, Lieut. Pickering, Lieut. Webster. Company F, Capt. James Ulio; First Lieut. Wilkins; Second Lieut. Hines. Company A, Capt. H. P. Sarson; First Lieut. Bookmiller; Second Lieut. Whitman. Company C, Capt. J. C. Waring; First Lieut. Wilson; Second Lieut. Powell. Company D, Capt. W. J. Turner; First Lieut. Abercrombie; Second Lieut. Prince.

Fort Wayne Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, Maj. Coates commanding, Staff—Lieut. French, Adjutant; Lieut. Bowman, quartermaster. Nineteenth Regiment Band, twenty-four pieces. Company A, Capt. C. A. Vernon; Second-Lieut. T. O. Murphy; stationed at Fort Macinac; 60 men. Company D, Capt. A. M. McGuard; First-Lieut. H. Larnard; 70 men. Comany E, Capt. J. H. Smith; Second-Lieut. R. Brady; 70 men. Company G, Capt. E. Gardner; Second-Lieut. B. Wilder; 70 men.

Marine corps, stationed at Washington, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Mare Island. United States Marine Band, fifty pieces, W. F. Smith, leader; Maj. R. W. Huntington in command. Aids, Capt. Denny, Quartermaster; First-Lieutenant, B. S. Neuman, Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon, Harry La Motte. Company A, F. H. Harrington in command; First-Lieutenant, T. C. Wood; Second-Lieutenant, R. M. Dutton; 40 men. Company B, Capt. M. C. Goodwill; First-Lieutenant, George Barnett; Second-Lieutenant, E. R. Lowndes; 50 men. Company C, Capt. A. C. Kelton; First-Lieutenant, T. C. Prince; Second-Lieutenant, W. C. Neuville; 50 men. Company D, Capt. Henry Spiler; First-Lieutenant, C. G. Long; Second-Lieutenant, Thomas Tradwell; Sergeant, Maj. Harrington; 40 men.

Indiana Brigade—First Regiment, Maj. George Pennington; aides, Capt. Coleman, Lieuts. Allen and Groves, Maj. Cornice, Adjt. Ewing, Maj. McCoy, Quartermaster Bearhouse, Surgeon-Maj. Stenard, Chaplain Timberlake. Full uniformed regimental band of thirty-two pieces. Company B, Terre Haute Rifles, Capt. George Begler; First Lieutenant, A. Sparks; Second Lieutenant, L. Thomas; 33 men. Company I, Capt. J. F. Fee; First Lieutenant, L. P. Matthias; Second Lieutenant, E. G. Frey; First Sergeant, W. T. Starr; Second Sergeant, J. H. Morris; 48 men. Company H, Capt. Charles Knuchle; First Lieutenant, George Treadway; 50 men. Company C, Capt. A. Sears; First Lieutenant, D. T. Perry; 60 men. Company A, Capt. B. Cory; First Lieutenant, George Ostram.

Second Regiment, National Guards, Col. W. P. McKee in command; Aide-de-Camp, Maj. Smith; Anderson Regimental Band of thirty-two pieces, C. C. Piessinger leader. Company H, Capt. H. Earle; First-Lieutenant, F. M. Lucas; twenty-nine men. Company K, Capt. W. F. W. Vanarsdale; First-Lieutenant, J. E. Attin; Second-Lieutenant, C. Davis. Company L, Capt. Lamp; First-Lieutenant, Lewis Elliott; Second-Lieutenant, Luke Wood, fifty men.

Fourth Regiment, Col. G. W. Gunder—Company G, Capt. T. K. Heinshon; First-Lieutenant, J. M. Melton; Second Lieutenant, M. Carmichael; thirty-five men. Company B, Capt. C. M. King; First-Lieutenant, J. M. Megers; Second-Lieutenant, Frank Mead; forty-eight men. Company H, Capt. L. E. Harter; First-Lieutenant, Ray France; Second-Lieutenant, William Weekreiner; fifty men.

Third Regiment, Col. G. S. Harte. Staff: Maj. Studebaker, First Battalion; Maj. Gore, Second Battalion; Maj. Long, Third Battalion. Six companies, 50 men each. Full regimental band, 48 pieces. Company A, Capt. Skinner; Company B, Capt. Miller; Company G, Capt. Skinner; Company L, Capt. Hall; Company M, Capt. Porter; Company K, Capt. Ellis.

Minnesota Brigade—Brig.-Gen. W. B. Bend in command, Assistant Adjutant General J. P. Knowles, Assistant Inspector General D. W. Knowlton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice A. F. Pray; department officers, Commissary J. W. Delano, Quartermaster W. H. Hart, Aide-de-Camp C. H. McGill; Third Regiment Band.

Third Regiment Infantry of Minnesota, 400 men; Col. Fred P. Wright, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Shandrew, Chief of Staff Major and Surgeon McKinstry, Chaplain the Rev. Mr. Plumber, Judge Advocate Lee, Quartermaster McLaughlin, Assistant Surgeon Lieut. Dutton, Assistant Surgeon Lieut. Forin. Commissary Winne. First Battalion—Maj. Johnson, Adjutant Lieut. Dunning; Company B, Capt. Read. Lieut. Cook; Company A, Capt. Thomas; Company D, Capt. Stearns, Lieut. Shaflin, Lieut. Erstead; Company E, Capt. Allen, Lieut. Harold; Battalion, Capt. Tier, Lieut. Vial; Company F, Capt. Hilton; Company G, Capt. Dent; Company H, Capt. Brown; Company I, Capt. Ashelmann.

Wisconsin Brigade—First Regiment National Guard Band. Col. Caldwell. Capt. O. B. Switschue. Adjutant-General.

First Regiment, Lieut.-Col. B. F. Parker in command—Capt. Young, Adjutant; Capt. George A. Ludington, Regimental Quartermaster. First Battalion, Capt. Yocum. Second Battalion, Capt. Gibson. Third Battalion, Capt. Canagie. Company E, Lieut. Long, 20 men. Company I, Capt. Joachin, 50 men. Company H, Lieut. Nighthall, 39 men. Company F, Capt. Vaughn, 36 men. Company K, Capt. Connelly, 31 men. Company A, Capt. Glass, 40 men. Company B, Capt. Gibson, 25 men. Company C, Capt. Goodhue, 36 men. Provisional company, Capt. Summers, 27 men.

Second Regiment Band, brigade of 800 men, Lieut.-Col. Auer commanding. Staff, Maj. Seaman. First-Lieutenant Callaban, Adjutant; Maj. Bloiell, Company A. Lieut. Manun, Lieut. Sullivan, 27 men; Company B, Capt. Stuckpecker, Lieut. Brookrzowski, 34 men; Company C, Capt. Donister, Lieut. Showrzcisky, 38 men; Company D, Capt. Rudy, Lieut. Shrader, 29 men; Company F, Capt. Rock, First-Lieutenant Williams, Second-Lieutenant Burton, 38 men; Company F, Capt. Cambier, First-Lieutenant Callahan, Second-Lieutenant Slater, 50 men; Company G, Capt. Wince, First-Lieutenant F. Sullivan; Second-Lieutenant Brown, 48 men.

Independent cavalry company of fifty troopers and three officers from Milwaukee, Capt. W. J. Grant commanding; First Lieutenant, J. O. Salzman; Second-Lieutenant, J. M. Everly.

Michigan Brigade—Col. E. W. Brown in command; aides, Lieut. W. T. McGuerin, Lieut. John Bennett, Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Boynton, Maj. F. H. Chase, Regimental Adjutant Charles H. Hemphill, Regimental Quartermaster C. H. Klein, and Surgeon J. F. Denslow.

First Battalion—Two hundred men. Lieut.-Col. John Bennett; Company F, Second Regiment, Capt. Shubell; Company E, Second Regiment, Capt. Bennett.

Second Battalion—Two hundred men. Col. Charles L. Boynton; Company H, Second Regiment, Capt. Lampert; Company B, First Regiment, Capt. Howell; Company D, First Regiment, Capt. Sandwald; First Regiment, Lieut. R. A. Hobart; Second Regiment, Lieut. H. M. Foster; Company A, Second Regiment, Capt. Stewart.

Third Battalion, 225 men—Maj. F. H. Case; Company A, Fifth Regiment, Capt. McDowell; Company G, Third Regiment, Capt. Roth; Company C, Second Regiment, Capt. Van Kissen; Company C, Fifth Regiment, Capt. Houtcamp; Company A, Third Regiment, Capt. Miller; Company D, Second Infantry, Capt. Swarthout; Company B, Second Infantry; Capt. Kramer.

Missouri Brigade—Fifth Regiment, Col. W. K. Coffee. Aide: Lieut.-Col. F. Batdorf, Maj. J. H. Cavander, Maj. W. Stringfellow, Quartermaster W. H. Scott, Surgeon-Major George Halley. Company E, Capt. C. Sinclair, First-Lieut. Crucknell, Second-Lieut. Allen, 120 men. Company C, Capt. M. Edward, First-Lieut. Good, Second-Lieut. Louis Hass, 150 men. Company H, Capt. A. McDonald, First-Lieut. A. Jones, 50 men. Company K, Capt. Paul Tandcaster, 50 men. Company B, Capt. Clark, Second-Lieut. Chaffee, First-Lieut. McAtee, 50 men. Company D, Capt. H. C. DeMutt, First-Lieut. Louis Beck, Second-Lieut. Ramsey, 40 men. Company H, Third Missouri, Capt. G. R. Collins, First-Lieut. L. S. Alden, Second-Lieut. F. W. Mannis, 52 men.

Signal Corps of Denver, Colo.—First-Lieutenant William A. Nelson in command; the command is made up of young men equipped with full signal code of torches, flags, and flash lights; First-Lieutenant W. A. Wilson, Second-Lieutenant B. H. Merchant, Sergts. C. A. Johnson, H. A. Gray, C. E. Hawyer, Porter Highbey, W. L. Sperry, Corporals Bert, Mellen, Frank Whipple, John Kellogg, Smiley, Lipe, Skinner, Clark, Charles Haughwont, W. G. Jones, George Reynolds, R. L. Tayler, Woolston, Bentley, O. M. Henry, Waybright, H. Reynolds, Clapsdel, Dillon, C. Browne, Charles Barth, L. Nathan, Fulwidder, G. M. Apple, Heffer, F. Bickmore, Sam Adams, John R. Sumner, and Trumpet Sergeant Charles Lewis.

National Guard of Illinois, Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, commanding.

First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Maxwell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Farlin Q. Ball, Judge Advocate; Lieut.-Col. Florence Ziegfeld, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. Edwin A. Potter, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Maj. John W. Streeter, Surgeon; Capt. Horace Tucker, Quartermaster; Capt. Edward F. Glenmore, Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. George T. Lovejoy, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieut. F. C. Bartlett, Aide-de-Camp.

First Regiment, 450 men—Col. Charles R. C. Koch, Lieut.-Col. Henry Turner, Maj. Taylor E. Brown, Maj. Elliott Durand, Maj. James B. Sanborn, Surgeon Charles G. Fuller, Adjutant William L. De Remer, Chaplain, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Quartermaster A. L. Bell.

Second Regiment, 700 men—Col. L. S. Judd, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Hotchkiss, Maj. Frank Logan, Maj. Charles P. Wright, Maj. James E. Stuart, Surgeon Charles F. Perkins, Capt. George C. Gobert, Assistant Surgeon, Clarence W. Leigh; Chaplain, Samuel Fallows; Inspector of Rifle Practice C. C. Shaw, First Lieut. Fred W. Less. Second Regiment full band. First Battalion, Maj. Frank Logan commanding. Company I, Capt. William E. Hoinville, Company K, Capt. Ed J. Remick. Company L, Capt. Ellsworth G. Bowen. Company M, Capt. William B. Alexander. Second Battalion, Maj. Charles P. Wright, Captain. Company B, Capt. John H. Ingraham. Company F, Capt. John Lehman. Company G, Capt. Benjamin E. Mendelssohn. Company H, Capt. John Garrity. Third Battalion, Maj. James E. Stuart. Company A, Capt. William T. Bogg. Company C, Capt. R. D. Coy. Company D, William A. Chadwick. Company E, William P. Dusenbury.

Third Regiment, 462 men, Col. Bennett. Lieut.-Col. William Wildt, Maj. Gammon, Maj. Sill, Maj. F. A. Jackson; Capt. D. C. Haver, Adjutant; Lieut. Ben Smith, Quartermaster. Company A of Streator, Capt. J. St. Clair, Lieut. E. B. Elder. Company B of Joliet, Capt. A. N. Hill, First Lieutenant F. W. Pearson, Second Lieutenant F. C. Tyler. Company C, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. T. J. Ford, First-Lieut. Ben Case, Second-Lieut. Lewis Hughiet. Company D of Aurora, Capt. Walter Fraser, First-Lieut. M. J. McMahon, Second-Lieut. J. T. Colbert. Company E of Elgin, Capt. Anthony Wiltheirs, First-Lieut. Charles Feverier, Second-Lieut. Samuel Caweay. Company F of Bloomington, Capt. Jesse Martin, Lieut. Ed Kline. Company C of Woodstock, Capt. J. H. Higgins, First-Lieut. Samuel McLaughlin, Second-Lieut. W. T. Wheeler. Company H of Rockford, Capt. F. N. Drake, First-Lieut. W. H. Brogminer, Second-Lieut. Peter Bloomstrom. Company I, Galena, Capt. Guy Green, First Lieut. Glasgow, Second Lieut. Philip Pier. Company K, Bockford, Capt. A. E. Fisher, First Lieut. B. J. McGraham, Second Lieut. Fred Manny. Company L, Kankakee, Capt. Alfred Birunier, First Lieut. J. F. Garad, Second Lieut. David Heron.

Battery D, 80 men; four 12-pounder Napoleons; Capt. Edgar P. Tobey, First Lieut. Frank S. Allen, Second Lieut. Alfred Russell, Second Lieut. William Austin.

Troop A, 60 men; Capt. Paul B. Lino, First Lieut. George C. Lenke, Second Lieut. Fred Boyer.

Second Brigade, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments.

Fourth Regiment, 508 men—Col. R. M. Smith commanding. Staff—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Washburn, Maj. S. Wannamangher, Maj. L. E. Bennett, Maj. S. A. R. McWilliams; Capt. S. E. North; Lieut. A. Snyder; Sergt.-Maj. George Wykes, Surgeon-Maj. Meserve. Company A, Arcola, Capt. E. C. Elliott, First Lieut. Joseph Barklaw, Second Lieut. William O'Connors. Company B, Newton, Capt. H. A. Faller, First Lieut. E. W. Hersh, Second Lieut. S. A. Malcolm. Company C, Corpardale, Capt. J. R. Bryder, First Lieut. W. Bryder, Second Lieut. E. T. Trobaugh. Company D, Champaign, Capt. H. E. Courtney, First-Lieutenant W. H. Watson, Second-Lieutenant R. C. Brown. Company E, Mattoon, Capt. C. E. Dale, First-Lieutenant C. E. Rudy, Second-Lieutenant G. B. Swan. Company F, Greenville, Capt. F. T. Reed, First-Lieutenant J. Cole, Second-Lieutenant A. Adams. Company G, Effingham, Capt. C. E. Ryman, First-Lieutenant Fred Robinson, Second-Lieutenant James Walker. Company H, Paris, Capt. E. J. Laing, First-Lieutenant M. Davis, Second-Lieutenant W. S. Slanker. Company L, Vandalia, Capt. G. W. Andrews, First-Lieutenant Lewis Ingraham, Second-Lieutenant Frank Tyson. Company L, Olney, Capt. R. N. Rickard, First Lieutenant W. T. Lebering, Second-Lieutenant Harry Staffer. Company M, Marion, Capt. W. B. La Master, Lieut. Frank Groder.

Fifth Regiment, 492 men, Col. J. S. Culver of Springfield, commanding. Lieut.-Col. Frank P. Wells, Decatur; Maj. J. Vickery, Jacksonville; Maj. J. C. Cabanis, Petersburg; Maj. Fred B. Nicolls, Quincy; Capt. W. S. Campbell, Springfield; Capt. G. M. Skelly, Springfield; Lieut. J. E. McCreery, Springfield. Company A, Carlinville, Captain, Charles N. Garris; First-Lieutenant, L. P. Daly; Second-Lieutenant, W. J. Rusher. Company B, Taylorsville, Captain, J. E. Hogan; Lieutenant, R. E. Peck. Company C, Springfield, Captain, F. D. Whipp; First-Lieutenant, A. W. Butler; Second-Lieutenant, J. T. Bales. Company D, Quincy, Captain, C. N. Harding; First Lieut. A. E. Harding, Second Lieut. E. M. Gay. Company F, Pittsburg, Capt. L. I. Fouche, First Lieut. J. M. Hawkins, Second Lieut. Kirk White. Company F, Edwardsville, Capt. H. F. Weidy, First Lieut. A. D. Metcalfe, Second Lieut. R. E. Desmond. Company G, Lincoln, Capt. Ed Hill, Lieut. Sheer. Company H, Decatur, Capt. W. F. Calladay, First-Lieut. Frank Cassell, Second-Lieut. A. F. Connelly. Company I, Jacksonville, Capt. E. C. Vickery, Lieut. Ralph E. Scott. Company K, Delevan, Capt. J. E. Watkins, First-Lieut. J. T. Hufty, Second-Lieut. W. T. Dickson. Company L, Peoria, Capt. E. H. D. Couch, Lieut. J. R. Bird. Company M, Canton, Capt. K. H. Gillette, First-Lieut. F. M. Tanquary, Second-Lieut. C. Williams.

Sixth Regiment, 460 men, band; Col. William Clendennin commanding. Lieut. Col. W. Jack Foster, Maj. Edward Kettleson, Maj. John McFadden, Maj. C. H. Ingalls, Surgeon Frank Anthony, Assistant Surgeon D. J. Happer, Adjutant D. E. Clark, Lieut. J. M. Halt. Company C, Capt. W. T. Sharon, First-Lieutenant E. E. McDonald, Second-Lieutenant Ed Cook. Company B, Lieut. W. C. Boss, Second-Lieutenant W. D. Clark, 42 men. Company A, Capt. Tourtlotte, First-Lieutenant Merritt, Second-Lieutenant Dayton, 47 men. Company E, Capt. Baldwin, First-Lieutenant Williams, Second-Lieutenant Haudem, 48 men. Company F, Capt. Kessler, First-Lieut. Tyler, Second Lieut. Claudnin. Company E, Capt. Lownel, First Lieut. Haskell, Second Lieut. Dillon. Company L, Capt. Knowball, First Lieut. Baker, Second Lieut. Baird, 43 men. Company D, Capt. Malloy, First Lieut. Brown, Second Lieut. Conk, 45 men. Company H, Capt. Clarke, First Lieut. Shields, Second Lieut. Hamilton, 46 men. Company N, Capt. Blanchard, First Lieut. Harden, Second Lieut. Gabin, 50 men. Company K, Capt. Taupel, First Lieut. Klug, Second Lieut. Lissenberger, 44 men.

"The Heavens Resound."

The following hymns were also sung at the dedicatory ceremonies:

[By Beethoven.]

The heavens resound with his praises eternal;
In might and glory they combine
To tell his name thro' earth and the oceans,
That man may hear the word divine.

He holds the suns in the blue-vaulted heav'ns,
He plants his foot upon the world;
The myriad stars bow in willing subjection;
The universe his hand unfurled.

The Lord is God! He is King of creation;
In his right hand he holds them all.
His children, we, in love and devotion
Before his might and power fall.

O Father, hear! we, thy sons, bring our blessings,
Our pray'rful thanks to thee we raise;
The heav'ns resound; break, O earth, into glory
To serve, adore, and sing his praise.

"The Heavens Are Telling."

[From Haydn's "Creation."]

The heavens are telling the glory of God, the wonder of his work displays the firmament.

Today that is coming, speaks it the day; the night that is gone, to following night.

In all lands resounds the Word, never unperceived, ever understood.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

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Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat quickly relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25c a box.

IN ORATORY AND SONG.

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES OF THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

The Auditorium Crowded with Those Interested in the History of Intellectual Growth—Archbishop Ireland in Glowing Words Sketches the Wonderful Power for Good of the Organization—His Masterly Oration Greeted with Great Applause—Text of the Speeches.

The inaugural ceremonies of the World's Congress Auxilliary at the Auditorium last night were a continuation of the festivities of the week and in perfect harmony with every exercise attending the dedication. Enthusiasm and patriotism were displayed just as at the ball, reception, parade, and dedication. Every event of this week in Chicago will have a place in history and the exercises at the Auditorium will not have the least.

Clarence Eddy began the festival overture on the magnificent organ about 8 o'clock, while people were yet pouring into the hall. The overture is by Nicolai-Liszt and is called "A Strong Castle Is Our Lord."

The Rev. Mr. Barrows' Invocation.

The invocation by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., followed. Dr. Barrows said:

O God, our Heavenly Father, in adoration and joyful thanksgiving we bow before thee, the creator of all things, the holy and loving ruler of mankind, the author of every personal and national blessing. Thou hast spoken to us from the starry heavens. The earth is thy handiwork and thy paths are in the great deep. Marvelous are thy ways and glorious are the manifestations of thy wisdom and patience and mercy in the unfolding history of the world. At the close of this great day of commemoration, assembled before thee, we recall the gracious gifts of thy divine goodness. We praise thee for the discoverer of this Western Continent, whose brave heart was eager to add new realms to the empire of the cross. We praise thee for the Pilgrim Fathers, for the founders of colonies, for the builders of churches and colleges, and for all the makers of the republic. We confess our sad and frequent failures to do thy will, our grievous lapses from thy law. But thou hast answered the prayers of the faithful, and through thee our beloved land has been given a preëminent prosperity.

FAKIRS SELLING BADGES.

And tonight we thank thee for the growing unity of mankind and the increasing fraternity of nations. We praise thee for the victories in which all have shared, for the achievements of commerce and art and science, for the progress of learning, for the ministry of music, and for the consolations of religion. Thou art teaching us lessons of trust in thy providence and a broader fellowship and deeper love one to another. And now we thank thee for the wisdom and foresight given him, the President of these congresses, who, seeing this great opportunity, has planned and directed the series of world's conventions which will gather to our city the scholars of many lands. Continue to him thy special guidance and help in all this noble undertaking which thou art crowning with thy peculiar favor. And grant thy wisdom to the hundreds of earnest men and women assembled here, who have in their immediate charge the congresses of the coming year, giving to their efforts the noblest success. And to those who from other continents shall come to share with us in the joy of these festivals of peace may thy peculiar favor be granted, and let our assembling tonight fill and fire our hearts with a new sense of the brotherhood of humanity.

Wilt thou grant, O God our Father, that thy servant who shall speak to us may be graciously uplifted in heart and mind by thy holy spirit, as he leads our thoughts to wider horizons of vision and of faith, and not only tonight, but in all the great work to which thou hast called him, may he continue to manifest the highest spirit of the Christian and the citizen. We pray that thy blessing may be richly given to all the representatives of our national government, and to those who come from the different commonwealths of the republic and are gathered with us at this hour, and to the officers of the Columbian Exposition. Unite us all into a glorious commonwealth of love and loyalty and national aspiration. And may thy favor be shown unto thy servant, the Vice-President of our country, and give thine special grace to our beloved Chief Magistrate, whose sorrow is our grief. O, Ruler of Nations, thou art the redeemer and comforter. We put our confidence in thee, and look forward to that blessed city on high, where the hand of our Father shall wipe away all our tears.

And now, O God, grant that, not only upon us, who dwell in this land, but also upon the representatives of other nations assembled with us, thy favor may descend. Let thy blessing be with the rulers of the earth, with the beloved Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, with the President of the French Republic, with the Emperors of Germany and Russia, of China and Japan, with the rulers of Spain and Italy, with the monarchs who represent the faith of Islam, and with the Presidents of all the American republics, and with those who rule in the Dominion of Canada, and with all their people, and may the movement which we inaugurate tonight hasten the time when the nations shall no more learn the arts of war, when fraternity and kindliness and true toleration shall everywhere prevail, when liberty shall be universal, and when the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ, and to thy name shall be the praise forever. Amen.

Words of Welcome.

Charles C. Bonney, President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, then gave this welcome:

The World's Congress Auxiliary salutes and welcomes this magnificent audience assembled to witness the inaugural ceremonies of the intellectual and moral exposition of the progress of mankind to be made in the World's Congresses of 1893. The greeting on behalf of the Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary will be given by its President, Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Palmer, too, was brief but happy in her greeting. She said:

The Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary representing the marvelous progress of woman during the last four centuries unites most cordially in this greeting and sends congratulations to the leaders of that progress in all enlightened lands. The salutation in honor of Queen Isabella will be given by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Vice-President of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

Mrs. Henrotin said:

The assistance which Columbus received from Queen Isabella enabled him to discover and reveal the American continents. The aid which enlightened womanhood, the queen of this new age, now offers to all men, will enable them, especially the toiling millions, to find in their own countries new worlds of intellectual and moral enjoyment, enhanced material prosperity, improved social conditions, and the rich fruitage of resulting peace.

Many a man and woman in that great audience was present solely for the purpose of hearing the oration by Archbishop Ireland, and when President Bonney began an introduction of the orator the people leaned forward anxious to hear every word. In introducing him President Bonney said:

The Government of the United States has recognized the World's Congress Auxiliary as the proper agency to arrange and conduct a series of International Congresses to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; and has invited the governments of other countries to send delegates to all or any of these congresses, in addition to those who will attend as the representatives of the institutions and societies of participating peoples. It was therefore thought that the dedication ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition would be incomplete without a proper presentation of the plans and purposes of the World's Congress Auxiliary, the progress made and the success assured. The auxiliary, therefore, sought for such presentation an orator equal to the occasion, and whose name would command attention in the Old World as well as in the New. Such an orator it found in the Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, who will now deliver the oration on the World's Congresses of 1893.

The Archbishop's Masterly Effort.

Archbishop Ireland advanced to the center of the stage while the immense audience gave him a warm welcome. His oration was the recognized feature and he was accorded the lion's share of applause and attention. Every one listened, and so quiet was it that his words penetrated the most remote corners. His oration in full was as follows:

The greatest of things is mind. Mind, conscious, intelligent, potent to put into action thought and wish, differentiates itself absolutely from matter, rises above it to immeasurable heights, dominates and moves the unthinking world. Mind is the causative power in all orderly results. Without it there is nothing, or there is aimless movement and chaos. The universe is the product of the supreme mind—God increate. Within the universe there is created mind—man. Whatever, outside the working of the first cause, comes in the universe of beauty, goodness, and progress comes through man. He is, within the limits of God's creation, a second creator. The manifestations of mind in men are of varied measures. The degree of mind lifts man above man; the higher the mind, the greater and the nobler the man.

Through scenes of past ages, over which fancy delights to hover amid Columbian celebrations—Cordova's court, the hillside of La Rabida, Palos harbor, or savage Guanahani—one object more than aught else obtains attention. We seek it out; we fix upon it the soul's eager eye. It is the figure of Christopher Columbus. The picture, Columbus unseen, whatever the remaining forms, whatever the coloring, is incomplete, meaningless; the spirit is absent; it is void of inspiration. Columbus is the mind, creating, directing the scenes, bringing into them motive and purpose, producing and coordinating results. All else in the scenes has value so far as it responds to the thoughts of Columbus, so far as it aids him to execute his plans. The queenly and generous Isabella, the patient and far-seeing Juan Perez de Marchena claim our esteem because mind in them understood and followed superior mind in Columbus.

In all places, in all occurrences, the sublime, the worshipful power is mind. Man, mind incorporate, is the greatest being in the universe. The men among men, mind towering above common mind, are the worthiest of all objects of vision and study.

The Great Discovery.

This day 400 years ago America first unfolded to the eyes of civilized races her beauty and her wealth. Fraught, indeed, with solemn meaning for the whole world of men was the occurrence. Few expressions recorded in story revealed great things coming as did the word which, rising in swelling choruses, rent the air above the decks of the weary and wave-beaten caravels of the admiral of the seas—land! land! The new land was in sight, so fruitful in resources, so pregnant in possibilities. A new world was given to human longings, to human action; a new era dawned for mankind, a marvelous epoch of human progress. Since the preaching of the Christian religion nothing has happened of such great import for the human race as the discovery of America. What has occurred during the last four centuries abundantly proves the assertion. What will occur in the future will set it out in yet clearer light. With much reason America and her sister continents keep sacred the centennial anniversary.

The solemn commemoration of the discovery of America has been allotted to the United States. It was the right and the duty of the first Nation of the continent to charge itself with the gracious task. She, as none other, is the giant daughter of the progress of the age; she, as none other, has the power to command the splendors which should mark the commemoration. She has inaugurated the Exposition of Chicago. Proper, too, was it that among the cities of the United States Chicago be the chosen one within whose portals the Exposition be enthroned. Chicago, fifty years ago the prairie village, the stupendous city of the present time, is the world's object lesson of progress. The monarch of our inland seas, the central city of the Nation, she exhibits to the visitor the fullness of growth with which the United States has been blest. Almost halfway across the continent, commanding the highways of nations, the mart in which meet for mutual exchange the offerings of Europe and Asia, Chicago forebodes the mighty destiny of the United States—to sit among all earth's nations the admired queen, the arbiter in the arts of peace and civilization of their destinies, the magnet in resistless attraction knitting all peoples into one harmonious and indestructible brotherhood.

All Owed to Columbus.

The Exposition will show fourth the results of the discovery of Columbus. In this wise he is honored. What Columbus gave to the world was not only the America of 1492—America, however rich in hidden treasures, tranquil and undisturbed in nature's sleep. He gave the America of 1892—the America which his achievement made possible. He gave, in large measurement, modern progress amid all nations. America, be large-hearted in thy justice to Columbus. What thou art and what thou hast be it all spread out to the wondering gaze of the world. Call thou upon all nations to unite with thee in praising him who was a universal benefactor, and to unroll also, upon thy banquet tables their choicest gifts—these and thy own, the ripest fruits of human progress, a bounteous feast for the human mind, the like of which was never set before men.

The Exposition will bring to the memory of Columbus yet higher honor. The dawn which on that memorable discovery day purpled the sails of the Santa Maria, the Nina, and the Pinta, and diffused joy untold into the souls of Columbus and his mariners, was the harbinger to the world of a magnificent era of progress. What, then, should be the record, told in future history, of our commemorative celebration? This, and this above all else, that it did beget another era of progress for the world, distancing the previous era, so much more deeply marked in intensity and in results, that it began its course upon the higher plane to which the thinkers and toilers of four hundred years had lifted mankind. This we shall do, if we in the magnitude and wisdom of our work respond to the expectations of nations, and to the plannings of the all-ruling Providence, who, in our case as in that of Columbus, never puts before men great opportunities without demanding that fullest profit be made of them.

The Exposition of Chicago must be surpassingly great. Be there nothing wanting in it that thought or skill, wealth or courage can bring hither. The Exposition commemorates a great event. It represents a great age in the life of humanity; it presages a greater age which is to be. To the greatness of the Exposition is pledged the honor of a great Nation, and of its greatness a great city stands the sponsor.

Will Redeem All Promises.

Jackson Park, the pride today of Chicago, upon whose buildings vast and stately the majesty of the Nation descended this morning in dedicatory services tells the resolve to redeem all promises, to realize all hopes. Hither shall be brought the product of labor and art, the treasures of earth and sea, the inventions of this wondrously inventive century, the fruits of learning and genius. The entire globe is astir in preparation to fill to repletion the palaces we have erected. The invitation has gone out to the world in all the fullness and warmth of the heart of this republic, and the nations of the world have hearkened to it as they never did before to a voice calling men to an exposition. The best that America can bring, the best the world owns, shall soon be in Jackson Park.

What may be added? I will give reply. What is there more important, more precious than matter, and all the forms with which matter may be invested? Is there not mind? What is there greater than all the results of the thought, the labor of man? Is there not man himself, the designer, the maker of his works? Bring hither, then, mind. Bring men—not merely the millions—anxious to see and to learn. These do we need: they do not suffice. Bring the men whom the millions desire to contemplate, and from whom they may receive valued lessons. Bring the thinkers, the workers, the scholars, the apostles of action, who have rendered possible, or have produced the marvels which will be housed in Jackson Park, whose dreams make toward the building up of humanity, whose arms reach out to the improvement of men along all the lines of human progress. Let us have the Columbuses of our time. Let us have parliaments of the leaders of men convoked from all lands under the sun. In this manner is your Exposition complete in all its parts, truly representative of the age, and truly great. You have matter and men; you have the works and the workers. In men, far more than in matter you have the highest products of progress. There is progress only when men grow. In men you have the potent means to determine the progress of the future. God has made men the agents of progress.

I am stating the purpose of the World's Auxiliary Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition.

An Integral Part.

The organization known as the Auxiliary Congress is an integral part of the Columbian Exposition, whose directors authorize and support it. It has received from the United States Government recognition and approval. Its special mission is to organize and cause to be held, during the several months allotted to the Exposition, international conventions of the scholars and workers of the world along all the lines of human progress in the various departments of civilized life, and in this way present, through the living voice of the chief actors, clear and comprehensive statements of the questions in all the fields of activity which vex today the souls of men. The idea is truly grand, and most important results must follow from the successful carrying out of it. All countries are asked to send to Chicago their best and most active minds. The several conventions, or congresses, will bring into actual contact the leaders in the several departments of thought. The thinking world will be under our eyes; the whole trend of modern activity will be under our touch. What schools for learners! What workshops of new ideas, where mind in friction with mind provokes unto higher flights and rises into broader vistas of truth!

The President of the Auxiliary is the Hon. Charles C. Bonney. The name gives warrant that all shall be done to assure success which high intellect, intense honesty of purpose, and strictest devotion to duty can do. He is seconded in his work by a body of able directors. Each broad department of thought is, under their guidance, intrusted to a commission of chosen men, whose duty it becomes to prepare the plan of work, to awaken public interest, to solicit counsel from men of note the world over. In each department there will be held as many congresses as there may be traced out leading subdivisions of the general subject, and for each congress there is appointed a special commission, who will give to its organization their immediate attention. I instance the Department of Education. There is the general commission on education; and cooperating with it there are the special commissions on higher education, public instruction, public instruction in music, the instruction of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded, etc. Furthermore—and I call particular attention to this feature—the aid of woman is sought; the importance of her work is recognized. There is the woman's department of the congress auxiliary, a general commission, and commissions corresponding to all the proposed congresses, into which woman's work may appropriately enter.

The World's Congresses.

The world's congresses will be held in the permanent memorial art palace erected in Lake-Front Park. Complete reports of all deliberations will be published in memorial volumes at the expense and under the direction of the United States Government. Already arrangements are being made for the holding of over 100 congresses under charge of the various departments into which the work of the congress auxiliary has been organized. For some congresses, in view of the nature of the subjects to be discussed, the attendance will probably not range above the hundreds. In the greater number it will go far upward in the thousands, and in congresses of departments of education, of temperance, religion, etc., etc., we are assured that the attendance will not be under 50,000. The work already done, the promises given, the preparations made, the adhesions from people in America and in transatlantic countries, allow no doubt of the triumphant outcome of the World's Congress auxiliary.

The congress auxiliary, the controlling idea of which is to bring together men working for men, puts forth in clear outlines the high purpose of the whole Exposition, and invests it with meaning and dignity.

Expositions are held as indications of progress and as stimulants to its continuous growth. But what is progress? Its chief seat is not in matter; it is not in the changes of forms to which matter may be subjected. Matter is not an end to itself. It has no consciousness of its conditions. No benefit, no enjoyment comes to it, whatever be the uses to which it is put, or the shapings or the colorings which may be impressed upon it. Progress is in man. It is the growth of man in the faculties and powers of his being, in his empire over inanimate and irrational creation. Man alone progresses, for man alone is intelligent and conscious.

God's aim in his workings through nature was man. The earth was created to prepare for him a dwelling-place. It was endowed with vernal fecundity to provide him with nutriment and to give delectation to his senses. The atmosphere was tempered to man's physical life. The firmament was spread to light his footsteps and to draw his soul into supernal contemplation. All these things were made for man and were given to man. "Fill the earth and subdue it," said the Lord, "and rule over the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the earth, and all living creatures that move upon the earth."

To Build Up Man.

"The meaning of creation," it has been well said, "is not understood until dust stands erect in living man." The law of nature endures. Man must remain the monarch of nature; the purpose of nature and of all its forces must be the service of man, the betterment and elevation of man. There is no other value than this in material things. To rate man inferior to matter is the reversal of the divine ordering of the universe.

Be there as much as there may the development of nature's forces and the harnessing of them to the chariots of science and industry. Be there searchings into the abysmal secrets of earth, sea, and sky. Be there trade and commerce. But, throughout, be the aim to build up man into a higher manhood, into a more intelligent, a better, and happier being. Be it always man who is progressing. Man not growing, nothing has been accomplished; man deteriorating, there is evil done. Perish trade and commerce if thereby man is lessened in his sense of righteousness and the fiber of his heart is hardened. Perish the most ingenious machinery if its conscienceless wheels in their merciless rotations annihilate the purity and happiness of human souls. Labor is a curse if man is thereby made the slave of matter and assimilated to matter. The wealth of nations is a blasphemy thrown into the face of the Creator if riches lead to selfishness and narrow-mindedness in the possessors and the accumulation thereof condemns the multitude to misery and sin. Man is the precious being; man must be saved and lifted upward; the progress of man is the sole progress. Nor by man must we be allowed to understand a few men here and there amid the masses of their fellows. The few may have grown to mountain heights; if the many dwell in the darkened valleys of suffering and of soul-wreckage, man has not progressed. God has not care of the few; he has care of all. For the benefit of all has he swung the earth into space and lit above it his fiery orbs. Progress through the whole human family is the progress which God wills, and which we should name progress.

False Lessons of Progress.

There is danger lest expositions, where all is wood and marble, gold and silver, machinery and cereals, where matter alone feasts the eye, and speaks to the soul, silently teach false lessons of progress. All is well with the world, it might seem, if matter is improved. Men seek matter and admire matter. Matter, then, is the all-important. The tendency of the times is already more materialistic than its well-wishers desire. Nothing should be done to accelerate it. There is need to repeat aloud the poet's warning:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

This the mission of the congress auxiliary. It will put into the foreground man, as the chief factor and first-fruit of civilization and progress; its programs of studies will bring out in clearest light his grandeur and final destiny.

The plans of the congress auxiliary are most comprehensive. They extend along all the lines of that growth of man.

There are the departments of agriculture, engineering, commerce, and finance, etc., in which his relations to matter receive due consideration. Man lives upon the earth, derives hence his subsistence, and in subjecting it to his service he enlarges by exercise the powers of his soul. Far be it from us not to recognize as vital elements in progress, and as strong evidences of it, the triumphs of mind over things.

The marvels of physical and mechanical sciences, in which the age glorifies itself; its surprising inventions, enabling us to dominate more completely over nature, and to yoke its subtlest forces to our industrial chariots; its vast discoveries opening up to our gaze the whole surface of the globe, revealing to us the entrail of earth and the remote regions of ethereal space—we admire and praise. God gave to us the material universe, that we study it and use it. Material progress is no less within the lines of his supreme law than progress moral and spiritual. The whole man must grow, and grow in all directions. I am as impatient with the narrowness which limits him in one direction as with that which limits him in another. The sole lesson which I inculcate is that the earth is the footstool of man, and that material progress in its grandest flights fails unless man retains throughout his higher nature, and is made by it a greater and a better being.

The interests of man's mind are cared for in the departments of education, science, and philosophy, literature, the public press, etc. Man is primarily an intelligence. His other operations depend upon and follow from his knowing. Without knowledge the darkening clouds of barbarism never rend over the face of a people. There is no progress without it in material things, and none in other realms of human aspiration. And as progress must reach over the whole human family, so knowledge, however varied in degrees, must be universal in its diffusion.

The moral life of man wells up in the heart beneath the vivifying dews of divine grace. Into this inner sanctuary congresses have little access. Yet it is well that the importance of the moral life of the individual and of society be emphasized; for righteousness and well-doing are the vital condition of healthfulness in body and in soul. Congresses give aid by directing outside social currents, the influences of which make strongly for good or evil. Hence we have the department of moral and social reform, including congresses on charity, philanthropy, prevention, reform, etc., and the department of temperance, marshaling into mutual counseling the devoted legions of men and women who are giving battle to a giant evil of the times.

The department of government deals with all the complex problems which the proper regulation of man's social interests suggests. We will have congresses on municipal and national administrations, international law, peace arbitration, the several divisions of jurisprudence and practical government, etc. Government is necessary that men may abide together in peace and derive from their relations with one another help in their labor of self-development. Government is the means, not the end; the means to the elevation of the many, not of the few. The congresses of this department will be most serviceable in the progressive march of humanity.

Unequal Degrees of Success.

In the strugglings of men to subsist and to rise, success is measured out in unequal degrees. This is a natural necessity. None, however, live for themselves; all are members of the human family and the Divine Master intended for all a sufficiency of the things of earth, and of the means moral and physical to attain to the stature of physical and moral manhood. The department of labor will discuss the intricate and pressing questions arising from the relations of labor to capital, of employé to employer—maintaining the rights of all, prescribing the duties of all, and guarding over all for their protection the reign of social order.

The health of the body of man is intrusted to the department of medicine. Man, in the fulfillment of his destiny, can neglect neither body nor soul. Be there a healthful body to house a healthful soul.

There are, too, the departments of art, music, architecture, etc. The instinct of the beautiful is deeply inbedded in man; it must be satisfied. The beautiful is the reflection of elevated regions, unperceived by sense, the native home of the soul. Man expands beneath its sunshine, and is preserved by it from the hardening impress, which comes toward him from the dreary drudgery of his strugglings with matter.

There is the department of woman's progress providing for a general congress of representative women of all countries. At the same time, as I have already stated, there is in connection with each congress organized in the several departments of the congress auxiliary, wherever the mind, heart, and finger of woman may be invited to give aid, a woman's committee for the purpose of obtaining the coöperation of woman in the work of human progress. At no previous world's congress was there the marked recognition of woman which the Columbian auxiliary accords her. In this recognition we rejoice. It is a noticeable token and promise of progress for woman herself and for the world at large. Woman for her own good has been too dependent upon the stronger sex, and in the battling for better things in the life of humanity we cannot longer afford to keep off the open field the deep charity and exhaustless energy of woman's soul. Columbus could not have succeeded without the practical patronage of Isabella. Be Isabella honored in the Columbian Exposition by America's generous recognition of woman's sphere.

Religion Crowns Them All.

Finally, there is the Department of Religion, crowning the work of other departments and perfuming them with the fragrance of heaven. Sublime the thought to have the proclamation go out from the great Exposition that God reigns, and that man is his servant, that all progress begins and ends with him who is the alpha and omega of all things. Religion is at home amid parliaments of men working for progress in men. There is no progress deserving the name where no provision exists for the growth of man's spiritual nature. Nor can laborers in the field of progress afford to overlook the powerful aid which comes from religion to progress in the moral and social spheres. Without God's love inspiring and God's justice rewarding, men's hearts are warped, souls are chilled, enthusiasm is transient sentiment. The fatal enemy of the spirit of sacrifice and of self-control, from which springs all moral and social progress, is the cold positivism which unbelief seeks to substitute for the religion of a living God. Positivism is despair and practical pessimism. England's lamented laureate wrote lines of which all feel the truth:

"Why should we bear with an hour of torture, a moment of pain,
If every man die forever, if all his griefs are in vain,
And the homeless planet at length will be wheeled through the silence of space,
Motherless evermore of an ever-vanishing race?"

Religion is the eternal fount of hope, and hope it is which sustains man and his strugglings and impels him to deeds of virtue and of valor. Positivism can never be the creed of a progressive people. It is not the creed of the congress auxiliary of the Columbus Exposition.

Exception has been taken to religious congresses on the ground that on so many points there will be no harmony of thought and that truth will suffer by the juxtaposition of error. There is no force in the remark. The vital primordial truth regarding the supreme God will be confessed by all. The proclamation of these truths will be a great gain. Beyond this those who believe they possess the truth need not fear. Truth should not be timid. Rather should she court publicity on this as on all other occasions in order that she be known and loved. There shall be no discussions, no controversies. The purpose shall be to show forth in methods of peace what are the professions of faith and the religious works of the world at the present time. From the plans of the Department of Religion of the congress auxiliary naught but good results can follow.

Task of the Congress.

Through its varied departments the congress auxiliary unrolls its chart of progress for the building up of the whole man. Its convention halls will be workshops in which earnest men seek to purify and to fashion humanity according to high ideals. In convoking men to its gatherings it convokes them to the noblest of tasks—that of working for fellow-man. God works for man; the divine purpose in the creation and the preservation of the universe is man. We become God-like in action when we work for man. God must ever be the supreme end of our willing and our doing; but, outside the worship due immediately to his Majesty, he has determined that we reach him through our fellow-beings. God's manifestation of his eternal mind, Christianity, makes work for humanity a fundamental principle of religion. "Amen, amen, I say to you: as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to me."

The lines of work which Christ prescribes in favor of man are not merely those relating to the spiritual life; they are those, also, relating to the life of the body—the feeding of the hungry, the clothing of the naked, the solacing of the captive, the healing of the crushed and suffering heart. God's sweet religion is wherever work is done for man's welfare—wherever humanity is benefited and lifted upward, were it only by the width of a hair of the head. There is religion within cathedral walls, where God is spoken to and loved; there is religion in the wheat field, where clay and air combine to produce food for man; there is religion in the factory, where matter is turned into new forms for man's comfort; there is a religion in the sanctuary of philosopher and writer, dreaming of new upliftings for the race, and O! there is religion, when the weary one is comforted, the outcast saved, and the hand of the hungering is filled with bread. There is religion wherever there is work for man; religion expands her heavenly wings over all the palaces of your great Exposition.

Not a Hopeless Task.

Nor by any manner of means is working for men the hopeless task that pessimists would fain proclaim it to be. Progress is the law of nature and the law of nature's God. Since the Creator has bestowed upon us faculties capable of expansion it must be his will that we draw into action their latent forces. Since he subjected to us the earth it must be his will that we take possession of it and assert our mastership of its every part. Powers lying dormant and idle find no favor in God's eyes. Progress is the continuity of creation; to arrest it, through malice or indolence, is a crime against creator and creature. Christ' gospel is throughout a gospel of progress. It announces that all things should be put to profit and increase; the talent wrapped up in a napkin, not made to fructify, draws down upon its possessor the ire of the master. The parable of the talent rather primarily applies to progress in material things. History is the witness that humanity under Christ's touch was impelled into moral and spiritual progress with such might that centuries do not still the sublime vibration. The pessimist who stands idly by, uttering words of discouragement, reads not nature's lessons in the brightness of its morning sun, or in the richness of its autumnal foliage; he reads not in his Bible the divine lessons of mercy and grace. There shall always be in limited humanity sin and misery, suffering and death. But evil may be lessened, and good may be increased, and this is progress. I will never believe that good must necessarily yield to evil, that the Devil is stronger than God, and hence I shall never cease to put my hope in the progress of humanity.

The history of humanity is a history of progress. A narrow survey of the scene will not always bring out this important truth. There are in the tide of progress backward currents and tortuous windings. We must consider the general movement of which the trend ceases not to be toward higher planes.

"Forward, then; but still remember how the course of time will swerve,
Crook and turn upon itself in many a backward streaming curve."

Progress Continues.

Disguised in a rhythm of rise and decline, of ebb and flow, of growth and decay, the progress of humanity continues, and the hopes of the workers in the cause of humanity obtain their rewards.

"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widening with the process of the suns."

The effect of the work of our congresses will be to give a marked impetus to the forward stream of progress. Their deliberations will provide the charts for the march of future generations.

The congresses organized by the congress auxiliary will not be meetings of pleasure or friendship; they will be solemn conventions of earnest men and women, working with mind and heart for progress, comparing together their observations and conclusions, drawing from contact with one another light and heat, and when separating more firmly resolved than before to labor for fellow-men.

The time is most auspicious. Manifestly we live in one of those momentous cycles of history when humanity is casting around for new pathways and girding itself for unusual manifestations of its energies. How much has been done since the days of Columbus? Much more will be done in the new period, whose approach already brightens the landscape.

Ours is an age of unrest, of searchings and dreamings. Past achievements have but whetted the appetite. We are today less satisfied with inventions and discoveries than we were when the steamship and the railroad car were mere experiments. Science is more restless in its inquiries into cause and effect than when it made its first step beyond the borderland of guessings. Signal victories in the extension of popular rights and individual liberty, the elevation of the masses, the enlargement of the sphere of woman, make known how much more may be obtained, and awaken new and untried ambitions.

Puts All Things to the Test.

Another feature of the age is its questioning spirit, its tireless inquisitiveness. It puts all things to the test; it peers into the heights and depths, so as to arrive at the real facts, the ultimate foundations, content to repose itself upon nothing else. No possibilities escape the vision, and no difficulties affright the heart of man. He is emboldened by the past and enriched with its accumulated treasures of knowledge and experience. Never was humanity as daring as it is today, never so ready to leave far behind the pillars of Hercules and steer its ships over undiscovered seas.

I would remark, too, the universality of its energies and labors. The manifestations of the age can be reduced to no single force or trait. All the diverse energies of previous ages combine in it, and many others born of itself. All forces—physical, scientific, social, moral—are evoked, and all are challenged to show their best results. The age is ready for great feats. If we are the loyal workers of progress our lines are indeed cast amid hopeful surroundings.

The future! What will it be? Material progress, no doubt, will continue onward with ever-increasing velocity. The wildest dreams scarcely, I believe, foreshadow the realities; nothing need be unexpected. The travelers to the Columbian Exposition a hundred years hence will, perhaps, birdlike, sail through the air, journeying in a half-dozen hours from the Atlantic coast to the city of the Northwest on the banks of the Mississippi. More unlikely would the prophecy of travel by rail, or steam, or electricity have seemed to our forefathers one century ago.

I trust in Providence and in humanity, and I have confidence that the moral and social forces which now so profoundly agitate the world will work into an increase of goodness and happiness among men. Much will depend upon the intelligence and zeal of those whom position and talent have made the leaders of thought and action.

Responsibilities of Leaders.

Seldom in all history did such deep responsibilities lay upon the leaders of their fellows as there do today. Scarcely ever was humanity pregnant with such momentous possibilities; scarcely ever were similar opportunities offered to accomplish great things. The future will bring no millennium. There will be no rosebush without thorns, no day without the nearness of evening shades, no life without the menace of death. There will be inequalities among men and passions will disturb the peace of souls. But I do believe there will be more mercy in the world, more justice, more righteousness. There will be more respect for manhood, more liberty for the individual. The brotherhood of men will be more widely recognized and its lessons more faithfully practiced. Servitude and oppression will be banished even from the darkest thickets of African forests. The boon of civilization will reach all races of the human family; civil and political liberty will speed across all seas and oceans. Nations will see in one another assemblies of brothers, and peaceful arbitration will, in settlement of disagreements, take the place of the murderous sword. Brute force will more and more yield before reason; mind will more and more assert itself over matter, and over passion. All this will not come to pass without delays and backward movements, without reactions and repressions, but the victory will be for truth and justice.

The atmosphere of the day is chilled with the spirit of unbelief. Need we fear for religion? It is as if we asked, Need we fear for eternal truth, for the reign of the almighty? Unbelief is but a passing wave. The material and scientific progress of the age has begotten an overestimate of nature, and draws a film over eyes which would seek the supernatural. The realities of the supernatural and man's profound need of them endure, and his reason will not lose sight of them. The protest against unbelief will bring religion into bolder relief, and the widening thoughts of men along other lines of progress will prove more clearly that religion is the need of all progress, a God is the need of all being.

Toward a future, as I briefly sketch it, will tend the labors of the congress auxiliary.

In the course of history Providence selected now one nation, now another, to be the guide and exemplar of humanity's progress. At the opening of the Christian era mighty Rome led the vanguard. Iberia rose up the mistress of the times, when America was to be born into the family of civilized peoples. The great era, the like of which has not been seen, is now dawning upon the horizon. Which will be Providence's chosen nation to guide now the destinies of mankind?

The noble nation is before my soul's vision. Giant in stature, comely in feature, buoyant in the freshness of morning youth, matronly in prudent stepping, the ethereal breezes of liberty waving with loving touch her tresses—she is—no one seeing her doubts—the queen, the conqueror, the mistress, the teacher of coming ages. To her keeping the creator has intrusted a great continent, whose shores two oceans lave, rich in all nature's gifts, imbosoming precious and useful minerals, fertile in soil, salubrious in air, beauteous in vesture. For long centuries had he held in reserve this region of his predilection, awaiting the propitious moment in humanity's evolutions to bestow it on men, when men were worthy to possess it. Her children have come from all countries, bearing with them the ripest fruit of thought, labor, and experience. Adding thereto high inspirations and generous impulses that have built up a new world of humanity. This world embodies the hopes, the ambitions, the dreamings of humanity's priests and seers. To its daring in the race of progress, to its offerings at the shrine of liberty, there seems to be no limit; and yet prosperity, order, peace spread over its vast area their sheltering wings.

The nation of the future! Need I name it? Your hearts quiver loving it.

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

We commemorate the discovery of America 400 years ago. Behold the crowning gift to humanity from Columbus, whose caravels plowed ocean's uncertain billows in search of a great land, and from the all-ruling Providence whose wisdom and mercy inspired and guided the immortal Genoese mariner—the United States of America!

Sang "America."

As the echo of the speaker's words died away round after round of applause gave vent to the feelings of the thousands who had sat almost entranced as the simple yet eloquent language flowed in unbroken streams from the lips of the great churchman. Nothing could have been more appropriate than the next number on the program, the singing of "America." When E. R. Sharpe announced it and in sonorous tones the organ sounded the prelude the vast audience arose and joined enthusiastically in singing the three verses of the patriotic song.

Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, pronounced this benediction:

Almighty God, before whom Kings bow down and Princes do obeisance, to whom as father all may come as children of one great family, receive us we, pray, and grant the petitions of our hearts—petitions for the inpouring of the divine spirit—for the elevation of the great humanity of which we form a part—for the coming of a day when all men shall see and know that thou art God indeed, able and willing to do for those who come to him. May thy benediction rest upon the great work which has been inaugurated this night. Guide wisely all who are connected with it, and may the grace and peace of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit be and abide with us all now and forever. Amen.

As the audience passed out Clarence Eddy played Dudley Buck's "Triumphal March."

DISTINGUISHED MEN ON THE STAGE.

List of Those Who Occupied Places of Honor at the Opening Session.

The demand for tickets for the inaugural ceremonies of the World's Congress Auxiliary far exceeded the capacity of the Auditorium, and many who applied at the box office for reserved seats in exchange for the invitations that had been sent them were turned away, but for some reason many of the holders of the tickets failed to attend last night. The balcony and the galleries were well filled, but there were many vacant seats on the parquet floor and many of the boxes were unoccupied. Three thousand people, however, saw inaugurated the work of the auxiliary. Of those to whom invitations had been sent to occupy seats upon the stage many acceptances were received. Of the number many were assigned boxes, which were occupied by the members of their family or personal friends. Those who accepted invitations to sit on the stage were as follows:

World's Fair Commissioners Thomas W. Palmer, R. W. Furness, John T. Dickenson, William Lindsey, Mark L. McDonald, O. R. Hundley, J. H. Clendenning, Roswell E. Goodell, Leverett Brainard, C. F. A. Bailey, Thomas E. Garvin, William F. King, Charles K. Holliday Jr., Davidson B. Penn, Thomas J. Woodward, Augustus R. Bixby, James Hodges, M. Henry Lane, Joseph M. Bynum, Charles L. Hutchinson, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Dr. H. W. Thomas, Prof. G. W. Hough, D. H. Burnham, L. J. Millet, Lyman J. Gage, Benjamin Butterworth, W. T. Baker, Charles Henrotin, Bishop Fallows, Dr. W. R. Harper, Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, C. D. Grover, W. M. Egan, John H. Nolan, P. G. Gillette, Henry H. Belfield, Dr. F. H. Hall, Dr. W. B. Fish, John G. Shortall, Fred H. Hild, Dr. Simon Gilbert, W. S. B. Mathews, John W. Allen, J. G. Kircher, L. M. Heilman, W. H. Williamson, Bishop Cheney, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Dr. A. J. Canfield, W. M. Barrows, Prof. John H. Long, Prof. Elisha Gray, Prof. J. C. Arthur, Prof. Stephen H. Forbes, Thomas J. Burrell, Prof. Elliott Coues, Robert C. Spencer, Dr. Milton Joy, Dr. T. C. Duncan, Daniel J. Avery, Fletcher S. Barrett, J. H. McVicker, Julius Stearn, James W. Nye, Samuel W. Allerton, W. D. Hoard, Edwin Willits, Prof. E. G. Morrow, Richard L. Fearn, Carroll D. Wright.

Governors H. H. Markham, California; R. J. Reynolds, Delaware; Francis P. Fleming, Florida; John Young Brown, Kentucky; Frank Brown, Maryland; W. E. Russell, Massachusetts; David R. Francis, Missouri; J. K. Toole, Montana; Roswell P. Flower, New York; A. H. Burke, North Dakota; Thomas H. Holt, North Carolina; A. C. Mellette, South Dakota; R. E. Pattison, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, accompanied by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Frances E. Willard, and Lady Henry Somerset, were among the early arrivals. They were given seats in the front of the platform, and they were soon joined by other well-known women who had been invited to participate in the ceremonies. Among the women on the stage were:

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Miss Clara de Graffinreid, Mrs. Franklin W. Fisk, Mrs. Sidney Guy Sea, Miss Mary Krout, Mrs. Steenburg, Mrs. Moses Smith, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, the Rev. Augusta Chapin, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Ada C. Sweet, and Misses Chapin, Gordon, Potter, Kellogg, and Hayes.

GOVERNORS AND JUSTICES FALL IN.

They Join the Line at Thirty-fifth Street and Grand Boulevard.

Long before the hour for the advent of the platoons of cavalry forming the advance for the President's Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Governors of the States and their staff, for the military parade formed below, the entrance to Grand boulevard and the adjacent streets were packed with people. Buildings at the entrance of the boulevard were draped in national and municipal colors. As the mounted troopers, headed by their commanders and staffs, swung into Thirty-fifth street from Michigan avenue they were loudly cheered. When the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the diplomats, and the Governors and their staffs passed into the boulevard the spectators welcomed them with cheers.

Mrs. Potter Palmer as she passed along in her carriage was saluted by the women waving their handkerchiefs and the men raising their hats. Fred Douglass was greeted with many expressions of respect. Govs. Fifer, McKinley, and Flower were cheered again and again. All States, however, were royally greeted.

State representatives passed into the boulevard headed by Maine. Then came Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and the rest of the States in order. Gov. McKinley rode between platoons of his staff on horseback.

The advance to join the military was somewhat fragmentary at times. A large number of people, gathered on Thirty-fifth street and at the entrance to the boulevard, thought that the military parade was to be reviewed from that point and were consequently disappointed. The men who had erected grand stands there were responsible for the deception.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

To Take Care of the Crowds Saturday, Oct. 22—Regular and Auxiliary Suburban Service.

For the accommodation of those wishing to go down-town to see the military or for those going to the State Buildings dedication at the World's Fair grounds, suburban trains will be run today, including both regular and auxiliary, at intervals of about five minutes apart in both directions.

A Crazy Regular Soldier.

While Gen. Miles' down-town pets were "waiting" in Washington Park yesterday, a sturdy fileman in Company Z, 126th Infantry, slaked his thirst during "parade-rest" from a hydrant near by. A minute after he shivered from head to foot. "He's crazy," shouted Corporal O'Brien. "Naw—that's only dem germs from de lake, see?" a West-Sider observed. The Corporal and the fileman both drink Hygeia water now, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond.

Jackson Park, Oct. 21st.

The entire press is under obligations to Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict for the excellent service rendered gratis by their fifty "Remington" typewriters and expert operators at the dedication ceremonies. Only by the assistance of this efficient corps was it possible for the 750 press representatives to dispatch the exhaustive reports that have been wired to all parts of the world.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

"GEN. MILES' PARADE."

MARCH TO WASHINGTON PARK PRONOUNCED A FAILURE.

The Presence in Line of Distinguished Men and a Few Other Good Features Save the Procession from Bitter Condemnation—Michigan Avenue and the Boulevard Thinly Lined with Spectators, Most of the People Having Gone to the Park—Scenes Along the Line of March.

"Gen. Miles' parade," as yesterday's procession from the Auditorium to Washington Park was dubbed everywhere on the streets, was pronounced a failure by the disappointed spectators.

Of course it was good to look on such notable men as Morton and McKinley, and Fifer and Flower, and Schofield and Fuller. Such men are good to look upon. And it was pleasant to applaud them and get a smile and bow and a lift of the hat in return. And then it was good and early in the morning, and people weren't tired, and it was a glorious Chicago October day—how Chicago did baffle the weather man yesterday! And last and best of all there was just a suggestion of the pomp and pageantry of war—the dash of cavalry, the flash of brass buttons and side arms in the sun, the sound of martial music from the one band—just enough to make every one hungry for more.

These good things redeemed the affair from utter failure, but they also emphasized the comparative failure that it was—comparative, because there was just enough of these good things in it to suggest what was missing.

The people themselves showed what they thought of Gen. Miles' arrangement. In the first place the spectators along the line of march, though much given to applause of distinguished personages, didn't salute Gen. Miles with frantic applause. In the second place the military maneuvers in Washington Park and the short combined procession of troops and dignitaries between Washington Park and the World's Fair grounds were a center of attraction second only to the dedication itself. Washington Park, where the troops massed to receive the dignitaries, was packed with such a crowd as it never saw before. It was only those who dared not brave the terrors of such a crowd who thinly lined Michigan avenue and Grand boulevard to see "Gen. Miles' parade" pass.

It passed, deployed into Washington Park, and lo! the scene changed and there was the panoply of war. The scene was inspiring; it is described elsewhere. Incidents of the formation on the Lake-Front of "Gen. Miles' parade" follow; also scenes along the route. The detailed make-up of the procession and of the troops in Washington Park are given elsewhere.

CONFUSION REIGNS AT THE START.

Bad Management Marks the Formation of the Procession at the Auditorium.

Nearly every distinguished man who was entitled to a place in the parade at the start asked, "Where are we at?" The beginning was confused.

Shortly before 9 o'clock mounted escorts reported for duty to the Adjutants-General of their respective States at the Auditorium. The corridors and entrances of the hotel looked like barracks. Gen. Miles and his staff formed in line promptly at the sound of the cannon. The cavalry of the United States army got in place, too, with remarkable precision, but the Governors and many of the others got badly mixed. Gov. McKinley during the formation of the parade started down Michigan avenue near the Auditorium with his horse on a gallop and without an escort. There were a good many people in the crowd who recognized him and they cheered loudly and the Governor raised his hat and bowed and smiled. The escort joined him later, so that when the march really began, down near Eldridge court, he was closely followed by his military escort.

The cheering along Michigan avenue from the Auditorium south to Twelfth street was intermittent. The crowd on the sidewalks was not large, and the police who were stationed at intervals along the way had no trouble whatever in keeping the street clear. Several enterprising men had erected grand stands of huge proportions in that vicinity, but on nearly every one of the stands was a mere handful of spectators only. The signs, "Seats here for 50 cents," or "These elegant cushioned chairs, 75 cents," looked lonely, and the men who were there to take in the money looked sad. One stand on the east side of Michigan avenue near Eldridge court, capable of seating about 1,500 people, was elaborately decorated with flags and the terra-cotta banners of Chicago. The man who originated the thing must have spent $500 in building and decorating it, and there were just three lonely looking people sitting there. In every case where a grand stand was built along that portion of Michigan avenue it was practically unoccupied.

Gov. Russell rode the same iron-gray nag yesterday that carried him through the civic parade of Thursday. Gov. Russell wore the same riding-suit and the same smile.

Signal to Move.

A salute was fired at 9 o'clock by Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, as a signal that the first column of the parade was ready to move. Gen. Miles and staff cut a brilliant figure as they drew up in front of the Auditorium, but the General was not cheered to any extent at any point of the line of march. Following Gen. Miles and staff came the Fifth Cavalry. The cavalry made a splendid showing as the gold of the uniforms flashed in the sun. Nearly all of the horses were bays and their glossy coats were scarcely less brilliant than the brass buttons on the cavalrymen. Troops of the Seventh came next, followed by two Indian troops, L of the Third and L of the Sixth. The spectators cheered the Sioux boys. They were graceful riders and carried themselves with dignity. There was a pause before the Ninth Cavalry of colored troops from Fort Robinson rode up Michigan avenue in a canter. Chief McClaughry and Inspector Hubbard rode by the troops on the side of the avenue in a carriage on their way to Washington Park.

Next in order came the Fifth Cavalry Band mounted. It struck up a tune as it passed Congress street, and the parade was fairly off. The First, Second, and Third Batteries of the Fourth Artillery moved at a steady gait, the guns and clanking caissons making the most warlike exhibition of the escort. Militia Battery D followed. The Toledo Cadets of the Ohio National Guard, mounted on bicycles, under the command of Col. James F. Wade of the Fifth Cavalry, were led by Capt. W. B. McMacken.

Ex-President Hayes rode in a carriage, followed by Senator John Sherman, escorted by Lyman J. Gage. Mayor Washburne took advantage of a clear passageway beside the troops, and his carriage dashed away towards Washington Park.

The national guard contingent was led by the Pugh Videttes of Columbus, O., Gov. McKinley's personal escort. Capt. E. G. Bailey was in command and threw his men into a platoon formation of twenty-five men abreast in accordance with Gen. Miles' order. A single rank formation is hard to hold in perfect front, but the Videttes did over pavement what they have done before over turf as prize-winners. Their lines were like tau cords, and the apostle of protection had no cause to complain of the bearing of his bodyguard. First Lieut. R. E. Howe commanded the first platoon and his orders were echoed by Second Lieut. Barger, who told the second platoon when to break into fours and when to form platoon by the right or left flank.

Governors in the Line.

Gov. R. J. Reynolds and staff, Delaware, rode in six carriages. Gov. Pattison, Pennsylvania, with his mounted escort was followed by fifteen carriages of Pennsylvania dignitaries. Gov. Bulkeley and staff, Connecticut, were mounted and were followed by four carriages. Gov. Russell rode a splendid horse and was followed by his mounted staff and twenty-one carriages. Other Governors came in the following order:

Gov. Nichols and staff, Louisiana, in six carriages; Gov. Tuttle and staff, New Hampshire, in six carriages; Gov. Merriam and staff, Minnesota, mounted and in carriages; Gov. Chase and staff, Indiana, mounted; Gov. Francis and staff, Missouri, mounted; Gov. Colcord and staff, Nevada, in carriages; Gov. Toole and staff, Montana, mounted; Gov. Warren and staff, Wyoming, in carriages; Gov. Jones and staff, Alabama, in carriages; Gov. Stone and staff, Mississippi, in carriages; Gov. Markham and staff, California, in carriages; Gov. Tillman and staff, South Carolina, in carriages; Gov. Holt and staff, North Carolina, in carriages; Gov. Page and staff, Vermont, in carriages; Gov. Boies and staff, Iowa, in carriages; Gov. Northen and staff, Georgia, in carriages; Lieut.-Gov. Adrian and staff, New Jersey, in carriages; Gov. Pennoyer and staff, Oregon, in carriages; Gov. Flower and staff, New York, in carriages; Gov. Fifer and staff, Illinois, in carriages; Gov. Ladd and staff, Rhode Island, in carriages; Gov. Peck and staff, Wisconsin, in carriages; Gov. Brown and staff, Maryland, in carriages; Gov. Routt and staff, Colorado, in carriages, with guards in uniform sitting beside the drivers; Gov. Boyd and staff, Nebraska, in carriages; Gov. Burke and staff, North Dakota, in carriages; Gov. Mellette in a carriage; Gov. Brown and staff, Kentucky, in carriages; Gov. McKinney and staff, Virginia, in carriages; Gov. Perry and staff, Washington, in carriages; Gov. Prince, New Mexico.

Cheered by the Crowd.

Gov. Fifer rode in a carriage yesterday and wore a silk hat. The people all knew Gov. Fifer, and as he passed and repassed in finding his place in the line they cheered him. Gov. Francis of Missouri, who rode in a carriage in Thursday's parade, was mounted. Gov. Boies of Iowa had a carriage, and passed along during the formation of the parade. Gov. Merriam of Minnesota rode a fractious horse. Kansas had a greater representation yesterday than it did in Thursday's parade. There were several extra carriages and the face of Col. C. K. Holliday, one of the founders of the City of Topeka, was prominent in one of them. Adjt.-Gen. J. N. Roberts was also a prominent figure in the Kansas delegation. The delegation from Arizona came next behind Gov. Prince. Gov. Seay of Oklahoma came along with his escorts next behind the Arizonians. The far away Territory of Alaska was represented also in this quartet of Territories.

Chauncey Depew was a prominent figure, and was kept bowing and smiling most of the time during the formation of the parade. Gov. Flower of New York was cheered during the formation of the line. He found time between smiles to say to a reporter for The Tribune that the parade of Thursday was wonderful. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, Gen. Schofield, commander of the United States army, and Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania were all cheered as they passed.

This demonstration all occurred during the formation of the parade between the Auditorium and Sixteenth street, and many times the distinguished people passed and repassed before the crowd. There was little regularity or order about their movements. The people in that vicinity didn't get a satisfactory view of the parade.

SPANNED BY A DECORATIVE ARCH.

Michigan Avenue Ornamented Near Sixteenth Street—A Straggling Parade.

Michigan avenue near Sixteenth street was spanned by an arch in red, white, and blue and terra-cotta and white. Along the top of the arch was a row of shields of the municipal design, underneath which were draped American flags. From either end of the arch towers arose. These were decorated in the municipal colors and surmounted by municipal flags. Around the arch a crowd had gathered to see the parade as it moved along over the smooth boulevard to Jackson Park. The well-known men in the line were greeted with cheers.

The line straggled badly at this point, every one apparently intent upon making good time to the destination, and all the horses were sent along at a clipping pace.

MR. MORTON JOINS THE PARADE.

The Vice-President, Mr. Higinbotham, and Others Fall in Line.

The procession reached Mr. Higinbotham's residence at Twenty-ninth street and Michigan avenue at 9:30 o'clock. Long before that hour the avenue was lined on either side with an expectant crowd every member of which seemed bent on securing the most favorable point for observation. Here was another opportunity for those who had missed seeing the parade Thursday, and that particular class seemed anxious to improve it. But the disappointed ones of Thursday formed an insignificant part of the great crowd. People who had seen the parade of the preceding day were doubly anxious to witness another—so they turned out in force.

Mr. Higinbotham's residence was elaborately decorated with flags of all the nations. Above the entrance floated a beautiful American flag, while windows, balconies, and roof were resplendent in gay bunting, the Stars and Stripes being prominent in every place. Mr. Higinbotham, Vice-President Morton, President Palmer, and a number of guests appeared in the doorway, and, coming down the steps, entered carriages in waiting. Twenty-ninth street was cleared from Wabash to Michigan avenue and guarded by the police that there might be no invasion of vehicles to prevent the passage of private carriages into Michigan avenue. Hardly had the party taken seats when Gen. Miles appeared at the head of a body of cavalry. Halting for a minute he superintended the entrance of the carriages into the procession, giving them a place at its head. A fine movement was then executed by the cavalry, which received loud applause from the spectators.

FEW SPECTATORS ON THE STREETS.

Not Many People Attracted by the Parade—All Went to Washington Park.

At Forty-third street and Grand boulevard—and in fact all along that beautiful avenue between Thirty-fifth street and Washington Park—there was a thin fringe of spectators on either side of the street. They went early, took chairs with them, and sat down to patiently await the coming of the parade. Women and children were in a large majority, the more able-bodied having gone to Washington Park and the Midway Plaisance.

There were moments of inspiration as the parade passed—when the dashing United States cavalry clattered by at a sharp hand gallop; when a crack escort troop marched proudly by; when the mounted band burst out into martial music; when a feature like the bicycle corps went by; when some distinguished man like Morton, or Depew, or Fifer, or McKinley, or Schofield, or Sherman was received with applause. But there were long waits, long stretches between ranks, jumbles of carriages, and the general result was disappointing. Even the Chicago Aldermen were unfortunate enough to get mixed in with diplomats, Governors, and swell dignitaries, and thus their Aldermanic grandeur was temporarily eclipsed.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

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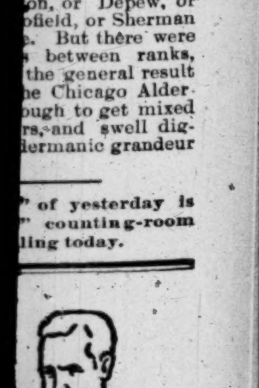

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IN A VAST UMBRELLA.

GATH WRITES THE STORY OF THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Manufactures Building Holds a Throng Equal to the Court and Army of Ferdinand and Isabella at Granada—The Majestic Telescope Light and Pleasant—Its Mighty Extent Prevents the Hearing of the Addresses by More than a Few—How the Chorus and Orchestra Looked.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—When Friday, the lucky day on which Columbus sailed, discovered, and returned with his trinity of ships, came bright and beautiful upon Chicago the first feeling of many visitors to the city was that the greatest pains and penalties men take upon themselves are gratuitous. The story of this World's Fair is a story of men already hard worked taking up a voluntary task, impressing their wives, and finally drawing the whole population to a sacrifice which an indolent people would have refused. While the great Fair must make business for Chicago, present and prospective, still its infantile details, its new problems, its vast expense have come athwart the successful story of the town. Yet in this way not only cities but nations are made since the old story of the Romans who, having no wives, got up a Columbian Exhibition and invited in the Sabine wives, who at a proper moment in the festivities were seized and carried off. Matrimony itself is an innovation upon a selfish life.

Most other exhibitions in the world have been projected by imperial governments. Nothing of this sort is done in London, Paris, or Vienna without the State and its mighty credit coming foremost. Here the Exhibition was the prize of contending cities, and that city which drew it got the white elephant. Among the extravagant stories which Senator James W. Nye told with glowing eyes, as if they had exactly happened, was one that when he went to Turkey on his first and only European trip the Sultan gave him a magnificent Arabian stallion. He described minutely the gorgeous saddlery this stallion wore, his flaming jewels, his inlaid morocco, his golden stirrups and bit, as the animal stood champing upon the wharf at Constantinople.

"Where is he?" spoke up a faint voice, not wholly swallowing the story.

"By holy Paul," exclaimed Nye, "I was too poor to bring him away. I left him there on the wharf."

Is a Pathos in Success.

We have some cities in America which would have had to leave this exhibition on the wharf unless the whole imperial power had paid their taxes. There is a pathos in success as well as in failure, and to behold a city destroyed by fire only twenty years ago saddling itself with an expense of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in subscriptions and taxes in order to entertain the world is that kind of pathos a mother discerns with pride in her greatest son when she beholds him loaded down with enterprises, finally girding on the uniform of war and throwing his life among his schemes. Yet the rapidity with which this Exhibition has come up is astonishing; it reminds one of the American Revolution, which was the result of a small and non-elective Congress, to which men rode on their horses in 1774, but having once met it never disbanded until the constitutional government was formed fourteen years later.

About forty months ago the first meeting was held to get this Fair in Chicago. Five millions of dollars were put up by the citizens, of whom, it is said, 28,000 subscribed. In general the first movement was to capture the West and hold its States solidly together. Thirty months ago the city triumphed in Congress. In the meantime all the bright energies, youthful and aged, in Chicago were set to work upon the plan. The women were brought in. Twenty-five months ago the two chief architects were selected. They were men broad enough to distribute the making of the buildings among the successful architects of different cities, and New York, Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, and other places have furnished the minds and skill to draw the elevations of these beautiful buildings, which certainly surpass anything I have ever seen of exhibitions.

My recollection of the London exhibition is clear; it was in the main low elevations of iron and glass without special architectural features. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham recalls a still earlier exhibition. There was nothing remarkable about the architecture at Paris in 1867, but the French have had so much experience in that class of edifices that they have made special experiments to find material which without much cost will delight the eye by their colors and will stand the test of weather for a limited number of years.

Benefited by All Predecessors.

The Chicago Exhibition has had the full benefit of all its predecessors, and when the bold step was taken after much apprehension to put the buildings in what may be called a separate city, or rather in the open country seven miles from the middle of the town, there disappeared at least one problem—namely: that of contracted space. The temptation was like that of Louis XIV. when he went out into the marshes of Versailles to put up his palace; where to stop it with his boundless imagination and that of his architects was the alternate fear. But with a lake of fresh water right in front of the grounds no aqueducts of Marly were to drink up the treasure of the kingdom. With a level surface between the city and the Fair no great levelings or fillings were to be made. The ground itself was to be made secure, and near half a million dollars were spent upon that apparently natural site. The lake, navigable everywhere close in to shore, and with a vast steamboat outfit, gave access to the grounds and insured a cool voyage in summer-time. Behind Chicago the real-estate energy, one of the most tremendous mental and lottery powers in the world, pushed in the direction of the Fair, and according to its own reports raised the value of real estate many times the expenses of the city and people long before these buildings were done.

The contentions in the Board of Directory are now not worth recollection, and such contentions occur in the formation of every municipality, State, and nation. They are the mere oral colloquies of desirous minds and hopes. The buildings came up so rapidly that at last Congress and the press were called out to look at them, and this demonstration brought the friends to the city who finally gave the last $4,000,000. With undignified opposition, partly sectional and partly demagogic, this appropriation was held up for some time, but finally given in a way to please the city better than a loan. I shall merely go over old ground if I undertake to present the investment in this show, undoubtedly the highest representative of the fame and utility of Columbus yet made in the intervening 400 years since his discovery.

The cost has been $19,000,000, and to hold the Exhibition will cost $3,000,000 more, making $22,000,000, which I think was about the cost of the Erie Canal; it is about one-third more than the total cost of the Capitol at Washington, but only about double the cost of the last department put up there. Add the State buildings, clubs, and many other things from outside of Chicago, and there will be a much enhanced expense. In spite of the experience of previous expositions over the world the Chicago people expect to get their money back. They have spent $11,000,000 upon these generally temporary buildings. But the expenses of such a Fair as this are illimitable, and not the least expense in our day is to cajole or capture the spirit of blackmail which lies even in the public intelligence.

Those who have the suffrage have learned its value, and men otherwise respectable will continue to agitate after they are defeated, in order that in some way they may be placated by a victorious city. Here are men in Chicago, formerly of quiet lives, who have been in the remotest countries of the world talking to Secretaries of State. Others have had to go to the great capitals of Europe and give lavish hospitality that this egotism or that rapacity may cease to traduce and oppose.

Common People Public Spirited.

It seems evident that as man advances in education the more pestiferous opponents of great public endeavors are the educated, while the heart of the common people is generally true to public spirit. The great parade of Thursday showed the voluntary sacrifices of people of all nations and sects to be a part of the World's Fair. The most the poor have asked is for employment in either a lower or a higher grade. The press in our day is a vast concern under great expenses, and it is so nearly the tongue of the people that to overlook it would be to show no genius for government.

Even the architects have their envies and jealousies, and it seems significant of the propriety of these buildings that no criticism of in adverse sort which is now remembered has been made upon them. They show for themselves, enormous, elegant, light, various, a series of fairy palaces which recall to the mind an their stately or flowing lines the art of man in every country. This is a composite nation and its art should be the absorption of all beautiful thoughts. Hitherto the fad or religious tradition of man had prescribed his architectures; the Roman must have his arch, though it is an obstruction of all processions; the Greek had to have his entablature; the rustic genius of Mahomet forbade his architects to make the likeness of any living thing, and, therefore, they were driven to mathematical figures and texts from the Koran, but even there they found that nature's paths are all artistic, that the worlds move in circles and ellipses, and that every mathematical drawing is the representative of some eternal line of energy.

The modern architect at best is a good gleaner, and hence the taste of the present time is the best average of what is eclectic. Old Spain with her faded energies still shows us the façades which we are drawing into our Protestant churches. Man's mentality everywhere has sought to do its best, though circumscribed by zealots and by tyrants and often by the tyrant people. As modern society is a chase how to avoid some kind of despot, so modern architecture is a struggle to avoid some form of ugliness which time and the critics have sought to hallow. But the United States has friends everywhere and the cause of her genius and toleration is ever marked both by the poor and by the wise.

Sixty Nations Contributors.

Here are nearly sixty different nations and nearly forty colonies liberally giving of their money to make the Chicago Exhibition a world's testimonial. This liberality has been modified or swelled by the especial feeling of States in admiration, gratitude, or envy. Think of New South Wales, a single State of Australia, giving $243,000 to this Exhibition, while Great Britain gives but $291,000. Some years ago, amidst much opposition, we returned to Japan some money we had not very scrupulously exacted from her, and the bread thus thrown upon the waters is returned in $630,000 for the Japanese exhibit. We have maintained ever since the time of the Barbary powers Consuls and agents in the north of Africa, and lo, the Emperor of Morocco sends $150,000 to Chicago, while the Netherlands, from whose federation we get the name of United States, has not given one cent. Yet Dutch Guiana sends $10,000 and the Dutch West Indies $5,000. It seems astounding that the lately vacant Republic of Paraguay should give to Chicago $100,000 while Chile has voted nothing.

High on the list of our friends are the contending nations of France and Germany, the first of which has given $733,000 and the second $690,000. Canada does well with $100,000, but Costa Rica gives $150,000, Ecuador $125,000, Colombia $100,000. The Argentine Republic gives almost as much money as Austria, or about $100,000 apiece. Peru reciprocates our kindly intentions with $140,000. Brazil, which draws much money from us through the coffee cup, sends $600,000. More than $100,000 comes from Norway and Sweden, and poor Denmark, though much reduced, gives $68,000. Spain is poor, but against her $14,000 Cuba puts up $25,000. New Zealand is here, and Turkey and Hayti. As the Exhibition is not to open for six months more there is yet time for the few neglectful portions of the world to make their appearance.

What the States Have Done.

But the States of America have given magnificently. Illinois stepped out with $800,000; Pennsylvania, ever active for this Exhibition, has given as much as New York, or $300,000 apiece, and California has given the same, and half as much has been given by Missouri and Massachusetts. Iowa makes the fine contribution of $130,000, or a little more than Ohio; the remote State of Washington puts in $100,000, and Kansas and Georgia are trying to raise as much by stock subscriptions. Michigan has $100,000; Kentucky the same; Colorado the same.

In short, the foreign nations have given here toward $5,500,000 and the American States toward $4,000,000. The few remaining Territories in the Union must not be forgotten. Arizona gives $30,000; New Mexico almost as much. The former slave States have done as well as they can, no doubt; several of them have given $25,000 apiece. I make it out that all the British colonies added to Great Britain herself have given over $700,000.

A modern exhibition like that which was opened today has for every five or ten years of progress that much greater provision to make for the new discoveries of man. Many things have come up in this country within the last ten years not thought of before; whole buildings have to be given to such matters as electricity, ethnology, the fisheries, forestry, women, music, photography. It may be asked what is to be left of all the immense expenditure for the entertainment and illustration of the world. While probably all these buildings, or nearly all of them, will come down when they have served their purpose, leaving, the promoters hope, about $3,000,000 in salvage of materials. An art building is being erected right opposite the center of the city at a cost of about $650,000, which is to be the permanent monument of the Columbian enterprise.

Is an Astounding Testimony.

Considering the fact that no foreign architects as such have drawn any of these buildings their testimony of the architectural rise of the United States is as astounding as will be the best of their contents. They cover about 200 acres of ground, and portions of them can be reflected on clear days in the waters of the lake and of the canals and minor lakes which have been built among them. Looking out upon this gorgeous area of white, yellow, red, brown, and other buildings, showing indeed all the combinations of the spectrum, one thinks of the constructions of antiquity at a loss for a comparison. We have nothing left in Spain to show the empire of the Moors but the Alhambra and the Alcazar, which owe much of their beauty to their pathos and to the oriental and domestic life which inhabited their colonnades and were reflected in their pools of water. The vast construction of Versailles makes a slight impression on the present age from its low and squatty elevation, and the highly ornamented pavilions of the Tuileries and Louvre call for but little imitation from our generation.

The area of room in the Chicago Exhibition is something extraordinary, as when we saw today the equivalent of a mighty army gathered in one building alone and that to be devoted to machinery and mechanics. Looking at these buildings in their aggregate I should say that the Italian is still the master of our building arts, as it was the presiding genius over the discovery of America. The general taste of these constructions is that of Italy, and especially the north of Italy, when the Greek and Roman architecture broke forth against the domination of the German Gothic. Where the Gothic survives here is rather in its household forms, and some of the English styles of the centuries coincident with the settlement of America are kept up. You see the open barred houses such as Shakspeare was born in, and something of the Tudor quality here and there, but the cupola of Italy, the lighter Roman dome as modified by the Germans, and the sky-line of standing figures as the Greeks used them, the Romanesque, the running toward square pavilions, and the blending of sculpture and ornamentation with architecture demonstrate that the past is nothing but a huge quarry out of which we take what we want and as little as we want, and let our wives and the children be teachers of our tastes.

Bigotry the Only Blot.

As I looked over this great assemblage today I thought to myself what remains here that is the least progressive, the deepest intrenched in the prejudices of men. I could not help answering that perhaps the old Puritan and Calvinistic and ultra Protestant bigotries are the least movable. For the entertainment of mankind everything has been done by all the classes except those who stick to their own day of the week as the holy one. When I was in Tangier last March it seemed to me that the dullness of the place required some investigation, and taking aside a modest and thoughtful courier I said to him: "Why does not Tangier pick up a little, being only three hours from Gibralter and not much more from Cadiz and only about eight days from the United States?"

"Well, sir," said he, "we have three Sabbaths here and each sect has been conjured by its god not to give up that especial Sabbath. So we only work four days in the week."

Said I: "Which are these Sabbaths?"

"Friday is Mahomet's Sabbath, Saturday is Moses' Sabbath, and Sunday is the Christian Sabbath."

"What are you going to do about it, Pinto?"

"Well, sir," said the courier, "to tell the truth every one of these Sabbaths is a holiday and you can do what you please."

When these silent machinery halls shall be closed on the First, Seventh, or whatever day is the holy one, those who remain outside gnashing their teeth will probably become more unrepentant than ever and farther from conversion. They will think on Joshua making the sun stand still, and on Galileo having to put a clamp on the revolution of his globe. They will think on Æsop trying to teach succeeding ages common sense with the fable of the sun and the wind making a bet with each other as to which should first rid the traveler of his cloak. The wind went at him Cotton Mather style with an exhortation and an excommunication together, and the traveler merely folded his cloak around him the tighter. The sun then came out and the traveler shed his cloak and looked around for Balaam's ass to carry it for him.

Poor Columbus could not make the sailors understand his proposition. He made a woman comprehend it. He got along very well with the common people, but when he struck the religious doctors at Salamanca they tied him up for five years, and to that extent saved these virgin shores of the New World from any change of dispensation. It too frequently happens that one age by its hard momentum exactly occupies the place of a former age; that one opposition winds up where its enemy and rival left off. George III. commencing life as a high Liberal, found in time that the Tory party had become the Liberal one, and under Chatham & Co. the movement of the century had to continue. The ultra-Protestants were not capable, through their prejudices, of carrying out the intentions of the age.

Liberal Clergymen the Leaders.

In the long run, however, it is the priests who are liberal and the people who are illiberal. Half a dozen spurious priests and about that number of attendant hypocrites can for a little while restrain the liberalities of the great majority of the clergy, but in all the important movements of man the liberal clergy has been at the lead. The man who was at the head of the ecclesiastical system of ancient Rome became the first of the Cæsars and in his dispensation was received with a toleration which was new in Judea. He who picked corn for hunger's sake on the Sabbath day was at last brought to his death, not by sinners and publicans, but by scribes and priests. Shall we wonder that after 1,900 years the fight for the Sabbath is still on and that some men hunger and would pluck the corn of knowledge, and that others who do not hunger confound them with the law?

Going to the Fair through the bright warmish weather, it was noticeable how the people of their own volition formed in line at all the railroad wickets and separated their own tickets and dropped the right end in the box. In how many countries would all the people read in one language! The distance to the Fair by the Lake-Front was half a day's march for troops. Everybody seemed to know which way to go on the grounds, and we entered the vast telescope of thirty-one acres, with ten acres more of galleries, looking as light as the inside of an umbrella.

At one end was an orchestra and chorus, said to be 5,000 souls, or mouths, as relatively large as the ring at the head of an umbrella stick. Their voices started up at 11 o'clock like a mosquito buzzing in a bass trumpet, but after awhile they got the pitch of the place and poured out "America" like a single Titan voice or a rebellion of the bass pipe in the organ at Fingal's Cave. Looking back at them with an opera glass they seemed to be a whole cemetery with pinkish human faces rising in place of the thousands of gravestones, and next the harp of gold down in the front gave the place the likeness of the Judgment Day. Little hallelujahs trembled and tripped from them, and then hung up in a hammock-shaped sheet dropped from the corners like the blanket in revelation. Without a sound the people, the population of the whole earth perhaps at that settlement occasion, sat upon the flat floor and listened at the disportation of the saints. Next to nobody was above in the ceremonial seats.

Equaled Isabel's Vast Army.

At the side under the great banners of Ferdinand and Ysabel, the lions of Leon and the towers of Castile, the student perhaps remembered that the people here were about equal in numbers to the court and army of those Spanish sovereigns at Santa Fé just before the fall of Granada. Why should not the bridge of Pinos be also set up there over one of the inlets, so near the camp city of Santa Fé, where Columbus was stopped by the messenger of the sovereign. A good picture of it is in the Capitol at Washington.

The stage was at the side, as the music was at the end of this great telescope house of white and buff, with black ribs. We seemed to be upon the inside of a mighty hoopskirt or barrel with some of the staves made of glass to incubate us the better. What a railroad station would this hall of manufactures make when the showmen are done with it! The poet's mind recalled at this placid hour the picture by Longfellow of the Springfield Arsenal with its muskets stacked like the pipes of a great organ, presently to wail and moan in the demon music of battle; but here the organ's action would merely be the action of the engine, the rolling of the shafts, the ballet of ten thousand dancing inventions, the marionettes of the mind.

This subject grew as one thought of it. The full size of two French proprietors' farms was under this one roof, and half the size of the average American farm in Dutch Pennsylvania. Behind the main trusses, some twenty-five gigantic bows, were spaces as large as the great railway depots at Philadelphia and in Chicago on either side. The press seats alone were half as numerous as the army with which Gonsalvo Cordova subjugated Naples in the time of Columbus. They feathered as many quills as the flight of eagles over Remus and Romulus. The music of the marching regulars outside was like the feet of sheep crossing a bridge above our heads. You might put all the annual pilgrims to Mecca in this Manufactures Building. Along its slender gallery, which yet held an army of people, were great treelike plants looking like bouquets, hardly like bushes. The flags of nations seventy feet above were no bigger to the eye than Fagin's pocket handkerchief upon his washline.

Sometimes we seemed to be in a woods and the sounds about us were the dropping of leaves and the crawling of bugs through their litter. No man ever saw this building till it was put up; the architect and his rule committed it by faith to the foundryman and he asked no questions, but executed it to scale, numbered it, and its parts stood up 600 miles away to be counted. There the infinite combinations upon the half a dozen mechanical principles are to give a performance for six months, to weave, grind, carve, set type, and what not, and Samson's strength as of old would here be equal to a mouse's relatively.

Toward 12 o'clock bands of music coming in began to sound like approaching bands upon a field of battle. Distinguished individuals in the advance were as obscure by numbers as virtue in the last assize. For want of occupation I picked up the printed speeches of the speakers soon to come, the rolling musketry of the young Mayor's welcome, his tribute to the cross, the public schools, the pioneer, to Europe and to Chicago. The speech of Director Davis, more quiet and prayer-meeting like in diction, gave full vent to the thoughts that in us Europe is merely continued westward, and he rose to poetry in the phrase that "the birth cries of the republic had the strong voice of the giant of the thousand years." I thought how such munificent events as this lead all citizens up to Shakspearean flights. Till England had subdued France and the Spanish Armada no Shakspeare came. The voice of her Chaucers was like American literature told in little tales. Epic must be the life, dramatic the pageants and characters to mature a literature. But on this day of the World's Fair every man seemed to speak like a Massinger or a Marlow.

Noble and Pathetic.

Deeply pathetic in its nobility was the address of Mrs. Potter Palmer, not the curt and noisy outcry of the neglected virago or maid, but the voice of wife and mother, pure as the accents of Lucrece saying, "Our utmost hope is that she may become a more fit partner for her illustrious mate," and thanking the General Government "that it has just discovered woman." Her reference to Isabella raises to the mind the splendid work of Isabella in educating her children, of one of whom Shakspeare bore his noblest tribute to the sex, the never less than womanly Catherine of Aragon. No doubt the prophecy is true that from this Exhibition woman, like the oracle of the fountain, will stand forth, healthy, wise, and by her wisdom more than ever companionable. Vast is that task, however, to raise in a century the gossip of the harem to the splendor of Minerva, who was born not from the play, but from the brain of Jove.

Mr. Morton's address contained the presentation of fine and oft forgotten facts, such as the inferior age of the Papal library to Columbus' discovery and Galileo, a hundred years later, "the Columbus of the heavens." This quotation from Milton was elevated in origin and evidence that England had her puissant boasters, too.

President Palmer's piece was not beneath the others in dignity, as where he predicted that this Exhibition and year would lift the name of Columbus from "vague and careless remembrance to a vital and elevating force to mankind." This, indeed, is the moral of the year; discovery and not tradition. We are proceeding upon Bacon's advice to trust to discovery rather than the universities. We put at the head of the new era two words: Columbus and America; the fulcrum and the world. Palmer's gratulation to the buildings alone, if they should never be occupied, was worthy of his scholarship. In architecture and the shaking off of a nation's penurious and greedy nature are the rising glories of art and honor. In these great piles are buried the meanness of the Jacksonian age which robbed the banks and degraded the people. Not one word in this speech was superstitious or lip-service; it had the warm classicality of the Greek, and its exemplars were Memnon, Cornelia, and Socrates.

Depew Had a Hard Task.

Mr. Depew had a hard task to match these speeches, but his practiced manner was greatly in his favor. To write now is universal, to speak exceptional. College-bred, a student to this day, quick to discern the coincidences and antitheses of history, Depew seeks his real glory in orations like Cicero. His address seemed to need a single standpoint; it was sermonical and brilliant and perhaps planned on too large a drawingboard, but its ideas show that the orator was a picked man and could without labor speak equally well at any great celebration. If, in its glib and flowing parts, this speech reminded us only by contrast of the serious and landmark quality of Webster's orations, we are to remember that faculty and inspiration live apart and that silence is the golden part of speech.

The prayer was long, President Higinbotham's speech to the architects fully short; Higinbotham is our orator and has the one note of the cuckoo, whom the satyr preferred to the nightingale in a trial of song: He said the cuckoo had more method.

"Gentlemen architects," said the President of the Fair, "my sentiments have been put in a medal and you shall wear it home."

The ode of Miss Monroe had in its opening stanza the diction of Halleck, and that long paragraph had a fine proportion also, considering the variety of the subjects addressed—Columbia, Spain, England, France. The editorial verdict in it was a strong evidence of the deepening thought and justice of women. France, its climax, taught America to Europe:

> France, the swift-footed, who with thee
> Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,
> And loved the dark no more.

This is surely poetical conception. The ode glides along from history to journalism; its later are as correct as its classical allusions.

The hero knew not what a virgin soul laughed through glad eyes as America was embraced in Columbus' masquerade for India. Sex, indeed, is the spirit of poetry and worship. Love, the human form, the similes of courtship, are all through this ode, till at the last Columbia is the lady of love and beauty.

Bishop Ireland's discourse for the evening was singular from its recognition of knowledge. "Mind is the causative power; the universe is the product of mind—God increate." Columbus is only mind, no portrait; and all his assistants the sea-cooks of his mind. America is the giant daughter of the progress of the age. Matter is next to mind. A religious congress can do no harm. No, unless religion comes to some general understanding, progress will have that understanding first. The time is ripe and urgent for one American church. Trust the forces that we see, says Bishop Ireand. We must, or we shall be like the man who after wine saw two balusters, one there and the other not there, and taking the wrong one he fell down stairs. The Exhibition has made men of our ecclesiastics.

The ceremonies were a good deal delayed, but the music kept the people fairly orderly, a whoop now and then going through the building like the noise of swallows in a barn. Quantities of flowers were put all around the borders of press and people, daisies and simple things. In the exhibition of universal wealth individual wealth looked as simple as a daisy. Here and there adventurous people climbed out on the truss cords and looked like painters resting on their ladders to eat their meals. The Spanish yellow was the prevailing color next to the American flag.

At a quarter to 2 o'clock the people became noisy, as they evidently thought the management was trifling with their time and stomachs. An understanding got abroad that the World's Fair committee and guests were eating lunch somewhere at the base of the stage, while the people, many of whom had been on the ground since 10 o'clock in the morning, but with no similar opportunity to eat of which they were informed, felt that their revolutionary instincts were rising up.

Led by Foreign Diplomats.

At last the procession came, headed by the foreign legations, generally wearing their full uniforms, and intermixed with members of the State Department. Mr. Bryan raised his hat and cheers went around the building, but they sounded hollow in such a vast interior. Cardinal Gibbons was well nigh swallowed up among the legation men. Not much system about seating these foreigners was shown, and most of them were clamorous for precedence. Our new Secretary of State motioned the Cabinet to their places. The strangers all looked from their high platforms over the scene, in which were literally billows of human faces and heads. A considerable portion of the open tracery work, girders, etc., was filled with hanging spectators like living fruit or escaping from some deluge. Ex-President Hayes was loudly cheered as he stood out at the end of the Supreme Court, in which the red-faced Justice Harlan was quite prominent, rising like a tower above the little Chief Justice. The Cabinet at Washington looked lonesome and unacquainted. Senators were sprinkled all about the platform, here Cullom and there Sherman. The broad flight of steps covered with red carpet was now cleared to receive the officers of the Fair and their guests, the architects and orators. Gen. Schofield and numerous of his officers wearing their full insignia were pointed out. Governors of States and their staffs filed around the edges of the immense platform, uncertain where to sit. Formality evidently was not the fad out West.

McKinley and Pattison came in about the same time, and if cheers were meant for one the other appropriated them. As the platform filled up its enormous extent became appreciated; it held more people than some of the largest public halls in the country, and looked to be full 200 feet long by nearly 100 in depth, which is the size of the floor of a cathedral. Frederick Douglass was recognized and cheered upon the platform.

Everything being ready, at ten minutes past 2 the Vice-President, the orators, and all who were to officiate came down the great stairs. Morton looked a little worn with these repeated Columbian ceremonies, and he had a good long piece before him. Depew with his hawkish face stood up with his hands behind his back. The Cardinal, in a purple belt, cap, beretta, and full dress of his class, took a very prominent seat, and the Nuncio sat behind him, less red and more purplish, and they bowed to each other.

Draped with Yellow and White.

The front of the platform was round, draped with Spanish yellow and white, and behind it was a little red desk like a Protestant pulpit. The President of the last Exhibition, Mr. Goshorn, sat near the President of today. Mr. Depew put on a cap making him look like an ecclesiastic as he sat between the Cardinal and young Mayor Washburne, whose term of office has added some years to his expression.

Davis, the master spirit of the Exhibition, was seen to be a military looking man, rather spare, with clear features, black mustache, and gray goatee. Upon him has devolved enormous details for a long time past, and the vast audience seemed to feel that he was the Sir Christopher Wren of the hour. Mr. Davis summoned everybody to rise for prayer.

Bishop Fowler prayed to those within a few feet of his voice and the rest prayed for themselves. The acoustics of the hall was satirical. Not even the cannon which sounded outside as the distinguished guests arrived made much more impression on the interior than if a small boy had hit the roof with his trap ball. Even the man who cried "louder" to the Bishop was mortified that his voice was drowned. The man who goes to every public place with a stronger voice than anybody else lifted one whoop here and felt so humiliated that he disappeared. The Bishop's prayer, however, was all in type, and by its aid it could be guessed where he was in the imploration. The prayer was curt.

Mr. Davis read his piece, wearing a dark or olive coat with no other ornament than the button of the army and the Columbian medal upon his breast. He wore glasses. He had a ring upon his finger; his hair was thin and straight. American men of action are typified in his lineaments and address. Sitting from him only about twenty feet I could hardly hear his voice, though it was a good ordinary voice, because the height and contents of the building seemed to drink up the voice like a sea.

The Mayor spoke at his ease, gesturing with his head and arms, but his voice was ineffectual to go very far. The press could follow him with their printed copies, but to most of the audience it was a dumb show.

Watterson came in, his ears wrapped up in an overcoat, at 3 o'clock; he had No. 13 on the program.

Mrs. LeMoyne came fourth to read a part of the ode; she wore green sleeves with puffings upon a dark dress, and something in the nature of the Order of the Garter around her throat. A gold comb was in her hair. She read with a better voice than any of the men who had preceded her—with full understanding of the poem and with animated seriousness. Now and then her features grew a little tragical and Anna Dickinson-like. The speaker drew loud applause as she proceeded, from her earnestness and fine accentuation.

Music from a Quarter of a Mile.

The music struck up a quarter of a mile away and played a part of the ode as a tune. Mrs. Lemoyne went on with the ode, skipping here and there. She repeated the stanza referring to Abraham Lincoln in full. Mr. Palmer came forward to give a laurel wreath to Mrs. Lemoyne, a golden chaplet, but the music immediately began to play. The poetess was now led forward wearing a dark dress, with armlets of dark and white; she had a poetic face and also received a laurel wreath. Mr. Watterson was busy perusing his manuscript, as there seemed a disposition among the public to cut everything down with a blue pencil.

The architects in general looked like young divinity students and little like such desperate men with the dividers; there seemed to be many of them. The music interrupted the speech and was the only thing to be heard. The medals for the architects were put in front of the stand. Burnham, who made the speech, to which Higinbotham replied on behalf of the architects, was a strong looking man like a railroad president, with a bold, intelligent face, broad chest, and large girth. High credit is said to be due to him for the rapid movement and strength of these edifices.

Great applause was showered upon Mrs. Palmer, who stood up perfectly dignified and as much at home as if in her own parlors; she wore a peculiar colored dress, the skirt quilted and the body trimmings of black with a black bead collar of the Valois period about her throat; the only color was a little bow of violet at her belt, and similar trimmings in her hat which had a black plume. She read her piece, and those who could not hear it could yet see in her countenance that she was expressing gentle, high thoughts. It was near 4 o'clock when this address was concluded, and ten features yet on the program. Most of the people kept their places, though there was a growing restlessness.

After the long addresses of Watterson and Depew, the Cardinal's prayer and the benediction of the Rev. Dr. McCook were very well received. At last a great salute was fired and the people streamed home.

GATH.

SOUTH AND WEST HONOR COLUMBUS.

Parades and Exercises to Celebrate the Discovery of America.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Columbus day was made a great occasion in Mississippi by proclamation of the Governor, and at the suggestion of the Superintendent of Education the school children turned out all over the State. Contributions were made to the World's Fair exhibit gotten up by the women of the State.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 21.—The first part of the day's observances was given up to the thousands of school children. A detail of Grand Army of the Republic veterans assembled at each school building, and, escorted by the school children, proceeded to the yards, where all listened to the reading of the President's proclamation. Children and veterans then saluted the flag, all repeating the allegiance pledge, following it with the singing of "America." Exercises of a devotional character were held at all the religious and parochial schools in the city. At noon there was a parade and the statue of Columbus was decorated.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 21.—There was little civic display locally, but the public schools and Catholic schools had parades and patriotic exercises.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21.—Today was observed as a holiday in this city. The public schools carried out an elaborate program. In every Catholic church in the city high mass was celebrated, the theme for the discourse being Columbus. A reunion and celebration in honor of the great navigator took place this afternoon in Colliseum hall. The street celebration was under the auspices of Italian citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Columbus day was observed throughout California as a legal holiday. In this city services were held in all the churches. There was a parade of German societies in the afternoon, but the chief interest centered in the exercises held at the city schools, which, in many instances, took the form of presentation of the American flags by citizens.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—The celebration of Columbus day was generally observed in this city. All the public and private schools had special ceremonies and the Roman Catholic churches had special services during the day. At night there was mass meeting in the Gospel Tabernacle.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Arkansas celebrated Columbus day in a novel and sensible manner. Entertainments and festivals were held. A small admission fee was charged and the proceeds of these entertainments will be paid into the treasury of the Arkansas World's Fair Association and applied to the State's building and exhibit. Quite a handsome sum was realized here and at Hot Springs, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, Helena, and other cities.

CELEBRATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

School Children Everywhere Join in Patriotic Demonstrations.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—Children from the public and parochial schools today celebrated the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Several of the public schools held exercises in the morning and at 10 o'clock 10,000 pupils assembled and marched to Recreation Park, where a celebration took place, in which the Grand Army of the Republic participated. There was a flag raising, with a military salute. The school children then saluted the flag and pledged themselves to support the principles it represents. This afternoon all the children of the Catholic parochial schools had a parade, the number of little ones participating equaling those of the morning procession.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The city today was in gala attire in commemoration of Columbus and his discovery. The decoration surpassed any previous effort in the history of the city. Societies of every kind—military, labor, church, athletic—and thousands of school children participated in a great parade this afternoon, and tonight there was a street demonstration of historical floats, etc.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Between 6,000 and 7,000 children from the public and parochial schools marched to the fair grounds, where the day was spent with speeches and games for prizes. At the penitentiary the prisoners were given a holiday. Cigars were furnished the prisoners in the afternoon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Columbian day celebration included church services and school exercises this morning and an immense parade this afternoon. The parade was the biggest of local organizations ever witnessed here, made up entirely of civic societies, with the exception of the First Light Battery, the only Milwaukee military company that did not go to Chicago. Between 8,000 and 10,000 men were in line.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—Columbus day was observed by all the school children of this city, assisted by veteran soldiers. At each of the twenty-five buildings this morning the children sang and recited patriotic selections, and in connection with each performance was a flag-raising, in which Grand Army veterans helped the children. There was no public school parade, but the children of the parochial schools and the Italian societies paraded this afternoon, about 5,000 being in line.

DOMINION MINISTERS CRITICISED.

Surprise That They Did Not Attend the Dedication Ceremonies.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 21.—The Dominion Ministers are being severely criticised for not attending the opening ceremonies of the World's Fair, although invited as a government and individually by the United States Government. The invitations were received some time ago, and the reason given by the Ministers for not attending is pressure of business. This appears strange in face of the fact that they find time to take tours to Europe and elsewhere.

Reduced Death Rate.

The death rate of the English soldiers stationed in India in 1859 was 69 per 1,000. Since that time cetrain changes in housing, food, water, clothing, etc., have been adopted, with the result that in 1886 the rate was 15.81 per 1,000, and in 1888 it was 14.84 per 1,000.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Arrived—Propellers R. C. Reid, Menominee; John Spry, Cheboygan; Philetus Sawyer, Traverse City; Albert Soper, Colin Campbell, Ludington; schooners George L. Wren, Green Bay, Barbarian, Naubenway; John T. Johnson, Cheboygan; John B. Wilbor, Alice, Marinette; Minnie Mueller, Gladstone; Iver Lawson, Pentwater; Peshtigo, Active, Peshtigo; Naiad, Drummond's Isle; Otter, Masonville, lumber. City of Concord, Manistee, salt; Clyde, Buffalo; Argonaut, Oswego, coal; H. J. Jewett, Harlem, Buffalo; A. McVettie, Ogdensburg; Virginia, Milwaukee; Atlanta, Muskegon; City of Duluth, Duluth; Puritan, Charlevoix; H. W. Williams, South Haven; Chicora, Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; Boscobel, towing Peshtigo, sundries.

Cleared—Propellers Minnesota, Escanaba; A. B. Taylor, Grand Haven; Saugatuck, Annie Laura, Muskegon; Frances Hunton, Marinette; Pewaukee, Preston C. Hickox, R. C. Reid, Menominee; City Concord, Ida E., W. J. Carter, Manistee; Maggie Marshall, City New York, Manistee. Schooners Alert, Noque Bay, Peshtigo; H. Taber, Cheboygan; Myrtle, Ford River, light. Propellers, City of Paris, Columbia, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo; Niagara, Toronto. Schooner, St. Louis, Midland, grain. Propellers, Chicora, Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; City of Ludington, Manistique; Virginia, Milwaukee; Atlanta, Muskegon; Puritan, Petoskey, sundries.

Vessel Movements.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—City of Sheboygan.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Arrived: Sachem, M. T. Greene.

OSCODA, MICH.—Cleared—Street, Michigan City.

DETROIT, MICH.—Cleared—Checotah, Marquette.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Windbound—Eort, Downing, Rounds.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Cleared—Dunford, Narragansett.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Arrived—Italia. Departed—Hesper, Buffalo.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Butters. Cleared—Chipman, Johnson, Chicago.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Cleared—Sicken and consort, Detroit.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Cleared—Marina, Mariska, Cleveland; Matoa, Chicago.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Minneapolis consort, John O'Neill. Cleared—Majestic, Washburne.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Pringle and barges. Cleared—Madden and barges, Buffalo.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Wade, Hackett, Brown, Ashtabula; Forest City, McGregor, Lorain.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Arrived—Melvina, Oak Leaf, Richard Mott. Cleared—Spry, Johnson, Kelderhouse, Chicago.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Negaunee, Britannic, Lindsay, Richards. Cleared—Ohio, Milwaukee; Chamberlain, Green, Chicago.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Cleared—Dewey, Chicago; Suit, Michigan City; Speed, Sheboygan; St. Ignace, Mackinac, Manistee.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Sands, Luckey, Hanscom, Wente, J. D. Marshall, Woods, Wing. Sailed—Naghtin, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Amboy, Kent. Cleared—Coal—Sitka, Fort William; Georger, Milwaukee; Fairbank, Rossport. Light—St. Lawrence, Manitowoc.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived: Business, Ohio. Cleared: Bertha Barnes, Chicago; Davidson, Roumania, Barnum, Henry Richards, Lake Erie ports. Wind south, light.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived: Genoa, Stevens, Richmond, Adriatic, Pasadena. Cleared: Uganda, Elphicke, Hope, Fitzpatrick, to Ashland; Tampa, Aberdeen, Wheat, China, Colorado, F. & P. M. No. 2, for, Buffalo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Down—Oades, Red wing, 10 last night; Brazil, 10:30; Elfin-Mere, Wadena, 2:30 a. m.; Ralph, Allegheny, Philadelphia, 3:30; Wilson, Hundred and Seventeen, 6; Williams, 10; Mather, Hundred and Sixteen, 11 a. m.; Alberta, 11:30; Hoyt, Hundred and Fifteen, 1 p. m.; Empire State, 4:30. Up—Canton, noon; Kirby, Japan, 1:30 p. m.; United Empire, Roby, 2:30; Mariposa, Hodge, 3:30; Specular, Magnetic, 4; two Parkers, 5; Pease, Planet, Saginaw Valley, 6.

Up—V. H. Ketcham, 7; Walker, Minnedosa, Kildonan, Gaskin, 7:30. Down—North Star, 8. Clear and calm.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Pawnee and barges, Niko, Churchill, Samoa, Vance, Charles Eddy, Newell Eddy, Neosho, Martin, Otwell, Parks Foster, Avery, Hawgood, Weed, Onoko, Hudson. Cleared—Merchandise—Portage, Superior; Vanderbilt, Ward, Duluth; Milwaukee, Tioga, Chicago. Coal—Gilbert, Port Arthur; Samoa, Vance, Russia, Charles Eddy, Newell Eddy, Chicago; La Salle, Milwaukee; Light, Desmond, Gebhart, Duluth; Tower, Ashland; John Martin, Superior.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Lehigh, 10:15 last night; Pueblo, Robert Mills, 2:30 a. m.; Pahlow, Delta, 4; Weston and consorts, 5; Mecosta, 6; Pabst, Henry, Richards, 10:40; Frontenac, 12; Corona, 1; Boston, 1:30; Holland and consort, Roumania, Barlum, 2:30; Seneca, 2:50; Gilcher, 4; Sicken and consort, 4:40; Clarion, 5:20. Up—Glidden and consort, Tom Adams, 9:30 last night; Fitzgerald, Aurora and consort, 5; Bacon, Paige, Gladiator, Ayer, 6; Viking, Michigan, Devereux, 9; Kelderhouse, C. P. Minch, Henry Packer, 2:40; Denver, 3:15; Tuscarora, 5.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Langell Boys, Comstock, Savidge, midnight; Commodore, 1 a. m.; Aztec, 9; Porter Chamberlain and barges, Maruba, India, 11:20; Iosco, 11:20; London, noon; Arizona, Plymouth, Rome, Plankinton, 1:20; William Chisholm, 2; George, 2:40. Down—Continental, Holland, 10 last night; Tuscarora, Wright, America, 11; Roman, 2 a. m.; Iron Age, Iron City, 4; Olympia, Choctaw, 5; Buffalo, Outhwaite, 7; Gratwick, Wolf, Philip Minch 11:40; Ford, Vulcan, Nimick, 2; Moran, 2:30; Cambria, 4; Alaska, 5:15.

LIME KILNS.—Down—Rhodes, Boody, 1:30 a. m.; Pringle, Watson, 2; Clinton, 2:30; James Pickands, 2:40; Ranney, Cobb, 2:50; Cherokee, Chippewa, 4; Rube Richards, Kent, 5:20; Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, 6; Grecian, 7; Iron King and consort, Commodore, 8:50; Cayuga, 10:15; J. Mills, 12:30 p. m.; Langell Boys, Comstock, 2:40; Leuty and barges, Andaste, Maruba, 5; Iosco, 5:30; London, India, 7. Up—Pratt, Ash, 2:50 a. m.; Nimick, 3:20; Vulcan, 5:40; Christie, Camden, Parnell, 6:15; Spencer, Pennington, Dyer, 7; Aztec, Miztec, Alaska, 7:20; Cambria, 8:50; Church, Egan, Flower, 9:40; Northern Light, 10:20; Veronica, 10:40; Colonial, Gawn, King, Susquehanna, 12:40 p. m.; Hecla, 12:50; Badger State, 4; Ira Owen, 4:20; Schuck, 5:40; Griffin, 6:20; Hebard and barges, 7.

Down—Plankinton, 8; Rome, 8:20; William Chisholm, Burlington and barges, 9:15; Kendall and barges, Porter, Chamberlain and barges, 9:30. Up—Palmer, 9:20; Gordon Campbell, 8; Pope, 8:40; Majestic, 9:30.

A Reviewing Stand Breaks Down.

A stand crowded with people on the corner of State and Phantom streets broke down during the civic parade. A man from Halsted street suddenly shouted: "I like lake water!" and the excited gang, all rising to their feet at once, put too quick a strain on the timbers and the supporting timbers gave way. An old lady living on the North Side was badly crushed but courageously observed as she was pulled out: "I'd rather lose a leg than hear any one shout for any other drinking water than Hygeia, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond."

Cheap Rates to Mexico.

The Missouri Pacific railway (Iron Mountain route) and connecting lines will make the very low rate of one fare for the round trip for the International Medical Congress meeting, to be held in the City of Mexico Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1 and 2. Tickets on sale Nov. 19 to 26, inclusive, good for return until Dec. 31. This is the lowest rate ever made to the City of Mexico, and is open to the public. For further information, maps, timetables, etc., address John E. Ennis, P. A., Mo. Pac. Ry., 199 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

To be strong and healthy, use Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef, and Iron. At all druggists.

THE AUDITORIUM.
TONIGHT First Popular Concert of the
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
Seats now on sale. Branch office in Inter-Ocean Building.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager
LAST MATINEE TODAY BUT FOUR.
188th TIME TONIGHT.
ALI BABA Or MORGIANA AND THE 40 THIEVES.
LADIES AND CHILDREN | 1,000 Delightful Features, Scenes, Songs, and Dances for you this afternoon.
Matinee Prices 25c to $1.00. Admission 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Every Evening.
LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TIME TONIGHT AT 8.
WM. H. CRANE And his Admirable Company in the Famous American Comedy,
THE SENATOR.
Monday, Oct. 24—THOS. W. KEENE in Richard III.
☞ Seats now selling.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Miss ROSINA VOKES Supported by FELIX MORRIS
And Her London Comedy Company.
"THE PAPER CHASE,"
A FARCE COMEDY, NOT A FARCE COMEDY.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
All This Columbian Week. | RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS IN THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY!
NO PARADE.
JUST FUN AND EVERY COMFORT.
A GALA MATINEE TODAY.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
JAS. J. CORBETT | The Champion, Gentleman Jack
Last Matinee at 2. Last Night at 8.
Tomorrow Night—Harrison & Bell's Comedians in LITTLE TIPPETT.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress.
THE RED HOT COMEDY,
FEMALE BOARDERS,
And a Great Variety Show.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
Summer Meeting, 1892
RACING EVERY DAY,
RAIN OR SHINE.
5 or More Races Each Day.
Book Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Book-makers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:15 p. m., 4:50 p. m., and immediately after the races.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

CYCLORAMA CHICAGO FIRE.
FIRE! FIRE!
Michigan-av., Madison and Monroe-sts.
A most wonderful reproduction of the Great Chicago Fire. 20,000 feet of canvas; numerous set pieces. Cost $250,000. Painted from photographs and original sketches. A weird and striking scene of the Burning of Chicago.
HOURLY LECTURES. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Adults, 50c; children, 25c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
LAST DAY
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. RICHARD
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Mat. Today - - - | BEAU BRUMMELL
Tonight - - - - | DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE
Beginning Sunday—Charles Dickson in INCOG.

SAM. T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE.
Between State and Dearborn-sts. Tel. 2198.
Today at 2, tonight at 8, THE MAY RUSSELL BURLESQUE CO. Let laughter linger long 'neath lovely woman's smile. While merriment and song a tedious hour beguile; Come one, come all, you here your loneliness may bless; Come, bask entranced with charm of female loveliness. Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c, Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
Jo Baylies.......................Propr. and Mgr.
THIS WEEK—5 MATINEES, SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY. | TONIGHT AT 8, The Henry Burlesque and Muldoon's Athletic Cos. Consolidated. Beg. Sun. Mat., Oct. 23—Wm De Shetley's Alone in London Co

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. South 142.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
Today at 2 Tonight at 8. | FLORENCE BINDLEY in THE PAY TRAIN. | Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Next Week—THE BURGLAR.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
CHICAGO'S GRANDEST SIGHT
THE PANORAMA OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.
From 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., Sundays included.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
THE WORLD IN WAX. 1,000 ART CURIOS.
MINSTREL PERFORMANCES 2:30 AND 8:15 P. M.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS | TODAY AND EVERY DAY. "SOUSA'S SARDINE BAND." "SENATOR APPLE-JACK."
NEW ACTS AND NEW SPECIALTIES. ADMISSION TO ALL, 25c. SEATS 25 AND 50c EXTRA.

LYCEUM—Madison and Desplaines.
ROYAL BURLESQUE VARIETY CO.
30 Beautiful Girls—10 Comedians—Matinee every day except Monday.

TAKE AN HOUR AND VISIT
THE GREAT MUSEUM OF MARINE CURIOS,
THE OLD HISTORICAL WHALING BARK PROGRESS
Now on exhibition at State-st. bridge. Electric light and fans. Admission, 25c. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 127.
The Home Theatre of the South Side.
Like Rome, all roads leads to Havlin's.
THE
"PULSE OF NEW YORK."
With Its Great Steam Pile-Driving Scene.
Next Sunday—"SIBERIA."

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MASONIC TEMPLE
OBSERVATORY
MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

THE ORIGINAL
JOHN BROWN FORT
NOW ON EXHIBITION WITH A LARGE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION OF RELICS.
Wabash-av., between 13th and 14th-sts. Every day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
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The only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

JAMES J. CORBETT,
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CHOICE SEATS
—AT—
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WINDSOR—Telephone North 829.
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MATINEE AT 2. LAST TWO TIMES TONIGHT AT 8.
THE DANGER SIGNAL.
By Henry C. De Mille, author of Lost Paradise.
Sunday, Oct. 23—Aunt Bridget's Baby.

NANA ONE DAY more will end the season of Suchorowsky's Superb Painting in Chicago. If you have not seen this marvel of Realistic Art you owe it to yourself to visit
205 STATE-ST. THIS WEEK.
Hours 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

ON EXHIBITION.
A Marble Statue, THE RHODIAN BOY. Entrance, 181 State-st. and Palmer-House, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening this Week,
ARIZONA JOE in the BLACK HAWKS.
Next Week—THE PARIS GAIETY CO

FOR WEAK PLACES.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE KEEPING AN EYE OPEN.

The First, Sixth, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards Cause the Organization Some Anxiety—Members of the Party Who Appear to Have Neglected Their Duty—To Get Out a Full Registration Tuesday.

Work was kept up at the Republican campaign headquarters all day yesterday. The registration of Tuesday, while on the whole satisfactory to the Republicans, revealed weak spots in the party organization. The Campaign committee will bend all its energies to make those weak places strong, and set about it yesterday.

The weak places are in the First, Sixth, in a few precincts of the Thirteenth, in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards. In the First Ward Ald. Coughlin and Ald. Morris ran the registration to suit themselves. They were accompanied to some of the polling-places by Election Commissioner English and addressed the judges. They are reported to have told the judges in the Third Precinct that their examination of voters should not be too critical, and one of the judges said that Mr. English stood by and did not express approval of these Aldermanic instructions. It appears that scores of men were run in from the lodging-houses and registered after brief inquiry and without being sworn. The police officers are said to have acted throughout with the Aldermen and the Democratic managers. In the Sixth Ward no effort was made to get out the Republican vote. Republican judges and clerks failed to serve in six precincts. The registration in those precincts was entirely in the hands of the Democrats. The revision will also be entirely in their hands unless some action is taken. In the precincts of the Thirteenth Ward north of the railroad tracks Democratic workers, it is reported, managed the registration Tuesday. An investigation is now in progress. Peter Kiolbassa, the Democratic City Treasurer, ran things to suit himself in the Polish precincts of the Sixteenth Ward. The Republican clerks, supervisors, and marshals failed to do their duty, and hundreds are said to have been illegally registered as a consequence.

The Republican Campaign committee in the Twentieth Ward failed miserably in its duty. The ward has thirteen precincts. The reports from twelve of these show a registration of only 3,221 votes in the aggregate. This is much lower than it ought to be. The Twentieth is a growing ward and the registration ought to have averaged over 300 for each precinct. The committeeman has failed to respond to calls made upon him to attend at the campaign headquarters. Similar complaints are made about the committeeman from the Twenty-first Ward.

Charles S. Stratton is the committeeman from the Twenty-fourth. He made large promises of active work when he was chosen. His relative, Gen. Pavey, is a candidate on the State ticket for Auditor. He was most active in securing the nomination for Pavey. Since then he has done nothing. He has allowed, it is said, the campaign literature for the Twenty-fourth Ward, the notices about registration and other documents, to be rotting at the blacksmith-shop of Ald. Wadsworth instead of distributing it. He appears to have permitted "Broad" McAbee to run the registration in the lodging-house precincts to suit himself. The large registration in the eastern precincts of the ward was mainly the work of the newspapers. Mr. Stratton has called at headquarters and promises to take off his coat and go to work. The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Wards need looking after; so also do certain precincts of the Thirty-third Ward.

Chairman Badenoch has called on the committeemen from the wards named to explain their inaction. Other steps have been taken to look after matters before Tuesday. Cards of notification will probably be sent direct from headquarters to those Republicans who have not yet registered. The cards have been already prepared. They are in the following form:

Register Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1892, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.	If you are not registered you cannot vote.

YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED.

Next Tuesday is the last and only remaining day of Registration this year.

Place of Registry..............................

It is believed that in this way the names of 40,000 Republican voters will be added to the registry next Tuesday.

All the judges and clerks of election who failed to do their duty have been invited to call at the Election Commissioners' office to explain why they have neglected to perform the duties required of them under the law. They will have a hearing today. The registry books of three precincts have not yet been returned to the Election Commissioners' office.

There will be a meeting of the Election Commissioners tomorrow, when it is expected that complaint will be filed against many delinquent and erring officers. There will be some changes in consequence of these complaints, it is believed.

HIS OPINION OF PETER KIOLBASSA.

President Satalecki of the Polish-American Alliance Considers Him Tricky.

S. F. Adalia Satalecki, President of the Polish-American Alliance, made charges against City Treasurer Peter Kiolbassa yesterday relative to his connection with the Columbian parade and with politics. Mr. Satalecki said:

"Some time ago Peter Kiolbassa went to Gen. Miles and Gen. Stockton, representing himself to be the leader of the Poles in Chicago. Gen. Miles then sent for me and asked how it could be that the Poles of the city had two different men each laying claim to leadership. I explained to him that Kiolbassa was a bitter enemy of the alliance and that he was seeking to make a display of his authority to serve political ends. The Poles whom Kiolbassa controls have not for the most part obtained their papers of naturalization, and hence are not eligible for admission to our order. Kiolbassa further represented to Gen. Stockton that it was his desire, as leader of the Poles, that they take their place in the procession among the Catholic societies.

"Now, while the members of the Polish Alliance are nearly all Catholics, they preferred to appear in the parade as a body of Polish-American citizens rather than to take their place among the religious societies. Hence this plan was carried out and we did march in the second grand division as a body of Polish-American citizens. About 1,200 of the less informed and more easily imposed upon of the Poles whom Kiolbassa had mustered, however, managed to assume the caps we had selected to wear and appeared in them in the parade.

"To further show how narrow Kiolbassa is, let me say that he has been instrumental in having pamphlets circulated among the Poles purporting to come from the church and calling upon them, in behalf of their loyalty to Roman Catholicism and their family traditions, to vote the State Democratic ticket. The Polish-American Alliance resented this interference on the part of Kiolbassa with its political freedom, and in a public meeting decided as a body to vote the State Republican ticket in order to uphold their independence and to rebuke the zealots of the Kiolbassa kind."

Kiolbassa pretended to be a Republican until about two years ago. He held office in the Custom House for nearly a dozen years as a Republican. When President Harrison was inaugurated in 1889 he tried to get back the place which he lost in the Federal Building during the Cleveland régime. When he failed to get the indorsement he desired he announced himself a Democrat. One week before he was nominated for Treasurer on the Cregier ticket he appeared at one of Carter H. Harrison's meetings in the Sixteenth Ward. Ald. Cullerton was mainly instrumental in securing him the nomination for Treasurer on the Cregier ticket. Kiolbassa and all his friends fought Cullerton in the Ninth Ward last spring.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON FINANCE.

The Noted Ohioan Will Speak This Evening at Central Music Hall.

Senator John Sherman will address a meeting of the business-men of Chicago this evening in the Central Music Hall on the currency and financial issues of the campaign. Senator Sherman is perhaps the best living authority on American finances. It is hardly necessary to refer to his splendid record as Secretary of the Treasury. His speech this evening will be in the highest degree instructive. It will appropriately reopen the campaign on the Republican side after the temporary interlude due to the World's Fair dedication.

Next Monday evening Secretary Foster and ex-Senator Ingalls will address Republican meetings in the Auditorium Building and in Battery D. While ex-Senator Ingalls is speaking in Battery D Secretary Foster will speak in the Auditorium Hall, and vice versa. The Republican Ward clubs will turn out Monday evening in honor of the occasion.

Wednesday evening ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio will fulfill his Chicago engagement. He will speak in the First Regiment Armory Hall, and he will have a rousing reception, as he is quite popular in this city.

Last Registration Day Tuesday.

Those who did not register last Tuesday will have an opportunity to do so next Tuesday, Oct. 25. It will be the last and only remaining opportunity of the year. And let it be remembered that those who reside in Chicago and Cicero and who are not registered cannot vote. Nor can they be registered except on personal application. There are probably 40,000 Republican votes in Chicago who are not registered yet. Every man of the 40,000 ought to go to his polling-place next Tuesday and have his name put on the books.

Ben Butterworth to Speak.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth will address a meeting in the Twelfth Ward Wigwam. Addison Ballard and Q. J. Chott will also speak, and there will be music by the quartet.

Welsh National Republican Club.

There will be a meeting of the Welsh National Republican club at No. 100 East Washington street this evening at 8 o'clock.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Highly Important Decision of the United States Court of Appeals—The Long and Short Doctrine Knocked Over.

St. Paul *Press*, 18th inst: The decision rendered yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in St. Paul, is the most important event in the history of the railroad world since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce act. It is fairly revolutionary in its effect upon the popular construction of the long haul clause of that act, and upon the actual tariffs of the roads of the country as adjusted to it. It introduces an entirely novel interpretation of the act itself, based upon its definition of the word "line," and practically announces that the clear intent and understanding of the bill as expressed in its terms and in the debates at the time of its passage has never yet had public recognition. It authorizes the restoration of the low through rates formerly prevailing, as long as no discrimination is exercised between individuals and as long as the through rate is named in a joint tariff and not as a single charge by the line making a lower charge for a shorter haul. In effect it will wipe the long haul clause out of existence.

The first feature of interest in this most comprehensive decision is its statement of the point of view. Ever since the passage of the Inter-State act and the appointment of the commission the pendulum has been swinging in the opposite direction through the action of the courts. This legislation represented the exercise of supreme power against railroad companies. They had, no doubt, required and compelled it, but it was nevertheless a movement which, in its actual effect, showed harsh extremes and bore closely upon the right to control private property. Still more pronounced was the attitude of the commission, which early declared itself the advocate of the shipper as against the roads, and declined to exercise the judicial function. From this extreme there has been a reaction, seen in the cases wherein the Supreme Court has forbidden reductions of rates by legislatures or commissions below the actual cost of the service rendered, that gradually leads up to the position announced by the Circuit Court of Appeals. That position is stated in the following positive terms: "It is also the duty of the court to see that such legislation is not carried beyond its clear scope, and that the owners of private capital invested in the business of transportation be not deprived of their liberty of contract and right of control, and farther than the law-making power has intended that they should be."

Starting from this premise, the court holds, in a word, that a joint tariff may be made by a line made up of the tracks of two or more connecting roads without any reference whatever to the local tariff of either of them. The long haul clause does not, it is held, apply, because the long haul is made over the tracks under joint control, which is one line, and the short haul is made over tracks under a single control, and that is another line. The language of the decision could not be clearer or more emphatic. After quoting the long haul clause of the Inter-State law, forbidding a greater charge for the short than for the long haul when over the same line and in the same direction, the court says: "The use of the word 'line' is significant. Two carriers may use the same road, but each has its separate line. The defendant may lease trackage rights to any other railroad company, but the joint use of the same track does not create the 'same line,' so as to compel either company to graduate its tariff by that of the other."

A practical illustration is almost necessary to make us comprehend the full meaning of this declaration. Suppose a system of railroads connecting St. Paul with Chicago is made up of one line, owned and operated by one company, from St. Paul to Winona, and another line, owned and operated by another company, from Winona to Chicago. They issue a joint tariff between St. Paul and Chicago and run through trains, carrying through passengers and freight. Now, by the decision, there are three "lines" in operation by the use of these same rails. Between St. Paul and Winona is one line, between Winona and Chicago is another, and between St. Paul and Chicago is yet a third. All of these are distinct and independent of one another, and the Interstate Commerce law does not require the tariffs of any one of them to be adjusted with reference to those of any other. It follows that a rate may be made on the through line, from Chicago to St. Paul or any point north of Winona, or from St. Paul to Chicago or any other point south of Winona, which is less than the local rate between St. Paul and Winona or Chicago and Winona charged by the companies that own and operate the respective portions of the through "line." The long-haul clause will then apply strictly only to lines of road owned and operated by the same company as one distinct and independent whole. It is needless to say that this is an entirely new construction, that it upsets nearly all existing arrangements and that it will restore the advantage formerly allowed by the low through rate to natural centers of development. The long haul clause, we do not need to repeat after all these years, was a mistake and a wrong. It was only a question when the burden of it would be removed by the courts that always come to the relief of the people. This decision practically disposes of it and permits the inter-State act to operate to the advantage of the public by prohibiting and preventing discrimination, without interfering with the natural laws of development, the wholesale principle as applied to transportation and the proper freedom of contract by the owners of private property even when employed in public uses.

The Birthplace of Our Flag.

The house in which was made the first American flag, with its unlucky number of stripes and stars that for the first time in history belied an old proverb, still stands on Arch street. The building is moreover noted as the scene of one of the first meetings between French Envoy Genet and Miss Clinton, daughter of one of New York's most noted Governors, who in time became Mme. Genet. Genet himself, standing at an upper-story window of the Arch street building, saw a young lady go by on horseback, and it was evident that she had considerable to learn on the subject of equine management. The Frenchman hurriedly descended to the street, and approaching Miss Clinton's uncontrollable animal was just in time to catch the fair equestrienne in his arms as she was falling. With the magnanimity of his race, Genet insisted on bearing the burden thus imposed upon his arms until the young lady had been deposited by him upon a sofa in the Arch street house and revived by a whiff of smelling salts. The episode terminated in the Genet-Clinton wedding that long agitated society in those colonial days.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Nice Way of Putting It.

Lawyer—"Now, sir; you say, the burglar, after creeping in through the front window, began to walk slowly up the stairs, and yet you did not see him, although you were standing at the head of the stairs at the time. May I venture to inquire why you did not see him?"

Principal Witness—"Certainly, sir. The fact is, my wife was in the way."—*Puck.*

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

SEASON'S FIELD WORK

WHAT THE LEAGUE PLAYERS HAVE DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Dahlen Is the Only Chicago Player That Leads in Any Position—He Stands at the Head of the Shortstops with a Remarkable Average—Young's Pitching Average Accounts Largely for Cleveland's Victory During the Second Series of Games for the Championship.

Below will be found the individual fielding records of players in the National League for the season just ended. Taylor leads the first basemen with an average of .989. Anson is sixth.

McPhee leads the second basemen with an average of .953. Canavan is eighth with an average of .922.

Dahlen leads the third basemen with the remarkable average of .950. Parrott is fifth with an average of .904.

Richardson of Washington leads the shortstops with an average of .934. Dahlen is seventh.

Harrington of Cincinnati leads the catchers with an average of .976. Kittridge is tenth and Schriver nineteenth.

Young of Cleveland leads the pitchers. Hutchison is nineteenth, Luby twenty-eighth, and Gumbert twenty-ninth.

Griffin leads the fielders. Newman is sixth, Ryan twenty-second, Dungan twenty-fourth, and Wilmot twenty-ninth.

The figures are:

FIRST BASEMEN.

Player and club.	Games....	Put outs.	Assists...	Errors...	Fielding average.
1—Taylor, Louisville	33	343	19	4	.989
2—Connor, Phil.	149	1,443	61	22	.985
3—Comiskey, Cin.	141	1,560	71	26	.984
4—Werden, St. Louis	149	1,466	101	31	.981
Tucker, Boston	146	1,388	52	35	.981
5—Brouthers, Brook.	150	1,490	94	32	.979
6—Whistler, Louisville	129	1,293	69	35	.974
Anson, Chicago	146	1,450	68	40	.974
7—Virtue, Cleveland	147	1,477	64	33	.973
8—Beckley, Pitts.	151	1,531	132	38	.971
9—Boyle, New York	37	350	20	12	.969
Ewing, New York	72	666	48	23	.969
10—Larkin, Wash.	119	1,131	62	40	.967
11—Sutcliffe, Baltimore	66	682	25	35	.952

SECOND BASEMEN.

Player and club.	Games...	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Fielding average.
1—McPhee, Cincinnati	143	440	473	45	.953
2—Bierbauer, Pittsburg	153	375	546	52	.946
Quinn, Boston	140	340	4[illegible]7	42	.946
3—Hallman, Philadelphia	138	332	390	45	.941
4—Richardson, Washington	42	159	175	18	.934
5—Childs, Cleveland	146	354	442	52	.926
6—Stricker, Baltimore	103	278	304	47	.925
7—Pfeffer, Louisville	114	307	357	54	.924
8—Canavan, Chicago	116	288	345	53	.922
9—Bassett, New York	29	76	108	16	.921
10—McGraw, Baltimore	33	89	99	16	.921
Crooks, St. Louis	100	276	286	48	.921
11—Pickett, Baltimore	36	84	111	17	.920
12—H. Richardson, New York	32	80	102	17	.915
13—Ward, Brooklyn	148	363	489	81	.913
14—Dowd, Washington	100	215	267	57	.894
15—Burke, New York	73	171	185	54	.868

THIRD BASEMEN.

Player and club.	Games...	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Fielding average.
1—Dahlen, Chicago	68	113	188	16	.950
2—Cross, Philadelphia	50	77	123	17	.922
3—Crooks, St. Louis	26	42	58	10	[illegible]
4—Rielly, Philadelphia	68	[illegible]	154	26	.910
5—Parrott, Chicago	72	[illegible]	56	16	.904
6—Tebeau, Cleveland	53	103	160	26	.900
7—Davis, Cleveland	78	102	164	31	.895
8—Daly, Brooklyn	56	91	116	63	.892
Shindle, Baltimore	134	201	390	71	.892
9—Nash, Boston	131	189	351	67	.889
10—Kuehne, St. Louis	35	107	165	35	.886
11—Farrell, Pittsburg	140	177	287	63	.880
12—Mulvey, Philadelphia	25	39	61	14	.877
13—Pinkney, St. Louis	78	86	160	35	.875
14—Robinson, Washington	58	70	125	29	.871
15—Joyce, Brooklyn	96	145	162	50	.863
16—Latham, Cincinnati	152	180	251	71	.858
17—Bassett, Louisville	77	84	185	45	.856
18—Lyons, New York	111	148	195	61	.849
19—Camp, St. Louis	43	36	68	25	.806

SHORT STOPS.

Player and Club.	Games	Put-outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average
1—Richardson, Washington	94	238	366	42	.934
2—Glasscock, St. Louis	137	275	457	64	.920
3—Allen, Philadelphia	146	336	520	76	.918
4—Smith, Cincinnati	139	230	538	69	.916
5—Cooney, Chicago	60	105	200	31	.912
Corcoran, Brooklyn	146	288	474	912	.912
6—Jennings, Louisville	152	341	550	93	.905
7—Dahlen, Chicago	80	168	219	43	.904
8—Fuller, New York	147	290	414	79	.898
9—Long, Boston	134	285	497	100	.896
10—Shugart, Pittsburg	138	313	466	105	.881
11—McKean, Cleveland	127	211	378	88	.870
12—O'Rourke, Baltimore	62	106	165	41	.868
13—Shoch, Washington	55	93	183	45	.860
14—Genins, St. Louis	36	79	41	21	.851
15—Radford, Washington	20	32	50	21	.796

CATCHERS.

Player and club.	Games......	Put outs......	Assists	Errors	Passed balls.	Fielding Average.
1—Harrington, Cincinnati	23	73	21	2	6	.976
2—Buckley, St. Louis	122	505	127	33	20	.965
3—Murphy, Cincinnati	71	316	63	16	17	.959
4—Bennett, Boston	34	167	33	6	7	.956
5—Cross, Philadelphia	36	159	32	9	11	.955
6—Clements, Philadelphia	109	532	113	13	18	.954
7—Daily, Brooklyn	83	300	65	18	19	.953
8—Mack, Pittsburg	94	387	135	26	29	.952
9—Kinslow, Brooklyn	65	335	92	22	26	.950
10—Kittridge, Chicago	68	360	82	24	18	.948
11—Grim, St. Louis	70	281	92	21	15	.947
12—Ganzel, Boston	54	198	48	14	13	.946
Doyle, New York	30	133	54	12	22	.946
13—Milligan, Washington	89	234	91	24	20	.943
14—Ewing, New York	31	188	45	15	9	.939
15—Zimmer, Cleveland	111	510	127	52	24	.938
16—Merritt, St. Louis	45	163	61	15	14	.937
17—Miller, Pittsburg	70	272	96	25	24	.936
18—McGuire, Washington	96	382	95	33	34	.935
19—Schriver, Chicago	86	368	96	33	21	.933
20—Robinson, Baltimore	88	329	82	31	18	.929
Vaughn, Cincinnati	54	230	60	22	22	.929
21—Boyle, New York	82	432	129	43	28	.928
22—Gunson, Baltimore	68	288	93	32	29	.922
23—Kelly, Boston	63	326	97	41	32	.911
24—Dowse, Washington	25	105	39	15	11	.905
25—Moran, St. Louis	24	91	24	14	15	.891

PITCHERS.

Players and club.	Games	Times at bat by opponents	Runs made by opponents	Base hits by opponents	Runs earned off delivery	Per cent of hits to times at bat	Average of earned runs per game by opponents
1—Young, Clev.	52	1,686	159	343	63	.203	1.21
2—Keefe, Phil.	39	1,138	133	264	49	.229	1.25
3—Duryea, Wash.	27	747	88	156	29	.209	1.32
4—Terry, Pitt.	31	918	118	196	44	.213	1.41
5—Cuppy, Cleve.	48	1,303	160	305	61	.234	1.49
6—Davies, Cleve.	26	820	113	199	36	.242	1.50
7—Haddock, Bk.	41	1,363	172	311	62	.228	1.51
8—Stein, Bk.	47	1,339	155	282	63	.210	1.53
9—Hart, Bk.	22	739	108	176	36	.223	1.57
10—Ch'mb'rl'n, Cn	54	1,620	222	391	96	.241	1.59
11—Mullane, Cin.	38	1,065	123	226	53	.212	1.61
12—Staley, Bos.	37	1,171	144	278	61	.237	1.64
13—Rusie, N. Y.	62	2,029	289	413	105	.204	1.69
Crane, N. Y.	47	1,366	179	279	80	.204	1.69
14—Carsey, Phil.	43	2,099	183	345	74	.236	1.72
15—Stivetts, Bos	49	1,612	233	360	85	.223	1.73
Abbey, Wash	27	755	123	191	47	.252	1.73
16—Baldwin, Pitt	57	1,797	288	455	98	.253	1.75
Dwyer, Cin.	52	1,190	147	315	91	.264	1.75
17—Nichols, Bos.	55	1,667	203	388	97	.232	1.76
18—King, N. Y.	51	1,551	240	372	91	.239	1.82
19—Hutchison, Chi.	69	2,433	322	550	130	.226	1.88
20—Stratt'n, Lou	42	1,385	190	340	80	.247	1.90
Sanders, Lou	32	1,084	150	297	61	.273	1.90
21—Gle's'n, St. L	66	1,507	223	365	83	.242	1.93
Knell, Phil.	33	920	145	226	52	.246	1.93
22—Clarkson, Clev	46	1,594	211	377	89	.236	1.93
23—Weyhing, Phil	65	1,565	200	350	90	.223	1.97
24—Galvin, St. L.	24	846	119	230	54	.275	2.09
25—Br'n'st'n, St. L	45	1,037	169	288	97	.275	2.15
26—Ehret, Pitt	45	1,325	208	322	90	.243	2.19
27—McMahon, Bl.	45	1,560	257	406	101	.260	2.24
28—Luby, Chi.	26	918	155	235	64	.255	2.45
29—Gumbert, Ch	43	1,496	221	386	109	.258	2.46
Foutz, Bk.	61	796	111	203	54	.255	2.46
30—Cobb, Bal.	57	1,719	326	507	150	.288	3.19

FIELDERS.

Player and club.	Games...	Put-outs...	Assists	Errors	Fielding average.
1—Griffin, Brooklyn	128	266	23	5	.982
2—McAleer, Cleveland	150	379	20	17	.959
3—Delehanty, Philadelphia	123	253	25	13	.955
4—Brodie, St. Louis	121	270	20	14	.953
5—Davis, Cleveland	125	188	12	10	9.50
6—O'Brien, Brooklyn	118	201	17	12	.947
Newman, Chicago	50	69	19	5	.947
7—Burns, Brooklyn	119	153	20	10	.944
Corkhill, Pittsburg	67	111	7	7	.944
8—Browning, Cincinnati	103	193	15	13	.941
9—Lowe, Boston	132	163	24	12	.939
Lyons, New York	89	169	19	11	.939
10—O'Rourke, New York	112	139	11	10	.938
11—Thompson, Philadelphia	152	212	27	16	.937
12—Duffy, Boston	147	263	20	19	.936
13—Hamilton, Philadelphia	139	291	27	22	.935
Seery, Louisville	42	65	7	5	.935
14—Redford, Washington	60	86	13	7	.934
15—O'Connor, Cleveland	49	88	13	[illegible]	.933
16—Holliday, Cincinnati	151	252	13	19	.931
17—Gore, St. Louis	73	129	11	11	.927
18—O'Neill, Cincinnati	108	187	17	18	.926
Weaver, Louisville	104	169	17	16	.926
19—Collins, Brooklyn	21	36	0	3	.923
Welch, Cincinnati	88	184	4	16	.923
20—Wood, Cincinnati	30	33	3	3	.921
21—Caruthers, St. Louis	111	153	17	16	.913
22—Ryan, Chicago	129	259	43	29	.912
Stovey, Baltimore	109	188	9	19	.912
23—Tiernan, New York	115	188	11	16	.911
24—Taylor, Louisville	73	127	11	15	.905
Dungan, Chicago	113	181	10	20	.905
25—Brown, Louisville	152	243	37	[illegible]	.903
Burkett, Cleveland	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.903
26—McCarthy, Boston	149	279	29	[illegible]	.900
27—Duffee, Washington	145	269	20	[illegible]	.898
28—Smith, Pittsburg	137	203	17	25	.897
29—Wilmot, Chicago	94	164	3	[illegible]	.895
30—Twitchell, Washington	51	81	10	11	.892
31—Carroll, St. Louis	101	176	18	24	.890
32—Halligan, Baltimore	45	64	10	10	.881
33—Ward, Baltimore	56	51	13	9	.876
Decker, Chicago	61	68	10	11	.876
34—Hoy, Washington	152	261	16	40	.873
35—Donovan, Pittsburg	131	139	22	24	.869
36—Van Haltren, Pittsburg	148	215	24	37	.865
37—Moriarity, St. Louis	48	86	8	23	.803
38—Miller, Pittsburg	20	23	4	10	.730

Football Games of a Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The University of Pennsylvania football team put up a beautiful game against the Williams College boys today, running up a score of 50 against nothing for Williams.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Washington University football team lined up against the University of Illinois eleven at Sportsmen's Park and was defeated by a score of 22 to 0.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 21—[Special.]—A stubbornly contested game of football was played between the Knox College and Monmouth College elevens. The result was uncertain until nearly the last moment, when Weinberg of Knox scored a touchdown, winning the game by a score of 34 to 28. Weinberg's playing was remarkable, he making four touchdowns.

Turf Notes.

The Brighton Beach management has reinstated Jockey Martin.

Gideon and Daly will name the Annie F. colt after the next Mayor of New York.

Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, lost $9,000 against the foreign book at East St. Louis last week.

The New Madison, Ill., track opposite St. Louis will open Oct. 29. Its managers are claiming Pettengill for starter.

George Forbus of Arab and Batsman fame paid $2,500 for Mr. Sass Saturday and scratched him out of the heat race which Arab won.

The Ehret Stable sale is announced to take place at New York Nov. 14, on which date, too, all James E. Pepper's yearlings and brood mares are to be sold.

The Baden Stables have bought Balance from A. J. Cassatt. Sam Stedecker has purchased Dagonet from Mike Dwyer, and Fred Gerhardy paid $2,500 for Hy Dy from John McCafferty. All will race at Guttenberg.

All W. R. Letcher's horses in training are to be sold at Lexington next Thursday. The lot includes Semper Fidele, Pomfret, Greenleaf, Tenor, Harry Ray, W. B., Lillian Beatrice, Elise L., Harry Craig, and a yearling filly by Volante.

The eighth annual Berry sale will be held at the Stock-Yards Oct. 24 to 29. Nearly 500 animals are to be disposed of, among them Strontia, 2:22¼; Prince Karl, 2:26¼; Gen. Wilkes, 2:21¾; Keswick, and others of choice pedigrees.

General Sporting Notes.

Latham is said to be down for release by Cincinnati.

Bartels, Princeton's half back, cannot play any more this year.

Joe Goddard will not commence to train for his fight with Maher until Nov. 1.

Dick Dwyer, an Easterner, will do the starting at the New Madison, Ill., track.

King Eric, a Gloucester racehorse, was put up at auction recently and brought $71.

Alex. Greggains will train at Bath Beach, L. I., for his fight with "Buffalo" Costello.

Billy Wilson, the colored heavyweight, has posted $500 in Boston for a fight with Joe Lannon.

Peter Maher has engaged quarters at East Hampton, L. I., and goes into training next Monday.

Jimmy Carroll is trying to arrange a fight between Johnny Griffin and Frank Murphy. He will second Peter Maher.

Eddie Talcott, the New York magnate, is home from Europe and says baseball will revive next season. That should settle it.

The Riverside, a new athletic club of New Orleans, is trying to match Johnny Griffin and Johnny Van Heest for November.

Jim Hall has cabled President Noel of the Olympic club of New Orleans that he will fight Fitzsimmons in March, not in February as intended.

The Braidwood-Pullman football match set for this afternoon at Thirty-seventh and Indiana avenue will not be played, the former club being unable to bring a team.

Grover's Manifesto of 1888.

I am Grover C., child of destiny,
  And I love my country well,
As he who reads my recorded deeds
  Right readily may tell;
And as I review with candor true
  The course that I have run,
I may say with that bold apostle of old,
  "Good and faithful servant, well done!"

My career began while yet a young man—
  A thing not uncommon, 'tis true—
When I a substitute bought who went for me and fought
  In the war 'twixt the gray and the blue;
For I could not see what harm there could be
  In letting a State rebel,
And in such a plight no man can fight
  Who loves his country well.

That the party I love this course doth approve
  Sufficiently may appear
From the place where I stand, first man in the land;
  Their suffrages placed me here;
But let me say this by parenthesis:
  That here I never could be,
Did not fraud quite efface the vote of the race
  My substitute fought to free.

But my fame does not rest, here let me suggest,
  Alone on the office I hold,
For my pen I fling with a nimble swing
  And a style convincing and bold;
My especial delight is to sit down and write
  Each day a message or two
On some pension bill I desire to kill
  Which might help a veteran true.

Of my skill at deception you can form no conception,
  For I said, back in '84,
That the President should, for the general good,
  Be elected one term and no more;
This, as you may suspect, was said for effect,
  For who could my purpose then tell?
Now two terms, you see, are quite harmless in me,
  Who love my country well.

And I promised reform, with an ardency warm,
  But my reform was to place
In each office fat a good Democrat,
  No matter whom it might displace.
And this rule I apply indiscriminately
  To women, and children, and men,
And no veteran true, who has honored the blue,
  Need expect precedence again.

To the rebels of yore I sought to restore
  The flags that belonged to the gray;
For what are they worth, thought I, to the North?
  War issues are now passed away.
And the spirit, I thought, in which the North fought,
  And in which she poured out her blood,
Like my promise of late, has passed into a state
  Of "innocuous desuetude."

But I was, I admit, mistaken a bit,
  For on my devoted head
A tempest there fell, whose effects none can tell
  Had I not ignominiously fled:
But the best of us make, now and then, a mistake,
  And mine will be far outweighed
When the people view, with candor true,
  The record I have made.

In the glory and weal of England I feel
  An interest exceedingly warm,
And a promise I've made to give her free trade
  (Over here it is "tariff reform");
But then, don't you know, my true feeling to show
  Just now by no means I should dare;
For the vote of the Irish must be saved or we perish;
  Hence beware, British Lion, beware!

So with one hand his tail I will twist till he quail,
  With the other I'm stroking his mane,
And am training his eye on the sweet by and by,
  When I am elected again;
Let England not fear that my frowns are sincere—
  Sincerity is no trait of mine—
Though this hostile complexion must last till election,
  She will surely my purpose divine.

Shades of Burchard! Behold ere the words have grown cold,
  Or their echo has ceased to resound,
The fabric so fair I had fashioned with care
  Is ruthlessly dashed to the ground;
Lord Sackville, alas! the consummate ass!
  Has given the thing away;
Come, Bayard and Dan, hatch up a new plan
  Without a moment's delay.

. . . .

'Twas thus in 1888,
  'Mid scenes not yet forgot,
Our Grover C. did vainly plea,
  But the people heard him not;
And thus again to his countrymen
  The same old tale will tell,
And again will grieve that they won't believe
  He loves his country well.

He Wears Buchanan's Hat.

Perhaps the most unique hat in Philadelphia is now worn by a car driver. In 1859 it was purchased in this city by James Buchanan, who was particular as to what he put upon his head. The hat is an antique, high black silk affair, with an artistically sloping brim. The great Democratic no-coertionist discarded it after some months' use. The tile passed into the possession of his valet, who found it much too cavernous for personal utility, so the object reposed under a decade's accumulation of dust in a Spruce street attic until the valet's death. His son then became the owner of the heirloom, and having a head larger than the father the cylinder came occasionally into use. Unfortunately it was tossed off its possessor's cranium by reckless firemen, who inadvertently directed a stream of water full on it during a fire. Thus damaged the hat was sold for a song to the car driver who now owns it, and he makes use of the article daily. Inside the tile is still the hat band, daintily embroidered with the initials J. B., and considering its vicissitudes the relic is in very respectable condition.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To Take His Place.

"Have you a parrot that swears?" asked a woman as she entered the bird-store.

"I suppose I could get one," replied the dealer; "but I never had such a call before."

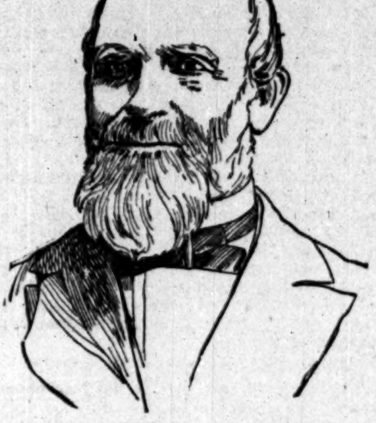
"You see, my husband went out West a month ago and I'm sort o' lonesome."—*Judge.*

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

A DESCENDANT OF MILES STANDISH.

Sketch of J. V. N. Standish, the New President of Lombard University.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—J. V. N. Standish, President of Lombard University, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825, and is in the line of direct descent from Capt. Miles Standish. His early school training was as good as the times afforded. When 16 years old he began teaching school, and he has ever since been a teacher, for even while attending college he taught, and thus paid his expenses. In 1847 he graduated from Norwich University. In the autumn of 1854 he was called to the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lombard University, which he filled until his resignation in June, 1891. He, however, remained associated with the university, and was given a year's leave of absence, during which he traveled extensively in Europe and Africa. Prof. Standish married Miss H. Augusta Kendall March 24, 1859. In 1857 he was elected President of the Illinois State Teachers' Association. For two years he was associate editor of the *Illinois State Journal of Education*. He is widely known as a horticulturist and his lawn and conservatory are filled with choice plants. For many years he was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners and the present city park is largely due to his efforts. His appointment gives general satisfaction.



PROF. J. V. N. STANDISH.

WANTS FIGURES ON THE RISE OF COAL.

Supplementary Papers Filed in Court on the Reading Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Attorney-General Stockton has filed a supplementary information against the Central railroad company of New Jersey, which recited the conditions under which former information had been filed against the Central, Port Reading, and Reading companies in the Reading deal. It further showed that the price of coal on or about July 1, 1892, had been raised from 10 to 15 per cent and Sept. 1, 1892, the Philadelphia, Reading and New Jersey Central raised the price of egg and stove coal about 25 per cent, and he asked the Chancellor to direct that this company must not further advance the price of coal. The prayer of the informations is that the railroad company shall be obliged under seal to give facts as to the increase in the price of coal and that the Philadelphia and Reading and Central railroad companies may be restrained from further continuing to maintain the advance for coal.

Autumn's Mirth.

'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves,
For, watch the rain amid the leaves;
With silver fingers dimly seen
It makes each leaf a tambourine,
And swings and leaps with elfin mirth
To kiss the brow of mother earth,
Or, laughing 'mid the trembling grass,
It nods a greeting as you pass.
O! hear the rain amid the leaves—
'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!

'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves,
For, list the winds among the sheaves;
Far sweeter than the breath of May,
Or storied scents of old Cathay,
It blends the perfumes rare and good
Of spicy pine and hickory wood,
And with a voice as gay as rhyme,
It prates of rifled mint and thyme.
O! scent the wind among the sheaves—
'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!

'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves,
Behold the wondrous web she weaves!
By viewless hands her thread is spun
Of evening vapors shyly won.
Across the grass from side to side
A myriad unseen shuttles glide
Throughout the night, till on the height,
Aurora leads the laggard light,
Behold the wondrous web she weaves—
'Tis all a myth that Autumn grieves!

—*Samuel Minturn Peck.*

A Frightful Dearth.

Blobkins—"Speaking of the dearth of men at the seaside during the last summer, a man-eating shark was found dead on the beach near a certain fashionable New England resort the other day."

Mrs. Blobkins—"What did he die of?"

Blobkins—"Starvation."—*Judge.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCT. 21.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

The Cook County Fuel Gas company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators, Ralph Martin Shaw, Bowen W. Schumacher, and Thos. R. Shearer.

The Acme Advertising company, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Henry H. Heinmerdinger, Isaac Meyer, and Robert H. Little.

The Wisconsin Toilet Paper company, Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, Edward A. Maher, Geo. J. Cantway, and Arthur B. Wilson.

The Guaranty Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, C. N. White, M. J. Frost, and M. E. Winn.

The Voltaic Remedy company, Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Leonard A. Gesler, Josephine Cheany, and Stella A. Andrews.

Ford County Abstract company, Paxton; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, F. L. Cook, C. H. Yeomans, and Weaver White.

Carterville Creamery company, Carterville; capital stock, $4,000; incorporators, Thomas G. Mathews, W. H. Zimmerman, and others.

Cook County Labor Reform League, Chicago; incorporators, Charles Bary, W. F. Doney, and Fred Michaelis.

Certificates were filed increasing the capital stock of the Arcade Lunch company to $30,000, and of the Chicago Pie company from $35,000 to $100,000.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—OFFICIAL "WORLD'S FAIR AND Chicago Guide" now ready; 500 pages; superbly illustrated; beautiful colored plates; millions of copies will be sold; you can earn from $75 to $150 per week; one agent cleared $78 in two days; the people are clamoring for it; liberal terms. Call or address Pacific Publishing Co., 225 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE ON THE installment plan an easy seller at which agents aremaking big money. Something new and absolutely non-competitive. Salary or commission. Ask for MR. BOYDEN, 550-560 Monon Block.

AGENTS — TO SELL OUR NEW "CLASS B" stock; life membership; liberal inducements offered. American Building, Loan & Investment Society, 804 Owings Bldg.

THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES WANTED OF energetic men and women open for permanent work. We give exclusive territory. We guarantee good workers $30 a week. We furnish office, furniture, delivery team, and newspaper advertising. Our article is a monopoly. It will save 25 per cent of the coal bills of everybody. Full particulars by mail. Lithographs, pamphlets, etc., free upon receipt of postage. Address KOALSPAR CO., 45 Oliver-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY FOR Hartley's Rubberine Waterproof and Leather Preserver for boots and shoes. J. H. STANDRING, 65 Washington-st., Room J.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE—SACRIFICE IN ELEGANT household furniture; elegant drawing-room suits, nearly new, cost $400, for $100; one suit in tapestry, $75; rug set, $40; also tables, cabinets, buffet, extension table; elegant upright piano, nearly new chamber suits, hair and spring mattresses, bedsteads in oak for $10; 30 moquette and Brussels carpets, etc., etc.; must sell at once. Private residence, 1212 Wabash-av.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 30 rooms; lake-front, Michigan-av., 281; 2 dining-rooms and laundry.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State, Palmer House.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

$10 A PIECE FOR 6 MALE PUG DOGS 2 months old, beauties. 27 Samuel-st.

WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION.

HUSTLERS TO SELL SEATS OPPOSITE POST-office, Adams-st.; $3; com., $1. After 6, 601 Owings Bldg.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

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Cor. 31st..........J. H. Hogey.
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HALSTED STREET—
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Cor. Harrison..........Mrs. A. Reichel.
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204..........H. F. Baur.
278..........Dell & Co.
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572..........F. E. Thayer.
785..........J. W. Crain.
826..........K. McLennon.
1049..........MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento..........E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan..........L. P. Kotz.
1971..........M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232..........Ford's Pharmacy.
465..........Henry Schroeder.
875..........R. W. R. Meinung.
1218..........Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
245..........A. W. Brewerton.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149..........F. F. Seville.
475..........F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
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WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th..........A. J. Mueller.

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NORTH AVENUE—
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Cor. North avenue..........Henry Goetz.
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Cor. Frederick..........C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey..........C. L. Feldkamp.
1404..........C. S. Wells.
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RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio..........C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak..........H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie..........Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Graceland..........E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292..........M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224..........Henry Schaller.
1152..........R. L. Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton..........L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE..........H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK..........E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD..........} H. J. Houghton.
66th and Wentworth..........}

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADIES' GOLD HUNTING CASE watch, with short chain and ring, between the Auditorium and the Court House on Thursday; $25 reward to the finder. Address WM. E. BLACKSTONE, Oak Park, Ill.

LOST—PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES AT World's Fair grounds, in gents' toilet room in Machinery Hall. Finder please return same to owner, 4301 Wabash-av., and get reward. A. E. SILVERTHORN.

STOLEN—BAY HORSE, LIGHT PIANO BOX, side-bar buggy. Return to Dr. G. M. HAMMON, 683 W. Adams-st., and obtain reward.

LOST—ON 33D-ST., BETWEEN COTTAGE GROVE and Indiana-avs., or on Indiana-av. car south of 20th-st. on Oct. 19, a clover leaf pin of pearls set with diamonds; $10 reward will be paid for return of same. MRS. MOORE, Flat 3, Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.

LOST—AT VAN BUREN-ST. ILLINOIS CENTRAL train, a black silk umbrella with silver head marked S. R. B.; the gentleman who saved it will receive thanks of the owner if he will kindly send it to the office of the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 151 and 153 Wabash-av.

LOST—CAMEL HAIR SHAWL; DROPPED FROM carriage last night on Michigan or Wabash-av., bet. 12th and 16th-sts., or on 12th or 16th, bet. the avenues; return to 1112 N. Clark and receive liberal reward.

LOST—$100 REWARD—A PAIR OF DIAMOND earrings and diamond ring, at the 31st-st. Elevated Station; reward for the return of either. Loser can be found at 3126 Vernon-av.

LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 15, ON C., B. AND Q. railroad, black shopping bag; contains private papers. Please return to Room 410 Venetian Building and receive reward.

LOST—OVERCOAT; WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS; owner will pay full value if returned. DR. CLEMENS, 30 Van Buren-st.

LOST—ON DEARBORN-AV., MINK BOA; REward. 130 Dearborn-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—25 CTS. A DAY FOR A $50 DIAMOND. Did it ever occur to you that a diamond lasts FOREVER? That's why it's a good investment. Better buy one. Particulars at our office. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace, by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 241 Wabash-av., Suite A.

PERSONAL—MENTAL TROUBLE AND ANXiety can be as easily remedied as physical ailments. For full particulars address R 36, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MAGNETISM AND HYPNOTISM AS taught by Dr. Anderson, 182 State-st., insures success in business and society; book 10c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT, trustworthy, German young man, aged 21, desires steady position in wholesale house, office, or store; good penman, quick and accurate at figures; have had experience as bill and shipping clerk. Address AUGUST LAGE, 501 W. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ACcountant in bank, insurance office, or good commission house; city reference. Address R 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF business ability and experience in store or office of mercantile or manufacturing concern; no canvassing or peddling. Address R 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EXPErienced in general office work; salary not so much an object as permanent situation; reference. Address S 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED DRUGgist, 5 years' city experience; reference. Address R 169, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; good references. R 131, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWISS WATCHMAker; first-class workman, with all tools; city or country. Address S 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THORough accountant and of good mechanical knowledge desires position of trust. S 10, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HAS MACHINE, BLACKsmith and tool dresser. RUSSELL, 4550 Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE NURSE; 15 YEARS' experience. 183 22d-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—BY A first-class man, thoroughly experienced; first-class references; not afraid of work. O 25, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINGLE; English; 5 years; A1 references. 132 S. Morgan-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSInessman of wide experience and high character wants to connect himself, in any capacity, with a manufacturing concern where there is an opening for exceptional ability. Address S 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, or confidential clerk by a young man who for over five years held the office of Secretary and Treasurer for a large wholesale firm (corporation) at Dallas, Tex.; best of references. Address P 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, RELIAble, and ambitious businessman, chuck full of original ideas, wants a connection with a responsible firm or individual; references exchanged. Address S 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN WITH GOOD business education and perfect knowledge of English, German, Italian, and French. Address K., Box 127, Harford, Cortland Co., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTOR OR ANY post of trust by an energetic and reliable man with best references and security. S 72, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED, MIDDLEaged lady to care for first-class furnished house, flat, or rooms; can give best social references. Address R 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a lady thoroughly competent. Inquire 372 W. Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK; competent, reliable, and cleanly girl; a good washer and ironer. Call 220 Ontario-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WISHES work in family; $2.50 per day; North Side; ladies' coats a specialty. Address R 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN as seamstress or to dressmake; can cut and fit. Address R. A. E., 730 Englewood-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEVERAL REGIStered, very expert stenographers; also by some less expert in our advanced dictation class using the various leading machines; some owning them. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and typewriter; Remington. SARA JOHNSON, 215 North Green-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN GIRL OF Scotch descent, as companion to lady or children; is cheerful, well bred, fond of children, apt to please; $10 per week. Address R 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GERman girl with American lady as maid or for light work and sewing. Please address R 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GROCERY CLERK—EXPERIENCED; MUST BE acquainted in city. 3001 State-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CITY SALESMEN—TO CALL ON SMALL DEALers; give references. Address R 147, Tribune.

MILLINERY SALESMEN — AUGUST OPPENheimer & Co. of St. Paul desire to secure the services of five first-class millinery salesmen for the coming year. Parties desirous to make application can see the managing partner Saturday, Oct. 22, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of Wagner & Pardey, 112 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—FOR THE NORTHWEST, WELL ACquainted with wholesale drug and grocery trade, to take a first-class article as a side line; good commission to a hustler. Address S 70, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IN FISH AND OYSTER MARKET; must know how to open shells. 2124 Indiana-av.

SALESMEN—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC SALESMEN who are employed during the week to act as salesmen at my Sunday real estate excursions; have more customers on my excursions than I can wait on; apply at once. Ask for H. R. Campbell. S. E. GROSS, southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, TO SELL THE LATest Wire Buckle Suspenders on commission only, in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. References must accompany application. Address BAUM & ULMAN, Williamsburg, Pa.

SALESMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY salesmen about Jan. 1; must understand their business thoroughly and furnish good references. Address K P 17, Tribune office.

TEA AND CIGAR SALESMEN—4 EXPERIENCED—Must be hustlers, with an established trade and good references. Address K P 172, Tribune office.

Trades.

CANDYMAKER—GOOD MAN FOR HAND-MADE creams, glaced creams, and jelly goods. Correspondence solicited by the George Ziegler company, Milwaukee, Wis. Good wages and a steady job to the man who understands his business.

CARPENTERS—APPLY 60TH AND RHODES-AV.

CUTTERS—TAILORS, AND OTHERS TO LEARN the art of cutting. 134 E. Van Buren-st., Room 3. LAFFERTY & WASICA.

GOOD SOLELEATHER TRUNK HAND—STEADY work. Address HENRY POLLACK CO., Dallas, Tex.

MILLER—OATMEAL—MUST BE THOROUGHLY competent. Forrest Milling Co., Cedar Falls, Ia.

STICK CANDY MAN—FIRST-CLASS. APPLY AT office American Biscuit and Mfg. Co., 1425 Monadnock Bldg.

TAILORS—BY REDFERN & SONS, 1702 MICHIgan-av.

TINNERS — GOOD; STEADY JOB; GOOD wages. CRONIN BROS., Morris, Ill.

Boys.

BOY—GERMAN BOY IN DRUG STORE; ONE who has had experience. 3100 Wentworth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—AT ONCE; MUST UNDERSTAND taking care of good horses and carriage and be willing to make himself useful around the house. 764 W. Chicago-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS — THREE (REMINGTON)—for R. R. work. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGERS WANTED—TO SUPERINTEND THE sale of our Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most novel and useful invention of the age; works like magic; satisfaction guaranteed; large profits on small investment; a rare opportunity to make money; will pay salary or commission; agents can make $50 a week; we will appoint a limited number on trial, for promotion as managers; only a small outlay necessary; write for testimonials, terms, and sample of erasing. Address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

MAN—SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND—TO ESTImate from plans and details; one who is familiar with the Chicago trade preferred. Address L. P. H., 392 Cleveland-av., Chicago, Ill.

PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE, ROOM 44, 119 DEARborn—Agents higher grade positions; many vacancies.

SALESMAN, CLERKS, USEFUL MAN; OTHER vacancies. Apply Room 11, 108 Washington.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND STATION MEN ON the levee above Greenville, Miss. Levee Board work. Camp opens 1st of October. ERNEST HYNER, Contractor, Greenville, Miss.

SWITCHMEN—FOUR GOOD—REFERENCES REquired. Address R 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—GOOD PENMAN, FOR OFFICE; $6. ADdress P 161, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND TO copy orders and make out bills on Remington typewriter. 161 South Jefferson-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—MUST BE A GOOD COOK. 480 FULLERton-av.

GIRL—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR SECOND work. 5006 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; protestant preferred; references required. Inquire from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. at 163 34th-st.

NURSE — A GIRL WHO CAN SPEAK GERMAN and desires to become a nurse. Address NURSE, Box 16, Milwaukee, Wis.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY—TO EXCHANGE DICtation Munson writer; on North Side preferred. Address R 162, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BRAIDERS—BY REDFERN & SONS, 1702 MICHIgan-av.

GIRL—TO FOLD CIRCULARS AND ADDRESS envelopes; reply in own hand writing. Address R 140, Tribune office.

MILLINERY TRIMMER—ROOM 29, 207 STATE-st.

SALESLADIES—FOR THE FAMOUS BALM OF Lilies, the great complexion remedy and beautifier; every lady wants it; $3 per day easily made; by mail 50c; write for terms. Standard Toilet Co., 496 Warren-av., Chicago.

DRESSMAKING.

PROF. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
201-207 State-st., corner Adams,
SUITE 37.
Have opened the largest and
ONLY FRENCH DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL IN CHICAGO.

Ladies are taught the ENTIRE ART of French dress cutting, making, draping, designing, boning, and finishing. Matching stripes and plaids. We guarantee to make you COMPETENT to take a FIRST-CLASS POSITION, make your own dresses, or start in business for yourself.

GOOD SITUATIONS FURNISHED AFTER LEARNING.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, LADIES' TAILORS, seamstresses, and young ladies to attend the largest and most successful dressmaking and designing school in America. Learn the art of scientific dress cutting, basting, making, boning, finishing, matching plaids and stripes, and everything necessary to prosecute a successful dressmaking business. Our great "Franco-Prussian" system has no equal in America or Europe as a beautiful, easy, artistic fitter of all forms without alteration. Cuts all English, French, and German designs, is easy to learn, and the most rapid cutter known. It is used by more leading dressmakers and business houses in Chicago than all other systems combined, to whom we can refer you before paying your money; ladies should be cautious about trusting promises to "refund money if not satisfied, etc." We have taught too many who claim to have been swindled by such promises to take stock in such promises even in writing. Call and investigate our unequaled system. Perfect fitting patterns cut to measure. Gentlemen's scientific garment cutting taught. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Ayers Jackson Co., 201 and 207 State-st., Suite 26; take elevator.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE GRATUITOUSLY SUPplied with very expert stenographers from a select list, or less expert from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, STOCK-SAWyers, painters, machinists, and toolmakers wanted; also cooks, waiters, porters, kitchen men, janitors, coachmen, hostlers, washers, drivers, teamsters, farm, lumber, and sawmill hands; we also want men for all other work in and near the city; suitable parties can command good pay; all who are in need of positions of any description apply to the Northwestern Employment Agency, 21 West Lake-st., up-stairs. M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., Props.

LADIES — DESIRING HOME EMPLOYMENT such as writing, mailing and addressing circulars, etc., may address us in own handwriting, with stamped envelope; good wages. Woman's Co-operative Toilet Co. (Inc.), South Bend, Ind.

P. S.—We also want a few reliable women to act as agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF SEAMANS & BENEDICT. Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES—A STRICTLY HIGH GRADE lady's wheel $70, brand new; gentlemen's wheels $70, new; other cheaper wheels also. THOMAS KANE & CO., 138 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND HOUSES AND LOTS.

Grossdale lots.
Dauphin Park lots.
Homes at Grossdale.
House and lot at Brookdale.

ALL ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

Free daily and Sunday excursions to these properties as follows:
WEEK DAYS—Every half-hour.
SUNDAYS—GROSSDALE: 1:45 p. m., C. B. & Q. R. R., corner Canal and Adams-sts. Free tickets at depot gates 10 minutes before train leaves. Lots $150 and upwards.
DAUPHIN PARK: 1:50 p. m., Illinois Central R. R., foot of Randolph-st. Train stops at all stations north of and including 43d-st. Free tickets on train. Lots $600 and upwards.
Homes at Grossdale for $2,600 to $4,200. Monthly payments. These are new, substantial houses.
House and two lots at Brookdale (I. C. R. R., cor. 70th-st.) for $6,000. Easy payments, long time. Will take Grossdale or Dauphin Park lots in part payment.

Call at main office and be taken out free at any time on a week day, or join Sunday excursion, as above.

S. E. GROSS.
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK, and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES—
BY J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
Telephone 3833 Main. 100 Washington-st.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—
7 modern residences, $50,000 to $75,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—
Two stone front houses, Nos. 3122 and 3124; hardwood finish throughout; finely decorated; new and first-class.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—
2815, lot 35x160; good barn; owner leaving the city.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—
Near 33d-st., beautiful stone front house, $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—
South of 22d-st., stone front residen $21,000, $35,000, and $42,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—
Residences, $25,000 to $100,000; several of these houses are detached and have fine grounds and good barns; two of the owners are leaving the city and desire to sell at once.
DREXEL-BLVD.—
Homes on this beautiful boulevard ranging in prices from $22,000 to $150,000.
GRAND-BLVD.—
Fine residences on this boulevard, $18,000 to $125,000.
CALUMET-AV.—
Houses for sale; $16,000 to $125,000; good stables.
KENWOOD—
We have one of the largest lines of residences in this beautiful suburb; range of prices $16,000 to $140,000.
VACANT LOTS—
For sale on Michigan, Drexel, and Grand-blvds., and Prairie, Calumet, Ellis, Greenwood, and Woodlawn-avs.; several fine corners.
NORTH SIDE HOMES—
We have several for sale.

FOR SALE—
NEW AND MODERN RESIDENCES.
4450, 4453, 4456 ELLIS-AV.

New 3-story stone front houses, with stone porches, steps, and rails, French plate glass windows, beveled plate glass storm doors; 11 rooms besides pantries, laundry, bath-rooms, etc., elegant consoles, hall trees, and sideboard; best of sewerage, open nickel plumbing, tiled vestibules, tiled bath-rooms, decorated bowls and closets, porcelain tubs, electric bells, electric gas lighting and incandescent electric lights, fuel gas to all fireplaces, servants' bathroom; houses throughout artistically decorated; open for inspection; prices reasonable, terms easy.
M. L. SWIFT, Builder and owner, on premises, 4458 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE
ELEGANT RESIDENCES
Nos. 4508, 4517, and 4519
ELLIS-AV.
New 3-story and subcellar 11-room houses; Bedford stone-fronts, bays, porches, and steps; plate-glass windows and storm doors; all sideboards, mantels, hall trees, and consols are specially designed for us; fuel gas to all grates; electric incandescent light; all finish in hardwoods of various kinds; walls tinted and hand decorated; entire main floor laid in hardwood; bath-room floor and walls tiled; exposed nickel plumbing and porcelain tub by Baggot; laundry, fruit-room, servants' bath-room in basement; no money spared to make these houses perfect in every respect. Call and examine; open at all times. BARRY BROS., Owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
10-ACRE TRACTS AROUND THE WORLD'S FAIR.
SUITABLE TO BUILD TEMPORARY ABODES FOR VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION.
SEVERAL BUILDINGS CONTAINING FROM 50 TO 200 ROOMS.
A NUMBER OF CHOICE CORNERS SUITABLE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.
LARGE LIST OF RESIDENCES.
BOGUE & CO., 59 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—
SUPERB MODERN HOME.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
4534 WOODLAWN-AV.
New 3-story rock-faced stone, 11 rooms; interior finish hardwood throughout; mahogany in parlors; costly recessed sideboard, hall tree, and console; panel wainscot, sanitary plumbing, English tiled; bathroom, combination gas and electric fixtures, deep lot, east front. Price $17,500. Must be sold; see it and make offer.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—4531 to 4543 Greenwood-av., new 3-story and subcellar, rock-faced stone front residences, having all the very latest improvements, two blocks east of Drexel-boul.; seven minutes' walk from either 43d or Kenwood Station of I. C. R. R.; the finest residence location in Kenwood; lots 200 feet deep to 20 foot alley. Terms easy; a rare chance to buy a thoroughly well built house at a reasonable price. Agent on premises. Tel. 638 main. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV. BARGAIN—
$2,200 buys 48x122 feet on Evans-av., west front, north of 66th-st.; $1,600 cash required; don't miss this chance! JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—63D-ST. CORNER—NEAR STONY Island-av., 72x100; $350 per foot; if purchaser will build at once no cash payment required for five years. Or will lease for 99 years. T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—5535 LEXINGTON-AV., OFFERED this week at a special bargain; brick house, just completed, oak floors and finish; 3 mantels; plate glass; large veranda, etc.; university 1 block south; might rent to a good tenant.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—THE LARGEST AND choicest corner on State-st. north of 39th-st., 149 feet on State-st. by 153.5 feet on 36th-st.; an excellent location for an apartment or hotel building.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—46TH-ST., EAST OF GRAND-BLVD., three new and modern Bedford stone-front residences, 9 rooms and bath each; ready for occupancy; price $8,000 each. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2941 INDIANA-AV.; 33x175, DESIRABLY located for apartment building; now paying 6 per cent net on investment and increasing in value. R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST., 1½ blks. from L road; cheap.
R. J. GUNNING, 79 Van Buren.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM DETACHED HOUSE OVERlooking Grand Boulevard; $14,500. Address for particulars G 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—L ROAD BARGAIN—5817 INDIANA-av., 9-room brick house. Owner and builder, 342 E. 44th-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE CORNER 15-room home at a sacrifice. Address P 13, Tribune.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST POLK-ST. STORES AND flats just east of Ashland-av; rent of both pieces of property, $1,596; will sell either or both at a great bargain.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—7-ROOM HOUSE, No. 2775 Commercial-st., $2,600; $500 down, $25 monthly.
10-room house and barn, East Ravenswood Park, occupied by L. A. Hill; $4,500; $250 down, $20 monthly.
10-room house and large barn, Wolcott-st., occupied by D. P. Brown; $7,000; $1,000 down and $50 monthly.
House, corner Lincoln and Sunnyside-avs.; $2,125; $100 down and $20 monthly.
7-room house, East Ravenswood Park, occupied by R. J. Mahoney; $3,300; $200 down and $20 monthly.
7-room house, Sulzer-st., near Wright, occupied by Wm. Ott; $3,950; $780 down, $25 monthly.
8-room house, Sulzer-st., near Wright, occupied by A. R. Eglin; $4,500; $1,000 down, balance monthly.
Two 5-room cottages on Oakley-av.; $1,700; $100 down, $15 monthly.
Will build a 2-story Queen Anne on lot 37x122, south front, on Vilas-av., $3,300; $300 down, $20 monthly; plans at office. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK IS BETWEEN Buena and Argyle Parks; N. Clark-st. cars will take you to Wilson-av., the entrance; the trees are out in all their autumn glory; have old colonial house, 100 feet ground, $13,150; another will be finished soon at about $7,275; will furnish lot and money to build, you to furnish plans; 6 per cent interest, no brokerage, and only charge interest as money is paid to contractors, on payments of from $1,000 to $1,500 down, balance monthly; this is the finest subdivision ever laid out in the City of Chicago; macadamized streets and alleys, cement sidewalks, sewers in alley, sewers flushed every 24 hours; 150 varieties of trees and shrubs; send for circular.
SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—BARGAIN—
$3,000. $3,000. $3,000. $3,000.
A 2-story brick house and 45 feet of ground near Lincoln Park. Address K P 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—37½ OR 75 FT. ON BARRY av., near Sheridan-drive; must be sold at once.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BELDEN-AV., NEAR LINcoln Park. PORTER, 592 Cleveland-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A MAGNIFICENT NEW apartment building, South Side, $60,000; pays 10 per cent net; no agents. Address B 175, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, NEAR UNIVERSITY—Large, roomy brick residence, 10 rooms, all improvements; electric light; well shaded grounds; 125 x200 feet, corner; east and south front; an ideal home; immediate possession; terms to suit.
OWNER, 809 Ashland Block, Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—
Fine residence lots only $4 to $8 per front foot at DOWNER'S GROVE, on the C., B. & Q.; 50 daily trains; 38 minutes' ride; high rolling grounds; beautiful shade trees; population 2,000; growing rapidly; good schools, churches, and stores; round-trip tickets free. E. H. PRINCE & CO., Room 15, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN OAK PARK River, Forest and vicinity; lots $13 per foot and upwards; houses $2,500 and upwards; easy terms.
SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OWING TO SICKNESS WILL SELL few choice lots near city limits; half value. Address B 132, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN LA GRANGE; large grounds; must sell. P 18, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
IF YOU WANT
FROM ONE TO ONE HUNDRED ACRES
To retail in lots,
To syndicate,
To build upon, or as an investment,
I have the property at such price and on such terms as cannot be duplicated. It is within city limits, 40 to 60 feet above the lake, with fine railroad service now, and electric railway to be built.
ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Forty acres at Clarendon Hills, on Burlington railroad, five blocks from depot; big bargain for quick sale. JOHN M. SECRIST, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—THE CHEAPEST FIVE-acre tract within old city limits; ripe for subdivision; will make 48 lots; 5 miles southwest of Court-House; one block from street-cars and convenient to three lines of steam railroads. K P 19, Tribune.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, by owner, seventy acres, high and dry, about seventeen miles from Chicago Court-house, with buildings. Address S 4, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SOUTHERN PLANTAtion: 960 acres; Jackson, Miss.; very low price.
GRANT STEWART, 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—IMPROVED BUSINESS property near down-town from $50,000 to $75,000. Also some good located corners for saloon and grocery, and modern 8 or 9 room residence in Lake View, south of Graceland-av. and east of Racine-av.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., No. 62 Clark-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE BOTH vacant and improved; if prices are not too high think we can make a number of sales; the town is full of bargain hunters.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—FARM—GOOD LAND AND MEDIUM improvements preferred; won't object to one mortgaged if price reasonable; give particulars. Address R 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST TWO-STORY FLAT building that $6,500 cash will buy; give particulars. Address R 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM FOR WEST SIDE vacant by owner. Address P 9, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS; LARGE STOCK; profits $5,000 to $10,000 yearly; will exchange for real estate. Address S 2, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE HOME ON W. BOULevard; value $12,000, clear; will exchange for a good equity on W. Madison-st. business block and assume same amount or less; or will exchange for a 2 or 3 flat building, West Side, of about same value. Address P 109, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A MAGNIFICENT STONE AND brick block, centrally located business property, clear of incumbrance, for acre property, well located within city limits. Inquire 418 Rookery Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—$30,000 WORTH OF CLEAR vacant property in Madison, Wis., for Chicago improved property; will assume or pay some cash.
JOHN M. SECRIST, 85 Dearborn-st.

PATENT TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD FARM OR garden. Address R 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR PROPerty paying $2,000 a year net for property on Sheridan Drive or North Shore acre property. Address P 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PIECE OF LAND for furnished house or lot of furniture. O. G. WALLS, 1006 Chamber of Commerce Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW ON HAND to loan in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate, at lowest rates. We make a specialty of building loans. Call for our terms before making your loans.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-st., loan money on Chicago real-estate at lowest current rates; building loans made.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT, LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved rea estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates.
W. R. THRASHER, Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest-paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL-estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone M. 424.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS on Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY AT LOW RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Clark and Washington-sts. E. S. Judd, Loan Dept. Mngr.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED—LOWEST RATES, ON CITY property; building loans.
I. F. RUBEL & CO., 183 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate. Building loans made. Most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

75,000 DOLLARS TO LOAN; REAL ESTATE. K. SMITH, 90 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO
153 MONROE-ST.,
or
351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 Madison-st., near Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

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SHIELDS & BRO.
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We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FINANCIAL—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE in placing securities and having acquaintance with capitalists and financial institutions desires to become identified with some banking or financial house; best of references; will call in person to answers to this. Address R 176, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $500 ON $1,200 WORTH of personal property; liberal interest. Address R 45, Tribune office.

$2,500, $7,500, 6 PER CENT MORTGAGES for sale; also $4,500 7 per cent in amounts $500 to $700; also $6,500 second mortgages; all on inside improved. Address R 24, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE TO BE moved. Address R 134, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—DURING THE WORLD'S FAIR—to private family only, a well-furnished double stone-front house, with modern improvements; eleven rooms, fine lawn and back grounds planted with fruit trees and bushes, situated one block from lake shore and one-half block north of World's Fair grounds; 5522 East End-av. Apply on the premises, or to N. ANDERSON, 54 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL.
Entirely new 2-story, attic, and stone-basement houses, with all modern improvements, 9 to 12 rooms each; location admirable, corner 60th and Wright, two miles west of World's Fair; 5-cent fares by steam, cable, and electric cars. IRA W. ALLEN, 6010 Wright-st., Englewood.

FOR RENT—WOODLAWN AND 61ST—10-ROOM bricks, 3 beautiful houses, oak finish, plate glass, furnace, laundry, baths, gas fixtures, close to cable, elevated, I. C. R. R., and World's Fair; 1 or 3 years; Nov. 1. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house of 10 rooms in a choice South Side location for six months to a family without children; possession Nov. 1. Apply to THOS. E. PATTERSON, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 BLOCKS MAIN ENTRANCE FAIR. Three new brick houses, corner 64th-st. and Oglesby-av.; open inspection; also furnished houses and hotel 36 rooms. T. J. HOLTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN ON Prairie-av., north of 22d-st.
CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—
Indiana-av., near 32d-st., 10-room house; furnished; lease till 1894. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, RESIDENCE, HOUSE 33 43d-st., near Ill. Cent. depot; $30. CRONKRITE & CO., cor. 43d and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—1228 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE house and grounds. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—15-ROOM HOUSE, CORNER, ELEgantly furnished, for one or more years. 3171 Groveland-av.

FOR RENT—11-ROOM FURNISHED MODERN house; hardwood finish; central portion South Side; rent $125. Address P 148, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT NEW, HIGH CLASS 30-room house? Excellent location; steam heat. 293 W. Monroe-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—532 ORCHARD-ST., 8 ROOM brick house; all conveniences.
McCONNELL BROS., 19, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW BUILDING, 3519 Indiana-av., 10 rooms, parlor, library, sitting and dining rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, and kitchen and butler's pantry; steam heat and hot water supply; bookcases, sideboards, trunk rooms, etc; front rooms in basement may be used as doctor's office in connection with main floor; elegantly finished and will decorate to suit desirable tenants; nearly complete. OLIVER SOLLITT, R. 49, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BRICK FLATS, BEAUtiful arch stone entrances, 6, 7, and 8 rooms each; all modern improvements; stable rear of each flat, 90 trains daily; fare 5 cents, or transfers from State-st. cable; best in Chicago for the price, $18; agent on premises. 50th-st. and Union-av., formerly Winter-st. Call at once before all is taken.
GEORGE & WANNER, 145 La Salle-st. Tel. 5,021.

TO RENT—
IN THE BALMORAL,
2970 VERNON-AV.
Elegant apartment of 6 rooms overlooking the lake, steam heat and all conveniences.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE OZARK APARTMENT BUILDing, cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.; apartments of seven and five rooms; steam heat, electric light, elevator, telephone, and janitor service; furnished rooms, single or en suite; first-class cafe.

TO RENT—BEST MODERN BRICK FLATS; Englewood, 64th and Winter-sts.; 5c fare to city or World's Fair. Call there or 506 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. CALUMET AND 37TH-ST. —7 room flat; heated and supplied with hot water; gas ranges; $45. W. D. BISHOFF.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN FLATS, WITH ELECtric lights, baths, mantels, etc.; six and seven rooms. Inquire at 5522 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, SOUTHWEST CORNER Wabash-av. and 43d-st. Apply on premises after 9 o'clock a. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT NEAR WORLD'S Fair; $30. C. L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE PLAZA APARTMENTS, OPPOsite Lincoln Park; a few more 2 to 6 room apartments with every modern convenience; dining-room, gentlemen's cafe, public telephone, reception room, bell boy service, and family washing included in rent. B. M. MOORE, Manager.

TO RENT—THE MONTAGUE, A NEW STONE front apartment building at 491 Dearborn-av., 8, 9, and 10 room flats with steam heat, hot water; everything modern and first-class; building ready Dec. 1; will rent entire or separate.
L. B. MANTONYA, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE APARTMENTS IN THE NEW and elegant Sheridan Apartment Building, 576 and 578 La Salle-av., corner Carl-st., 6 rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. For particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, janitor service, telephone in building; "The Turner," N. Clark-st. and Wrightwood-av. Inquire of C. L. Clancy.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEVATOR, janitor service, etc. Call at the Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1—CHOICE 9-ROOM FURnished flat, North Side, east of State-st., $85. Address P 5, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—$15 TO $18 PER MONTH—FINE large flats in new brick block northwest corner Western-av. and Twelfth-st.; all in fine order and ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—1311 TO 1317 MILWAUKEE-AV., FINE flats, stores, and offices at moderate rentals; janitor service, modern improvements; agent on premises every afternoon.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS at 64 St. John's-place at $18, $20, $22.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE HARVARD, 5714 AND 5716 Washington-av., two blocks from South Park Station of Illinois Central railroad and 57th-st. entrance to World's Fair grounds, handsomely furnished rooms, steam heat, gas, and elecric light, filtered water; new building and new furniture; inspection invited. A. V. LEE, Proprietor.

TO RENT—LADY WHOSE HUSBAND TRAVELS most of the time would like to rent suite of rooms, parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen who are willing to pay for first-class accommodations; 43d-st., near Michigan-av. Address P 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—WORLD'S FAIR lodgings; will engage few fine rooms in my residence convenient to Alley L and cable cars; call 4828 St. Lawrence-av. J. E. BRAYTON.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience; private family; near I. C. R. R. and cable. 3528 Lake-av.

TO RENT—1324 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR, SITting-room and kitchen nicely furnished; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, $1 to $3 day. Strangers should see Hotel Linden, 75-77 East Van Buren-st., near State.

TO RENT—FINEST FURNISHED ROOMS IN city—$1, $2, $3 day only. Hotel Casino, 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—3810 ELMWOOD-PLACE, SUITE 7—Desirable furnished front room; no other roomers.

TO RENT—LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED ROOMS, elevator, steam heat, restaurant, bar, baths; 75c a day, $4 a week up. 445 State-st., Peck-court.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOOR, SOUTH FRONT rooms. 75 Bowen-av., bet. Ellis and Lake-avs.

TO RENT—1222 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms.

TO RENT—2227 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE and parlor; very reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; at La Berges', 153 W. Madison-st.

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TO RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SAME FLOOR WITH dining-room for gentleman, wife, and nurse, or in flat that has elevator; references exchanged. Address R 136, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; BEST LOCALities secured free to applicant. CALDWELL & BRONSTON, 513 Monadnock.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORES IN THE NEW "Toledo" Building, n. e. cor. 37th and Dearborn-sts.; fine opening for druggist, grocery, or market. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF 5 OR 10 YEARS, building on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.; now occupied by C. P. Kimball & Co.; will subdivide and rent different floors if desired. D. W. IRWIN, 130 Rialto Bldg.

FOR RENT—AT 1906-1908 WABASH-AV.—TWO basement stores, with large plate-glass windows; as desirable as first floor; also, second-story loft 50 x168 feet, having two frontages.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT, large space, ground floor; central location; down-town. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 1425 MICHIgan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET-ST., BET. Randolph and Washington. 204, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, 7,000 SQUARE FEET, ON Monroe-st.; particularly adapted for printers or light manufacturers; heat, power, wired for electric lights, large vault; 1894 lease will be given if taken soon. AMES SWORD CO., 146 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR PART, INTER-OCEAN Building, Room 12, second-story. Call.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—MODERN FRONT OFFICE; ALSO desk room in 730 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR A HOTEL, NEW STONE-FRONT apartment building, with all modern improvements, including steam heat and hot water; contains 75 rooms, and if desired can have adjoining building of 25 rooms, making in all 100. If taken at once can be arranged with large dining room on first floor, wide halls, and all necessary changes. Ready Dec. 1st. Is only 12 minutes' ride from heart of city, and located in the choicest residence neighborhood on Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park and the lake. A. L. SHAW, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—FLOORS 50X100 WITH POWER, NEW building northeast corner Erie and Townsend-sts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a pleasant furnished room within 5 minutes' walk of the new Chicago Athletic Club Building; best references; state terms. R 148, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF about 15 rooms, on South Side, in good location. M., 324 Washington-blvd.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE GENTLEMAN; room in Hyde park with full view of lake; state price. C. B. B., 1301 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat. CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN IN CONTROL OF A RESPONSIble corporation earning over 30 per cent on its capital annually, and about to establish offices in Chicago, desires a gentleman of push and integrity to join him (on a salary) in its control and management. Capital required about $15,000. Opportunity for the closest investigation afforded; responsibility. Address P 165, Tribune office.

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ADVERTISE YOUR GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES in the Woman's Business Journal, 211 Wabash-av.

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DRY GOODS—SILENT PARTNERSHIP WANTed. An American (35), of ability, experience, and capital will invest to $10,000 in a good firm or store. Positively no salary expected, only pro-rata share of profit. W. S. F., 76 Franklin-st., New York.

ESTABLISHED CASH OFFICE BUSINESS, SUITable for lady or gentleman, $1,500; pays $3,000 per year; legitimate, genteel, safe; no debts or risks of loss; best references. Address R 178, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—HOTEL MEN—WE OFFER THE BEST site for a first-class paying hotel about Chicago; beautiful grounds, fine native forest trees, and natural park; no limit to the guests for the house; big money in this if we can convince you.
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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LEASE AND FURniture of one of the finest hotels in Chicago; will take a nice farm and cash; on account of sickness. Address P 96, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—A GENERAL MERCANTILE BUSIness. Address A. M. WAND, Ohio, Ill.

HOTEL OF 80 LIGHT OUTSIDE ROOMS, IN EXcellent business location; dining-room and bar on first floor; rent for entire building $400 per month; furniture for sale or rent. Apply to owner,
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I WILL FURNISH CAPITAL ON EQUITABLE terms to make and market any good patented article in the metal line. Answers to receive attention must name the article and give date and number of patent. Address A. S. PHELPS, Joliet, Ill.

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THE CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing business near Chicago is for sale—owner has other business demanding his entire attion. Address K P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $15,000 to $25,000 to join me equally in forming a stock company to manufacture furniture; buildings will be completed and are built especial for this business (Nov. 15, 1892); this is a first class opening and will pay well on the investment; if interested would be pleased to have you make a thorough investigation; works near city limits. Address G 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT MAN WHO CAN take entire charge of restaurant in a good hotel; must have some cash for half interest. Address P 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO TAKE INTEREST IN A first-class hotel; cash required, about $15,000; this is a splendid chance for somebody. Address Box 1075 Chicago P.-O.

WILL BUY STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE. ADdress Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

$5,000 BUYS THE BEST PAYING HOTEL and restaurant situated 2 blocks from Court House; rent cheap and long lease. I own land and building and would not want a tenant who could not make money; have extensive law practice and cannot attend to hotel; grand chance for World's Fair; investigate and you will buy. Address O 90, Tribune office.

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MENTAL TROUBLE AND ANXIETY CAN BE AS easily remedied as physical ailments. For full particulars address A MENTOR, R 37, Tribune.

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A FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK FOR $20.
Desks, office chairs, and show cases.
All kinds of store and office fixtures.
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GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

WE MANUFACTURE STORE AND OFFICE FIXtures of all kinds; special bargains in show cases, desks, and chairs. CHAS. T. KADE & CO., 216 E. Lake-st.

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A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—THE MOST CELEbrated astrologist, medium, and business clairvoyant known, the original Mrs. Foster; tested by nobility of Europe; astonishes all who visit her by extraordinary powers; no equal in her professional skill, and cannot be surpassed; consulted on all affairs of life; reveals past, present, and future with wonderful exactness; never known to fail in giving correct life readings; advice on marriage, name in full of visitor, and one you will marry; brings separated together; forty years' practice and thoroughly understand her profession. Call and be convinced. P. S.—Consultations by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, lock of hair, date of birth. Fee 50c and $1. Gents $2. Hours 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Permanently located at 78 Ogden-av., few doors north of Madison.

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MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
We give better value for the money than any house in the city.

1 upright		$ 95
3 Vose & Sons pianos, each	$125, $165,	175
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2 upright pianos, your choice, each		100
1 Chickering piano		175
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EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos exchanged, moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
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BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stools and covers. FOUR LARGE FACTORIES UNDER ONE SYSTEM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, thus enabling us to obtain the BEST RESULTS at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Instruments sold on EASY PAYMENTS if desired.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
General Western agents for HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and other pianos.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
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BRADBURY PIANOS. Forty years before the public.
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BRADBURY PIANOS. In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases
BRADBURY PIANOS. Some slightly used at great bargains.
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THE POPULAR LEADING HOUSE,
233 STATE-ST. 49-53 JACKSON-ST.
EVERY WANT SUPPLIED.
200 PIANOS from $40 upward.
500 ORGANS from $20 upward.
Our new stock comprises the celebrated DECKER BROS.', ESTEY, BRAMBACH, and CAMP & CO. pianos and ESTEY organs.
A line UNEQUALED for MERIT and DURABILITY.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

A $950 MAGNIFICENT CABINET GRAND upright piano, good as new; all latest improvements, silver mounted, artistically carved, including the imported French action, 7⅓ octave, first-class makers; must be seen to be appreciated; $150; also all the other furniture, paintings, etc., contained in the elegantly furnished private residence, 1212 Wabash-av., and must be sold at once.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF THE FAMOUS
BAUER PIANOS
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and other reliable makes, which we offer at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, ON TERMS to SUIT. Exceptional bargains in slightly used pianos.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers, 226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS.' PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
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LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
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THE "CONOVER," "SCHUBERT," and "Kingsbury" Pianos, and the "Chicago Cottage" Organs, if examined, will be found to meet all the demands of music-loving people, both as to quality and price. Call and convince yourself that the above is true. Chicago Cottage Organ Co. No. 215 to 221 Wabash-av., second floor.

THE CONOVER GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos, if examined, will be a great surprise to those not acquainted with their merits; in the evenness of scale, lightness of action, volume and quality of tone. You are cordially invited to inspect our stock of above, together with other reliable makes of Pianos, at No. 215 to 221 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

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1 P. M. Union Upright, $125; rent $3.
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Squares, $50 to $100; rent $3.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

BARGAIN—A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO LITtle used. 3802 Langley-av.

PIANOS TUNED, $3; YEARLY (4 TIMES), $10. HERBERT HUTCHINS, 410 61st-st.

BEATTY PIANO, ORGAN, $33 UP. CATL. FREE. BEATTY, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801.
SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
80, 82, AND 84 E. 12TH-ST.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
NEW AND CLEAN, PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.
EXPRESSING DONE.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates. Special terms for storing bicycles during the winter. Goods sold on commission. Advances made. Inspection invited. Telephone main 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RANGE HORSES—
Monster sale of 1,000 head of range horses by J. S. COOPER, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Oct. 24 to 29, inclusive. Sale at 1 p. m. each day.

FOR SALE—FINE 7-YEAR-OLD HORSE, weight 1,700; also single truck. 50 S. Throop.

POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD—OUR ENtire stock at absolute cost, consisting of carriages, phaetons, buggies, and carts of every style and all of best quality; also 200 sets of coach, brougham, cart, and buggy harness, together with blankets, robes, and whips; any one contemplating a purchase in the near future will save money to call on us; we have the goods and will positively sell you at a big bargain. BIRDSELL MFG. CO., 377-379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LIGHT EXtension top family surrey; only used a few times. At my barn, rear of residence, 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PEASE-GODDARD IN GOOD condition; also single and double harness, Fenton make. 3933 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FAMILY SURREY; fine road wagon, pole and shafts; both nearly new; a great bargain. 4444 Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MY LEATHER-TOP buggy or lady's phaeton, as I have but use for one carriage this winter; they are both nearly new. Apply to coachman at barn, n. e. cor. State and Erie-sts.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A LIGHT extension-top, cut-under family surrey; new in August. Private barn, 149 North State-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE—A FINE LIGHT set of double harness; only used three times. Barn, northeast corner 28th-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—TENANT FOR NEW STABLE, BEST locality South Side, May 1, five years; one hundred horses; must be responsible; long lease; low rate; principals only. Address P 98, Tribune office.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.,
Phone, Main 2,983. 59, and 61 W Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICity, drafting, surveying, navigation, mathematics, art, crayoning, engrossing taught days and nights. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 151 Throop. Central branch, 125 Dearborn. Send for catalogue.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL is a department for placing pupils in positions. A full shorthand course, 3½ months, $40. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 809 and 810 Ashland Block; 3 months' tuition, $30; individual instruction; dictation classes, all systems, $2 per week; positions furnished; evening classes.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AS I INTEND GOING OUT OF THE machinery business I offer for the next thirty days my entire stock of engines, boilers, lathes, drill presses, and other iron and wood working machinery for cost. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 10 H.-P. OTTO GAS ENgine, with pump; 1 Clark gas engine, 1 locoboiler, 1 duplex pump; all complete and in good order. Apply to the Central Warehouse, 2 Rush-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

165 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board; near Ill. Cen. and cable cars; references given and required.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished room, with first-class board.

1823-1825-1827 WABASH-AV.—THE HUNTINGton, strictly first-class family hotel.

3146 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT PARlor and other pleasant, large rooms; first-class board; convenient to cable and L road.

3532 CALUMET-AV.—FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; board if desired.

4553 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS $2 TO $3 WEEK; board $4.50; first-class.

6039 WASHINGTON-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, near 60th-st. entrance to World's Fair.

North Side.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE ROOMS WITH good board; terms reasonable; 10 minutes' walk of business center.

215 E. OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; first-class table.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—FINELY FURNISHED rooms, steam heat; beautiful location; excellent table.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

Hotels.

AMERICAN DOLLAR HOTEL, 411 WEST MADIson-st., contains 80 light, pleasant rooms, neatly furnished; rooms $1, $1.50 per day for two persons; hotel to rent.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Delightful location; elegant rooms; excellent table and service; moderate rates.

HOTEL OAKLAND, 39TH-ST. AND DREXEL-blvd.—A delightful hotel home for families and transients; unsurpassed location; table first-class.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-av.; new, modern, strictly first-class hotel; special rates to families and permanent guests.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 AND 169 Madison-st.—100 Elegant furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; steam heat; rates $1.

HOTEL LINWOOD—336 63D-ST., 3 BLOCKS from World's Fair grounds; elegantly furnished rooms for dedication week.

HOTEL ROSS—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; bath, hot and cold water. 109 Franklin-st.

MT. VERNON, EUROPEAN, 59 PLYMOUTH-PL., bet. State and Dearborn, south of Van Buren; fireproof, elevator, steam, baths; new, clean; reasonable rates.

MT. VERNON, EUROPEAN, 59 PLYMOUTH-PL., between State and Harrison, south of Van Buren. Fireproof, elevator, steam, baths; reasonable terms.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SELECT LIST OF PRIVATE FAMILIES at Page's Agency, 119 Dearborn-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BRING THIS AD. WITH YOU TO J. B. WILSON'S studio, 389 State-st. It will entitle you to a
¾ LIFESIZE CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE!
with every dozen cabinets for $2. Pictures copied and enlarged. Orders received and sent by mail. Open Sundays.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COMPANY EMPLOYING BETWEEN 200 AND 300 hands would like to locate in some Western railroad center where it could be made an advantage for them to do so. Address ALDEN THURSTON, 2 Tribune Building, New York.

GENTLEMAN WHO SAW THIEF SNATCH POCKetbook Oct. 8, Cass and Ontario-sts., send address to 3023 Cottage Grove-av. LILLY JACOBS.

MENTAL TROUBLE AND ANXIETY CAN BE as easily remedied as physical ailments. For full particulars address R 38, Tribune office.

WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS, AND BAD DEBTS of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. P. BRADY, county constable, 76 5th-av., R.

12 BEAUTIFUL CABINETS FOR 98 CENTS—Special offer for a short time only; three styles to select from; open all day Sunday. ROBINSON & ROE, 77 and 79 S. Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Havel, Tues., Oct. 25, 8am	Spree, Tues., Nov. 8, 8 am
Saale, Sat., Oct. 29, 11 am	Aller, Sat., Nov. 12, 11 am
Lahn, Tues., Nov. 1, 1 p m	

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Ems, Sat., Oct. 22, 2 p.m.	Werra, Sat., Dec. 10, 2 p.m.
Werra, Sat., Nov. 5, 2 p.m.	Kaiser W. II., Dec. 17, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Nov. 12, 2 pm	Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 26, 2 p m	Werra, Sat., Jan. 14, 10 a.m.

NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES.
Ems, Tues., Nov. 29, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Ems..........Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 2 p. m
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Columbia..........Oct. 6	Augusta Victoria.. Oct. 20
Fuerst Bismarck..Oct. 13	

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers

Fuerst Bismarck..Nov. 17	Augusta Victoria...Jan. 5
Normannia.........Dec. 1	Columbia..............Jan. 19

Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.
Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
AMERICAN LINE—
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.
PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of baggage. Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

GAZE'S MONTHLY GAZETTE CONTAINS FULL information regarding ocean steamers and foreign travel, free on application.
FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van B

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—FOR MILWAUKEE every day at 8 p. m. on the new steamship Virginia or the new steamship Indiana.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee at *7:30 p. m.
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at *7:30 p. m., on the new steamers Atlanta and City of Racine.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee (except Friday) at 8 p. m.
Every Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom	† 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily, †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:30 pm	‡10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm †10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	4:00 pm	†11:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 209 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Sioux City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland & the West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Black Hills & Wyo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth and Superior Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and the Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa and the Dakotas	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Ishpeming	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ||Sun. only.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Forreston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs and Local Points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochelle and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Falls and Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator and Mendota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood and the Black Hills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa and Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City Vestibule Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Ex. Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
The River View Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque daily. Dubuque to Chicago.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 2:00 pm, b 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:30 pm. Arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:35 am, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. Sunday only

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and Denver Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and St. Louis Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and St. Louis Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sycamore and Byron Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Des Moines, St. Jos. & K. City	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st. and 22d-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket office 67 Clark-st.

June 26, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
The North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niles Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gr'd Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASsenger Station. Canal street, between Adams and Madison. Ticket Offices at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS

FROM CHICAGO TO	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington & New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg & East	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton & Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield & Youngstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg & East	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funeral train	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston and New York Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Chicago Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.
No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Boston & Phila's Vest. Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown, Buffalo through	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

DANGER IN MICHIGAN.

FUSION COMPLETE ON THE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

Populists and Democrats Have So Combined as to Render Success Almost Certain—Cannot Be Longer Ignored—Plans of the Bourbons in the Western States and Their Probable Success or Failure—What Is Being Done to Break Up the Solid South.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Fusion in Michigan is bound to be a rather serious thing despite the fact that the Republicans pretend to ignore it. The fusion is almost entirely between the People's and the Democratic parties and is almost complete on legislative candidates. There are but three combinations on the State ticket, including Ellis for Attorney-General, Newton for Justice of the Supreme Court, and Shaffer for Land Commissioner. On the Congressional ticket three Democrats are indorsed by the People's party, including Yaple in the Fourth District, Richardson in the Fifth, and Youmans in the Eighth. In the Eleventh there is a triple fusion, Woodbridge N. Ferris, a Populist, having been indorsed by the Democrats and Prohibitionists. Republicans have in a few instances indorsed Populist candidates for the Legislature or had their candidates indorsed. In the Fourth Congressional District Edward Hutchins, the Populist nominee for district Elector, also appears on the Democratic Electoral ticket, which means the probable loss of the district to the Republicans. The situation is rendered still more critical by the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Miner Electoral law. By its decision Electors are elected by Congressional districts.

DESPERATE GAME OF THE BOURBONS.

Their Plans to Disrupt the Solid Western Republican Column.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic party in Kansas has indorsed the entire People's party State and Electoral tickets and People's party candidates for Congress were indorsed by Democrats in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Districts. The effect of the fusion has been to divide the Democratic party and the result will probably be the election of the Republican candidates for Congress in the fusion districts and the certain election of the Republican State ticket. Recent reports indicate that enough ex-Republicans in the People's party will vote for the Harrison Electors to save the State to the Republican national ticket.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic and People's parties have fused in this State, the Democratic withdrawing their Presidential Electors and substituting those of the People's party. In consideration the People's party made no nomination for State officers, but support the Democratic ticket—Osborne for Governor, Coffeen for Congress, and Clark for the Supreme Bench. The effect of this trade is unsatisfactory to a large number of old-time Democrats. The Republicans expect to carry the State by a substantial majority.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Fusion in Minnesota has been confined to four Electors and two candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court. Daniel Buck of Mankato and Thomas Canty of Minneapolis are the candidates of both Democrats and Populists for Judges. The Democratic State committee has withdrawn four candidates from the Electoral ticket and substituted four Populist candidates. The result will probably be the election of four fusion and five Republican Electors.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—There is no fusion between any parties in this State at this time and none expected. At the same time many of the Democrats are working quietly for Weaver instead of Cleveland.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention indorsed the Weaver Electors and the whole People's party State ticket. In the present condition of feeling on silver the combination would probably have swept the field as opposed to the Republicans had not a small number of prominent Democrats refused to follow the lead of T. M. Patterson, and, after bolting the convention, put a straight Democratic ticket in the field for election except Judge of the Supreme Court, where the silver combination nominee, Luther M. Goddard, has been indorsed. The expectation is the Republicans have a shade better of the fight for State officers except Supreme Judge, but the difficulty of scratching under the Australian law is great, and the avowed purpose of a majority to vote for the Weaver Electors may lead to a victory for the State ticket which they head. The oldest politicians are at sea. The county tickets are split up almost every conceivable way, and the complexion of the Legislature is impossible to foretell. For Congressman in the First District the Populists and silver Democrats are fused, and the Cleveland Democrats and Republicans both have candidates. In the Second the Republicans have a candidate, while the straight Democrats, silver Democrats, and Populists have united on a man.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—There is but one name that will appear on the official ballot in Montana as that of a candidate nominated or indorsed by more than one political party. W. T. Pemberton of Butte was nominated by the Populists for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and later was also nominated by the Democrats for the same office. The Prohibitionists have no candidate for Attorney-General and the Populists have no candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. With these exceptions there are four full State, Congressional, and Electoral tickets in the field. There is no fusion sentiment in Montana.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Independents two years ago cast about 4,000 votes and the Democrats 12,000 against 21,000 for the Republicans in the State. The Independents nominated a complete National and State ticket this year, and after much discussion and wrangle the Democrats indorsed the entire ticket, with the exception of Congressman and Presidential Electors. For Congressman they nominated James O'Brien. Last week the Democratic Electors were pulled off, much to the disgust of many leading Democrats, among them Judge Bennett, Chairman of the last Democratic State convention. He has resigned as State committeeman and is now engaged in circulating a protest to be signed by Democrats throughout the State. The fusion has also extended to county tickets, the Democrats invariably giving way to the Independents. Many Democrats will vote the Republican ticket next month and Republicans will elect their entire ticket in the State.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—There is only nominal fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Idaho. The Democratic State committee says it had no show to elect Cleveland Electors here, as its returns show that far more Democrats than Republicans had gone off into the People's party. It at once tried to make terms with the Populist leaders, but failing in this unconditionally drew off the Cleveland Electors and put the Populist Electors in their places, intending to throw the vote of the Democrats to Weaver, and thus beat Harrison in Idaho. The game will cut little figure here. It has had the effect of drawing many Republicans who had gone off with the People's party back to their own party, while hundreds of Democrats in the State have declared they will not vote for Weaver and Field. In Shoshone County over 400 Democrats met in convention and passed resolutions condemning the action of the State committee in withdrawing the Cleveland Electors and naming others in place of those deposed. Idaho is safe for Harrison and Reid. Sweet, Republican, will be elected to Congress, and most, if not all, of the Republican State ticket will be elected.

CARSON, Nev., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic and Republican nominations for Presidential Electors and Congressmen were made by minority conventions of both parties. In other words the old parties merely have the name this year, but no appreciable following. The bulk of each is to be found in the silver party. Nevada is regarded today by those familiar with the situation as likely to go for Weaver and silver by 2,000 majority.

REPUBLICANS AND POPULISTS.

Southern States Where Combinations Have Been Formed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—There is partial fusion in North Carolina between Republicans and the third party and this is extending. Republican nominees for legislative and county offices have been nominated in comparatively few counties and that party is urging its followers, particularly negroes, to vote for third party nominees. Republican Congressional candidates were nominated in all districts but one. The First District man has withdrawn in favor of the third party nominee. Advocates of fusion assert that this plan will be followed in the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts. Republicans hope to get two more Congressmen in the Eighth and Ninth Districts.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—J. H. McDowell, one of the Electors for the State-at-Large of the People's party, in a joint discussion with Congressman B. A. Enloe at Paris yesterday openly admitted the Republican leaders and the People's party had made an agreement by which in counties and Congressional districts where the Republicans had a majority the People's party candidate shall not run and where the Democratic party has a majority the Republican candidates will not run.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There have been practically no fusions of political parties or factions in this State. While the Democrats have had a heated factional primary fight they will stand together in the general election with the chance of all Federal patronage going to the defeated side in event of Cleveland's election. The only fusion of note is in the factions of the Republican party. They have come together, and the result will be that Clayton, the Columbia Postmaster, and other former Independends will retain the offices they now hold if Harrison is reëlected.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—[Special.]—If the Stevens and Moseley wings of the Republican party ever succeed in settling their differences all the straight Republican nominees for Congress in Alabama will be withdrawn in favor of the People's party nominees, and six Republican Electors in place of People's men.

NEWSPAPER MEN HOLD A MEETING.

Session of the Governing Board of the International League of Press Clubs.

The Governing Board of the International League of Press clubs held an all-day session at the Auditorium Hotel Oct. 20. The members present were William Berri of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, W. V. Alexander of the Boston *Transcript*, T. J. Keenan Jr. of the Pittsburg *Press*, P. C. Boyle of the Oil City *Derrick*, H. D. Vought of the Buffalo *Courier*, Dr. John Frederick of the New York German Press club, John B. Dampman of the Reading (Pa.) *Herald*, and Secretary Charles W. Price of the *Electrical Review*, New York.

The Minneapolis Press club and the Newspaper club of Boston were elected members of the league. Matters relating to the establishing of a home for aged and infirm journalists were discussed at considerable length. The Chairman of the committee, William Berri, stated that a valuable site had been given the league, and a circular letter was presented which it was decided to send to the Press clubs of the country requesting their active coöperation in securing funds for building and carrying on the home.

The next meeting of the International League will be held in St. Paul, probably in June of next year, the exact date being left to the Committee on Time and Arrangements. The newspaper people visited the World's Fair grounds yesterday and this afternoon will return to New York. Marshall P. Wilder accompanied the party to Chicago. It is expected that Henry Watterson and Eugene Field will return with it to New York.

AN OFFICE ENTERED BY THIEVES.

The Smith-Premier Typewriter Office Burglarized—Nothing Missing.

When M. A. Miller, manager of the Smith-Premier Typewriter company, No. 154 Monroe street, attempted to enter his office at 7:30 o'clock last night he found the lock of the front door broken and the door bolted in the inside. Securing three officers he entered the store from the rear and found that burglars had been working in the store, making their escape by ladder through the elevator shaft of an adjoining building. Nothing was taken by the burglars so far as could be learned last night.

British Comments Upon the Effect of Our Tariff.

From the Midland *Evening News* of Wolverhampton, Eng.: A Yorkshire firm, scarcely less well known than that of Sir Titus Salt, has determined not to await the calamity that has fallen upon Saltaire. They are much in the same way of business as the Salts, manufacturing plushes, astrachans, rugs, and shawls. Like the great Saltaire house they have been heavily hit by the McKinley tariff. A few years ago they were in the habit of doing a business with the United States which turned over at least £200,000 a year. The McKinley tariff has had the effect of reducing their American business by 90 per cent. They have resolved to close their factories in Yorkshire, one of which has been in uninterrupted operation for forty years, and begin again in the United States. They have selected Jamestown for their new home and are building their factories capable, like the English mill and its branches, of employing 1,200 operatives. Arrangements are being made for the emigration with the heads of the firm of a considerable number of their old hands.

St. James' Gazette, London: A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company states that the fatal blow that has been struck at the tinplate trade of South Wales by the McKinley tariff is now being felt in its full force, and the largest market for tin-plates in the world has been practically closed to profitable trade. Hoping against hope, manufacturers carried on their works, looking for the possibility of the abrogation of the tariff; but the recent letter of President Harrison, making this protective measure a chief plank in his program and claiming for it benefits to home trade and the labor market, has left South Wales no alternative but to face the fact of its only too probable continuance, and, as an immediate consequence, the stoppage of one tinplate works after another has become necessary. We are on the threshhold of the winter, with probably 20,000 workmen out of employment, together with the large number dependent on the bread-earners. The mischief will unfortunately not be confined to the tinplate trade, but has wide ramifications affecting the coal, steel, and other industries dependent upon the well-being of the tinplate business. Within one month we shall have 200 out of a total of 510 tin mines stopped. How far the reduction of the tinplate stock on the other side or a material reduction in the high scale of wages now obtaining may enable Welsh markets to meet the inevitable permanent reductions in price of plate remains to be seen. But in the meantime a period of distress and proximate ruin to many will have to be experienced, and many a thriving village of which the tinplate works is the center and mainstay will become a scene of desolation.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

FOR FREE ICE WATER.

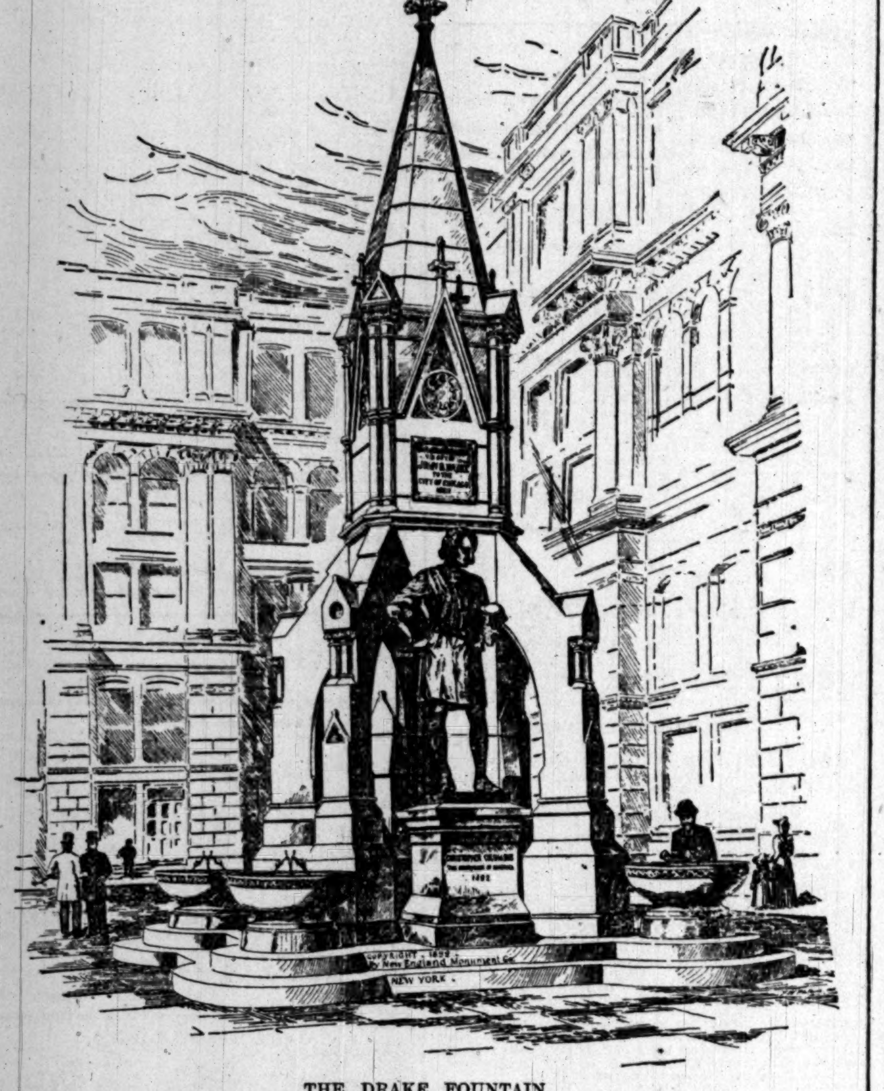
DESCRIPTION OF THE JOHN B. DRAKE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

Gothic in Style of Design—The Material Tinted Coral Granite—Located on the North Side of Washington Street, Between the City and County Buildings—A Chamber Which Will Hold Three Tons of Ice—Water Drawn During the World's Fair Dedication.

Water was let into the pipes of the new drinking fountain given to the city by John B. Drake yesterday afternoon, so that the Lake Michigan beverage could be drawn from two faucets. The first drink was taken by Mr. Drake at 5 o'clock p. m. The water was afterward turned off, as the fountain is not finished. The public will be able to drink from the fountain within a week from today.

Although the granite for the fountain was delayed in arriving from Italy the work has been rushed so that it might be said that water had been drawn during the World's Fair dedication.

It is to be a free ice water drinking fountain and was presented to the City of Chicago by John B. Drake. The fountain is elegant in all its appointments and is one of the finest of its kind in the world. The style of the design is Gothic. The material is tinted coral granite from Baveno, Italy. The structure occupies a space nineteen feet square on the north side of Washington street between the City and County Buildings and is thirty-two feet in height.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NEW YORK.

THE DRAKE FOUNTAIN.

A step course surrounds the fountain. At the angles of the step are semicircular projections. The second, or platform course, follows the outlines of the step, and upon the platform, at the four corners, are vases or bowls four feet in diameter, which, with the molded bases, are polished. In each of the bronze standards rising from the vases are compression faucets. Attached to each of the ten faucets is a simple bronze drinking cup having on the side in raised letters, "Drake fountain, 1892."

Below the platform is a chamber which will hold three tons of ice, effectually cooling the water which flows through coils of pipe below and around the ice.

Upon the center of the platform is a molded base supporting a massive die, which is built of three solid blocks of six to ten tons each. This part of the structure has a molded cornice, above which are two massive sections in single stones, with coupled columns at the corners. Each face of these blocks is paneled and surmounted by a curved finial.

Over the front of the lower section is a bronze tablet bearing the inscription:

ICE-WATER FOUNTAIN.
THE GIFT OF
JOHN B. DRAKE
TO THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
1892.

The structure terminates in an octagonal spire and a carved finial. From molded bases on the platform rise flying buttresses, each in a single stone, extending to and connecting with the upper section of the die.

On the front of the platform stands a polished pedestal, with molded cap and base. On the front of the pedestal die in incised letters is the inscription:

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,
THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.
1492.

Upon the pedestal stands the bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, who is represented at the age of 50 years, when he had in mind and purpose the voyage of discovery which was the desire of his life. He is bareheaded, and wears a belted blouse with long hose and low shoes. Referring to this period of his life, he holds in his left hand a globe, from which his gaze has apparently wandered in dreamy vision to lands far beyond the sea. His right hand, holding a pair of dividers, rests easily on his hip. The pose is graceful and pleasing, is the work of the sculptor R. H. Park of Chicago, formerly of Florence, Italy. It was cast at Rome, Italy. The design of the fountain was furnished by C. B. Canfield, New York, who also supplied the entire work.

How the Tariff Operates to Give Us a Trade That Formerly Went to England.

Liverpool *Courier*, Sept. 17: A glaring instance of the tremendous blow which the McKinley bill has dealt to British commerce is of special interest locally. Up to within a very short time ago Liverpool enjoyed a trade with Cuba and other Spanish dependencies in cleaned rice. Our average shipments to the West Indies were within the neighborhood of 1,500 tons per week, but this trade must be said to be to all intents and purposes dead, inasmuch as Spain has concluded a treaty with the United States under which Cuban sugar is admitted free to the United States, and cleaned rice from America is admitted free to Cuba, a duty of £3 10s per ton being imposed upon cleaned rice coming from England. This is, of course, as Mr. Grant points out, a direct blow to our shipping, and in turn is adversely affecting our working classes. We lose the freight on the rice from the East Indies to Liverpool and from Liverpool to the West Indies. It scarcely requires any more elaborate argument to convince all interested in the prosperity of Liverpool and of Great Britain of the strength of Mr. Grant's contention that if Spain and South America make such treaties with the United States it is high time that a substantial duty was imposed upon wines and cigars coming from Spain and England in order to somewhat restore equilibrium. But in regard to the United States, the necessity which Mr. Grant discerns for taxing wheat is based upon the principle that the only goods which it will pay us to tax are the principal ones they send us, and only then when other countries are able to supply us with the same commodities. Mr. Grant's contention, stated in brief, is that it is our duty to adopt a principle of reciprocity not only in the interest of our own workers but as tending toward the ideal of universal free trade.

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What Chauncey Said:

"This Great Fair is Now Dedicated to

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP.

The "Highland" Brand

does n't require a city ordinance to make it honest. It's all purity—sweetness—convenience, and should be in every household where sound milk is preferred above the swill-fed kind.

Babies Delight in

"Highland!"

—their little hearts are joyful and their bodies nourished. "Highland Brand" Evaporated Cream, unsweetened, is made from the milk of our specially-chosen, hay-fed cows.

Freed from it's bulk of water, it comes to you—just a can of condensed nutriment and baby-fattener.

Send name and address for "Dainty Dishes" and Babies' Food pamphlet.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., 26 River St., Chicago.

Highland Brand Evaporated

MADE ONE JOB OF IT.

Plan of Carrying the Kittens One at a Time Dispensed With.

The other day in Beekman street, says the New York *Sun*, a motherly-looking cat was calmly sitting on the curb watching the antics of her four kittens, which were having a glorious time rolling about and mauling one another. The kittens kept at their sport for some time. Suddenly one of them, tiring of further play, wandered away toward a large paper bag that was fluttering in the wind on the walk. Nosing around the bag, he presently espied an opening into which he crawled. The attention of his fellows was soon directed to the new attraction, to which they speedily hastened, and entering one by one the four kittens quickly found themselves housed in this unusual domicile. They made no effort to leave it, observing which the old cat, who kept an eye all the time on the maneuvers of her progeny, walked toward the bag, smelled, and looked within its interior, and, seeing her kittens at rest, she picked up the parcel with her teeth, and walking down the street disappeared in a hallway with the bag and her tots inclosed.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

"Merry Christmas!" said one Congressman to another whom he met on the avenue.

"What do you mean by saying 'Merry Christmas' now?" was the surprised interrogation. "It isn't even December yet."

"I know it. But Mr. Holman will be back in December, and I won't feel like saying it then."—*Washington Star.*

Prolific Land.

Florida fig trees have yielded three crops this season.

GOING DOWN THE HILL.

Old Age Creeping on Shows Itself in Lack-Lustre Eyes and Trembling Hands—Many Who are Old in Years are Vigorous and Healthy—How Such a Condition may be Encompassed by All.

How many elderly men and women we see who plainly show they are "going down the hill." The trembling hand, the uncertain step, the lack of brightness in the eye, the shrunken features, all indicate that life is not at high tide, that the strength and vital forces are not what they once were, and in fact, that they are going down the hill. This, of course, is to be expected, for when one reaches later years, physical troubles are sure to come, but how many elderly people we see are healthy, happy and comparatively vigorous. They always seem cheerful, bright, contented. Why should not all be equally fortunate? It certainly is possible. Every elderly man and woman needs to gently assist nature, all the while needs to take some pure stimulant regularly. Every doctor in the land admits this, and its common sense must be manifest to all. It should not be understood, however, that any ordinary stimulant would be recommended. It must be something pure, powerful, health-giving, and strength-imparting. Such a stimulant can be found only in Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It is the only medicinal whiskey in the market. Its wonderful popularity is due entirely to its power and what it has accomplished. Any elderly man or woman through its use may certainly preserve the health and may reasonably expect to prolong the life. Do not be induced, however, to try any inferior article or any which the druggist or grocer may seek to put in its place. There is nothing which can accomplish the same object.

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$125 Top Phaeton,	$73.50
$75 Spring Wagon,	$44.00
$50 Road Wagon,	$29.00
$15 Road Cart,	$9.00
$7.50 Single Harness,	$4.25
$25 Double Harness,	$14.50
$5 Morgan Tree Saddle	$2.25
$16.50 Texas Saddle,	$9.25

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The Carlsbad of America.
In the Black Hills, 3,500 feet above the sea. A crisp, bracing atmosphere. Lovely scenery. These warm, medicinal waters have cured thousands of patients. Finest Plunge Bath in the United States.
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SPECIAL CLOSING SALE Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Jackets and Cloaks, Linen Crash, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., and a splendid assortment of Winter Underwear and Hosiery.
ON SAME DAY.
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE OF RUBBERS.
8,000 cases Rubber Boots and Shoes of every style and grade, the Accumulated Surplus of the Combination Rubber Companies, including all the Best Factories in the country.
WEDNESDAY—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Including everything seasonable and desirable in Men's, Boys', Ladies', and Misses' Footwear.
THURSDAY—PIECE GOODS AND CLOTHING.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE—200 pcs. Worsted Suitings, Trouserings, Cheviots, Fancy and Hair-Line Cassimeres in full pieces, suit, and pants lengths, etc., followed by a large stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing and a good assortment of Hats and Caps.
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350 cases Bisque Figures, Bohemian Vases, Whisky and Water Tumblers, China Cups and Saucers, Plush Albums, Christmas Cards, Toilet Sets, Brush and Comb Cases, etc.
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Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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The entire salvage of
THE A. F. SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
INVENTORIED VALUE OVER $80,000.
Consisting chiefly of
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$8,000 worth of Crosscut Saws.
8,000 doz. Garden, Planters, and Cotton Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Rakes, Shovels, etc.
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The condition of this stock is such as to warrant the attendance at sale of buyers for the finest trade, as 95 per cent of the entire stock is in original boxes and packages. Goods arranged for sale by
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Will take place this morning at 10 o'clock with a big stock of
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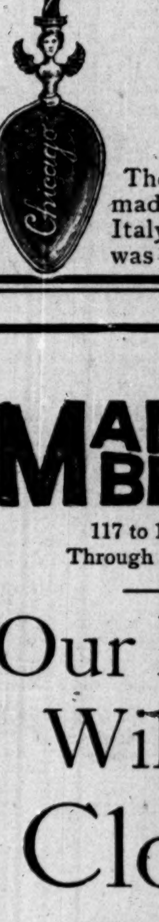
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Furniture, Carpets,
Oilcloths, Stoves, and all classes of Household Goods without reserve.
THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
209 and 211 W. Madison-st.

Furniture
Drapery
Lace Curtains.
The largest stock of RELIABLE Furniture in Chicago.
The goods are RELIABLE.
The prices are RELIABLE.
Every statement we make concerning them is RELIABLE.
We make Furniture, Drapery, and Upholstery to order from original designs.
J. A. COLBY & SONS.
148 to 154 WABASH-AV.
Factory, 85 to 89 Henry-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.,
Through to Wabash-av.
Columbian Souvenir Spoons.
Custom, rather than fashion, says to the visitor, "You must take home a souvenir."
There are no better souvenirs—none more appropriate—nor more desirable—than these Columbian Spoons.
We have them at... 50c
We have them at... 85c
We have them at... 95c
We have them at... $1.75
We have them at... 2.50
We have them up to 10.00
The cut shows a spoon made for us in Genoa, Italy, where Columbus was born.



MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.,
Through to Wabash-av.
Our House Will Be Closed Today
From 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.
(During the progress of the Military Parade).

BARNES HATS.
Unsurpassed for Quality and Style,
71 MONROE-ST.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.
Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalog with full list of diseases and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture cured by Electric Truss. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., Main Office and Only Factory, State-st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. [The Owen Electric Belt Building]. Entrance on State-st. New York Office, 826 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

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ELECTRIC BELT.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART THREE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

AT THE EXERCISES.

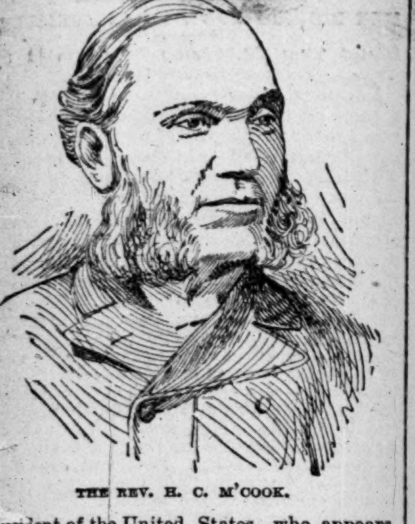
MEN WHO WERE HEARD AT THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

Vice-President Morton Represented the President; H. N. Higinbotham, President of the Directory; Miss Harriet Monroe, Poetess for the Exposition; John Knowles Paine, Author of the Columbian Air; the Rev. McCook and Bishop Fowler, and Others.

Sketches of those who participated in the ceremonies yesterday are here given:

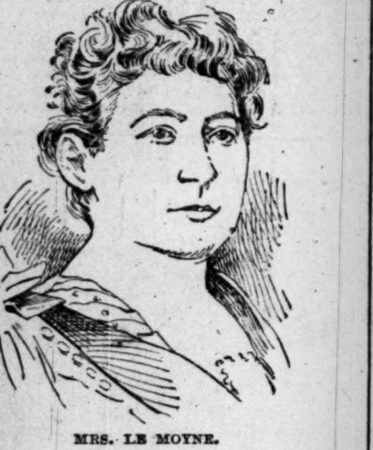
Vice-President Morton.

The most gazed at man in Chicago on this occasion was Levi Parsons Morton, Vice-President of the United States, who appears in a dual capacity, representing as he will the President of the United States. Mr. Morton is of a school which the people of the United States delights to honor. He is a successful business-man, a politician who has the respect of both parties, and a diplomat of marked ability. When he was candidate for the high office he holds the people of this country grew familiar with Mr. Morton's history. He was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. From a clerkship in a country store he went to a proprietary interest in a big concern in Boston, and afterward as banker in New York with an institution whose transactions had largely to do with the government, negotiating bonds and in the payment of the Geneva award of $15,500,000. He represented the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1878. He declined the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1880. He was Minister to France from 1881 to 1885. He has filled several posts of honor for his country, and always with credit. Dartmouth made him a LL. D. in 1881. His home at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson is one of elegance and there have been entertained many eminent men of the two continents. Owing to misfortunes by sickness and death in the family of President Harrison the social responsibilities of the administration have fallen much oftener upon the Vice-President than has been usual. He has filled the place in a manner of which the citizens of his country are proud.


THE REV. H. C. M'COOK.

H. N. Higinbotham.

After the resignation of W. C. Baker from the Presidency of the Local Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition H. N. Higinbotham was elected, but did not accept for several days. Previous to the Exposition project Mr. Higinbotham was not generally known beyond commercial circles. He never had any of that type of ambition which prompts many to stand in the glare of what is known as popular light. He had been an earnest and painstaking man of business, and had attained the place of general manager of the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co., a position requiring judgment and foresight. The expression "self-made" has been run down by constant application to successful men, and yet it fits Mr. Higinbotham so well that no other seems to convey the idea of his place. He was a farmer's boy and his father was a poor man. The son educated himself, and his natural bent led him to commercial pursuits. He has shown aptitude for finance, and this, with an energy that is sleepless has made him conspicuous as well as valuable in the councils of the directory of the Exposition. He applies to all his undertakings the rule of common sense, sometimes to a point that indicates bluntness, but the result is always to his credit. Mr. Higinbotham was born in Illinois and came to Chicago from Joliet and engaged with Marshall Field & Co. in 1861. He went to the war as a member of the Mercantile Battery of Chicago, and served three years. Returning he began again with Marshall Field & Co. as bookkeeper, having engaged "room and board at $2 a week." Then he became credit man of the house in which capacity he had the handling of $36,000,000 a year.


MRS. LE MOYNE.

Miss Harriett Monroe.

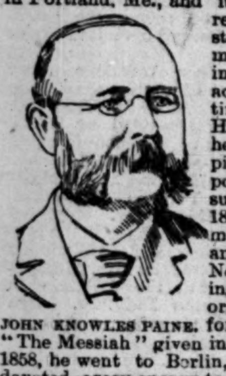
The poetess of the World's Columbian Exposition, Miss Harriett Monroe, daughter of Henry S. Monroe, is a Chicago woman. She was born here Dec. 23, 1860, and had her first schooling at the old Moseley. Then she was in the Dearborn Ladies' Seminary, and finished at the Georgetown, D. C., convent, where she won distinction in composition and versification. Returning to Chicago, she pursued literary studies, and later issued a volume entitled "Valeria and Other Poems." Miss Monroe is an art critic and has done work on the Chicago press in that capacity as well as other general work. She wrote the Columbian ode, a section of which has been arranged to music. For the poem she was awarded the prize of $1,000.

Mayor Washburne.

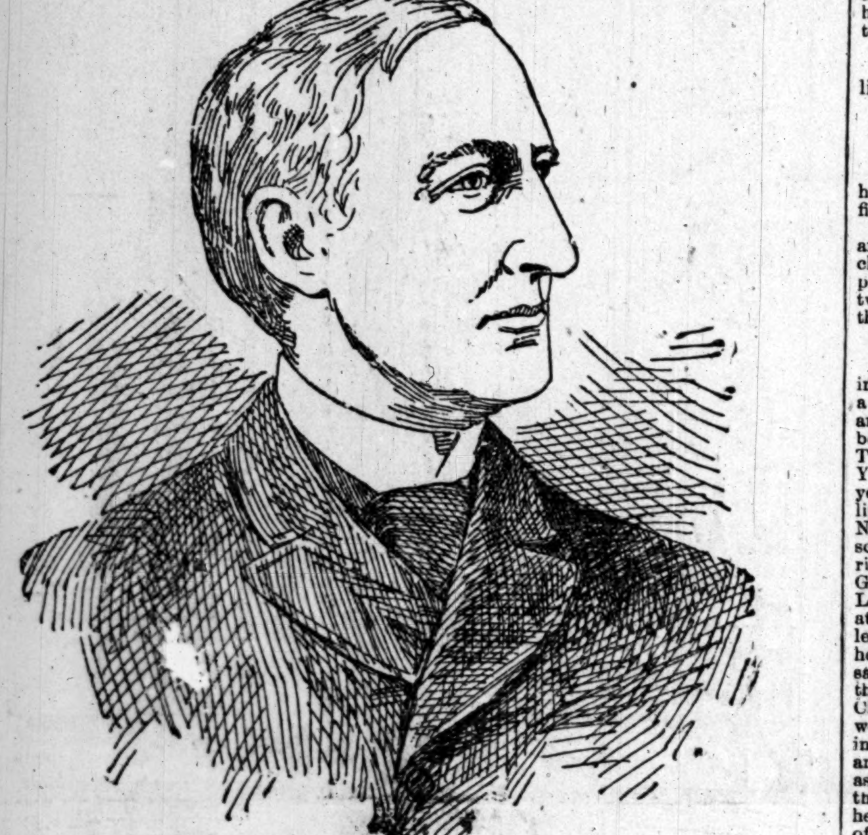
Mayor Hempstead Washburne is a member of the famous Washburne family. His father was the late Elihu B. Washburne. Mayor Washburne was born at Galena, Ill., Nov. 11, 1852. After completing a course in the public schools at Galena he was sent to Mount Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., where he remained a year, but was fitted for the freshman class of Bowdoin College at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Me., in 1871. In the summer of 1871 he visited Europe, and instead of entering a college in this country took a two years' course at the University of Bonn, in Germany. In 1873 he returned to this country and entered the University of Madison, Wis., and graduated in 1874. He came to Chicago in May, 1874, and took a supplementary course at the Union College of Law, graduating in 1875. He entered into law partnership the same year with Henry S. Robins. The firm afterwards became united with Judge Lyman Trumbull under the firm name of Trumbull, Washburne & Robins. In 1880 he was appointed a Master in Chancery for the Superior Court of Cook County, which office he held until elected City Attorney in 1885. He was reëlected in 1887. In 1889 he declined to stand for a renomination, and resumed the practice of law with Judge Brentano, under the firm name of Washburne & Brentano.

In 1888 Mr. Washburne was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Fourth Congressional District, but was defeated. He was nominated for Mayor by the Republican convention a year ago last spring, and received the largest number of votes at the election ensuing.

John Knowles Paine.

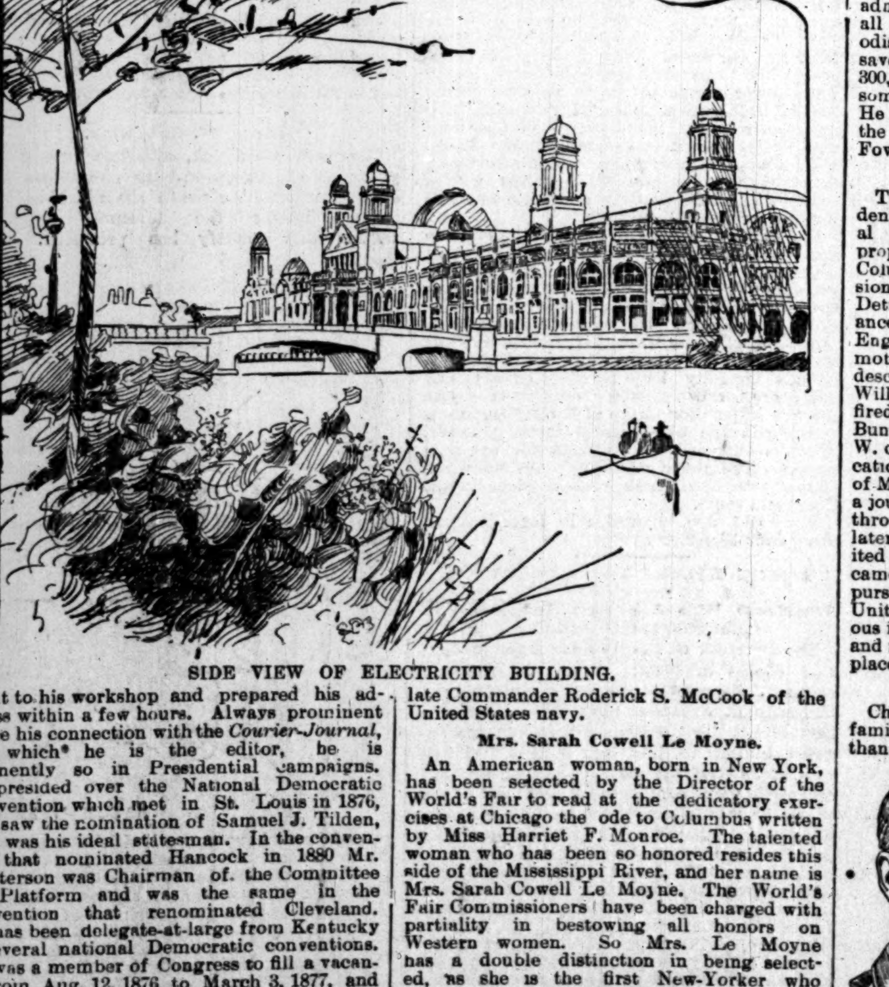

JOHN KNOWLES PAINE.

John Knowles Paine was born Jan. 9, 1839, in Portland, Me., and it was in that city he received his first instruction in the rudiments of the art wherein he was destined to achieve enviable distinction. Guided by Hermann Kotschmar, he began the study of piano, organ, and composition, and with such success that in June, 1857, he was fitted to make his first appearance in public, and the New-Year's day following was able to furnish organ accompaniments for a performance of "The Messiah" given in Portland. This year, 1858, he went to Berlin, and for three years devoted every energy to the mastery of composition, instrumentation, and singing, having for his instructors Haupt, Wieprecht, and Teschner. While in the German capital the young American gave a few organ concerts, but it was not until his return to the United States in 1861 that his most important labors as an organist really began. In a series of recitals which he then gave he introduced to the American public for the first time the master works for organ of Bach and Thiele, thus bringing to this country the first gems from the vast treasure house the old Leipzig cantor bequeathed to the world. In 1862 Mr. Paine received an appointment as instructor of music in Harvard College, a position which he held until 1876, when he was raised to full professorship as the first occupant of the chair of music in that institution. In this high place he still stands, but his labors there have not been confined to the purely instructional. He has found opportunity for composing, and although not what may be classed as a prolific writer, is nevertheless an industrious one. In 1868 his mass (opus 10) was produced in Berlin at the Singakademie, under his direction, and in 1873, in Portland, his oratorio, "Saint Peter" (opus 20), was rendered for the first time. Three years later (1876) his first symphony was given its initial production by Theodore Thomas in Boston, and since that time the world has received from his pen another symphony, the "Spring" symphony, his most admired work, "the Centennial Hymn," which he wrote to text by Whittier for the opening of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876; a symphonic fantasie, "The Tempest"; an overture to "As You Like It"; two trios for piano, violin, and 'cello; a string quartet; pianoforte sonatas, motettes, songs, and organ works. The completion of a grand opera, upon the composition of which he has been engaged for many months, has been delayed only by his receiving the commission to write the Festival March for the Columbian dedication ceremonies. Dignity and breadth of style, close adherence to classic forms, high technical finish, and rare scholarship are the preëminent characteristic of all the works Prof. Paine has thus far written. The emotional and inspirational qualities are not always present, and never in marked degree, but the deep intellectuality and learning of the scholar is evidenced everywhere.


LEVI PARSONS MORTON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Henry Watterson, the Orator.

The Hon. Henry Watterson is one of the most notable figures in American politics and journalism. He has that faculty of making himself known and felt in whatever he undertakes. His force is of the nervous order and he is rapid in whatever he does. When he was asked to take the place of the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, as orator of the ceremonies now at hand, he responded instantly, went to his workshop and prepared his address within a few hours. Always prominent since his connection with the *Courier-Journal*, of which he is the editor, he is eminently so in Presidential campaigns. He presided over the National Democratic convention which met in St. Louis in 1876, and saw the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, who was his ideal statesman. In the convention that nominated Hancock in 1880 Mr. Watterson was Chairman of the Committee on Platform and was the same in the convention that renominated Cleveland. He has been delegate-at-large from Kentucky to several national Democratic conventions. He was a member of Congress to fill a vacancy from Aug. 12, 1876 to March 3, 1877, and declined further political advancement. He went to Louisville in 1866, and in 1867 succeeded the gifted George D. Prentice as editor of the Louisville *Journal*. He combined it with the *Times* and then, with Mr. Haldeman, founded the *Courier-Journal*. He was in the Confederate army as Chief of Scouts for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. His first journalistic work was in Washington in 1858. Then he went to Nashville, Tenn., and established the *Republican Banner*. After the war he revived it and later went to Louisville. He was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1840. He is a political writer, author, and orator.


SIDE VIEW OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

Henry Christopher McCook.

Henry Christopher McCook was born in New Lisbon, O., July 3, 1837. His father was Dr. John McCook, of Scotch-Irish descent, but born in Pennsylvania. His mother, Catherine Julia Sheldon, was born in Hartford, Conn., of old Puritan stock. Henry learned the printer's trade, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, 1859. He taught school for several years in various places, including the high school, New Lisbon, and grammar schools of Salem and Steubenville, O. He entered Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, and in 1861 went to Clinton, Ill., to spend the summer preaching. The war breaking out, he assisted in organizing the Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in which he enlisted as First-Lieutenant, and served subsequently as Chaplain. He left the service in 1862, returned to Clinton as pastor, whence he left to become a city missionary in St. Louis. Thence he was called to his present charge as Bishop of Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, November, 1869. The church is one of the largest and best equipped in Philadelphia and is said to have the most beautiful gothic sanctuary in the New World. Dr. McCook has all his life been connected with literature, as editorial writer, correspondent, etc., and is the author of several well-known religious books, among them "The Women Friends of Jesus," "The Gospel in Nature." He is most widely known as a naturalist, having made special studies of American ants and spiders. His best known works are: "A Natural History of the Agricultural Ants of Texas," "The Honey and Occident Ants," and "American Spiders and Their Spinning-work," in three quarto volumes, which is regarded by experts as one of the finest natural history works of the present century. His popular scientific work, "The Tenants of an Old Farm," has passed through a number of editions here and in England, and is gracefully introduced by Sir John Lubbock. These natural history studies are Dr. McCook's recreation. He is known as a hard working pastor and a thorough preacher, is Vice-President of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, has been chaplain Military Order Loyal Legion Pennsylvania Commandery and is actively interested in public work and charities. His wife was Emma C. Herter, whose father was a German physician, and her mother of Pennsylvania German descent. They have two surviving children, a daughter, Mrs. William Slade Clark, and a son, Paul H. Dr. McCook belongs to the well-known "fighting McCook" family of the "tribe of John." His brothers are Maj.-Gen. Edward M. McCook, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the United States Senate; the Rev. Prof. John J. McCook, the well-known sciologist of Trinity College, Hartford, and the late Commander Roderick S. McCook of the United States navy.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne.

An American woman, born in New York, has been selected by the Director of the World's Fair to read at the dedicatory exercises at Chicago the ode to Columbus written by Miss Harriet F. Monroe. The talented woman who has been so honored resides this side of the Mississippi River, and her name is Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne. The World's Fair Commissioners have been charged with partiality in bestowing all honors on Western women. So Mrs. Le Moyne has a double distinction in being selected, as she is the first New-Yorker who has been recognized. There have been a number of changes made in the original, and the actual reading of the verses will take from twenty to thirty minutes. That is what Mrs. Le Moyne now believes, although she has not had sufficient time to go over the work. Mrs. Le Moyne lives in handsome apartments on Murray Hill, at Lexington avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Her husband is William J. Le Moyne of the Lyceum Theater Stock Company.

Mrs. Le Moyne began to read in public in 1880, and slowly but surely gained the love and patronage of the public. For the last twelve years she has been actively engaged in her profession. Speaking of the meeting with Browning Mrs. Le Moyne said:

"Lady Charleville invited me to luncheon, and there I met the Duchess of St. Albans. While at the table the name of Robert Browning was mentioned, and I expressed great admiration for his poetry.

"The Duchess said she knew him and would introduce me. Not many days after I met the poet at luncheon at her house; Bret Harte was also present. When we went into the drawing-room the conversation turned upon my reading and how greatly all poems and stories purely American were appreciated in England, owing to Bret Harte having so impressed himself on the people. Everywhere I went I was again and again asked to recite a short anonymous poem called 'The Engineer's Story.' This poem has a swing, and here and there forceful lines. Many attributed it to Bret Harte, and I mentioned this to him. He said he did not write it but should like to hear it. When finished he said he wished he had written it, especially the one line,

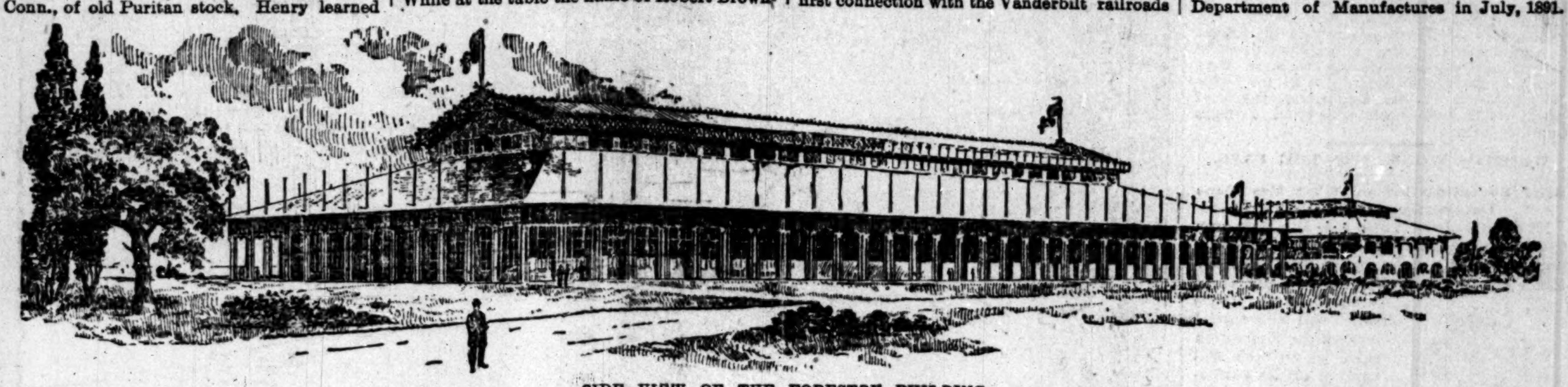
"I heard the surge of the engine.

"I also recited 'Her Letter,' and at the lines

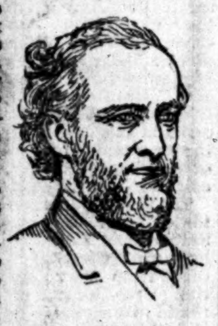
"Of the moon that was quietly sleeping
On the hills, when the time came to go
Of the few baby peaks that were peeping
From under the bedclothes of snow

"Mr. Browning turned towards Mr. Harte, his face all bright, and exclaimed, 'Ah, fine! fine!'"

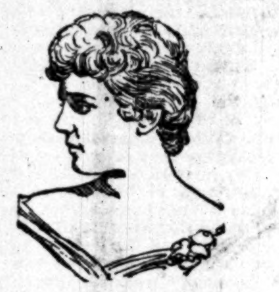
The opening lines to Columbus will be read and then there will be a song or anthem chorus led by Theodore Thomas. The reading part of the work may not take more than twenty minutes. After certain stanzas come the chorus until the poem is finished.

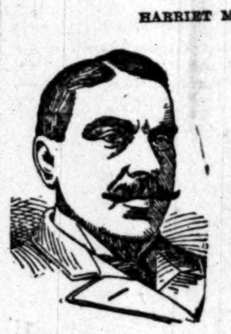

SIDE VIEW OF THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

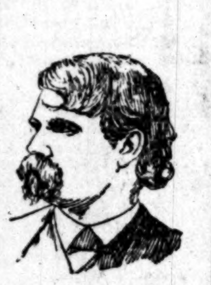
Bishop Fowler.


BISHOP FOWLER.

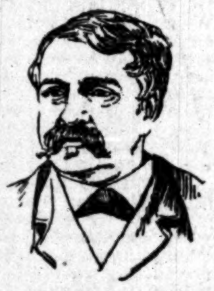
Bishop C. H. Fowler was born in Canada in 1837. His father was a native of New York and his mother was born in Vermont. They moved to New York in 1839, and two years later came to Illinois and settled in Newark. He attended school at Mount Morris, was then sent to Genesee College at Lima, and was graduated at Genesee College in 1859, taking the honors of his class. The same year he began the study of law in Chicago, but later went to the Northwestern Theological Seminary, from where he was graduated in 1861, and entered the Rock River conference, being assigned to the Jefferson Street Church in this city. He served several congregations here until 1872, when he was elected President of the Northwestern University; the same place had been tendered him in 1866, but he declined. The number of students trebled during his administration. In 1876 he became the editor of the New York *Advocate* and built up a larger subscription list than that paper had ever had before. After serving four years he became the General Missionary Secretary, and in 1884 was elected Bishop. He was located in California for eight years, but his home is now at Minneapolis. During his administration as Bishop he has visited all the mission stations of the Methodist Church and every continent save Australia and traveled over 300,000 miles. He has planted missions in some of the most remote quarters of the earth. He started a mission at Hamerfest, Norway, the most northern city in the world. Bishop Fowler is married and has one son.


HARRIET MONROE.


MAYOR WASHBURNE.

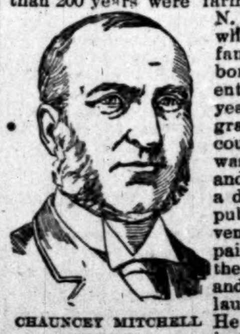

HENRY WATTERSON.

President Thomas W. Palmer.


THOMAS W. PALMER.

Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan is President of what is generally known as the National Commission. The proper title is World's Columbian Commission. He was born in Detroit in 1830. His ancestry was of New England stamp. His mother was a direct descendant from Roger Williams, and his father fired a musket at Bunker Hill. Thomas W. completed his education in the University of Michigan. He made a journey once on foot through Spain, and later was the accredited Minister from this country to that. He came back and was engaged in commercial pursuits. He served his State six years in the United States Senate. He has been conspicuous in many prominent movements of State and national interest. He was elected to the place he now fills by a unanimous vote.

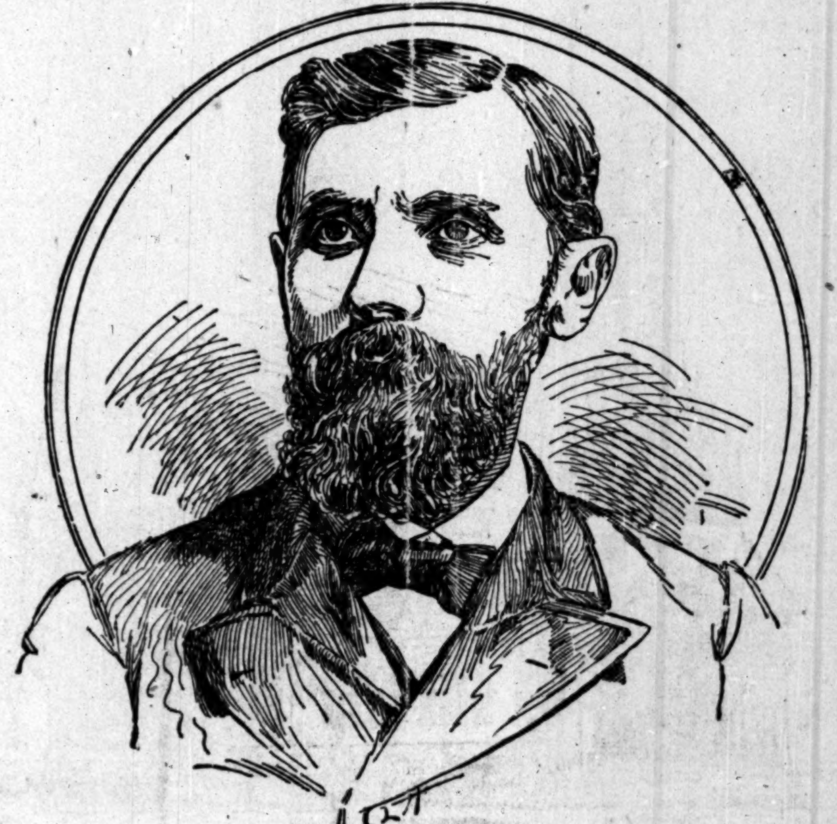
Chauncey M. Depew.

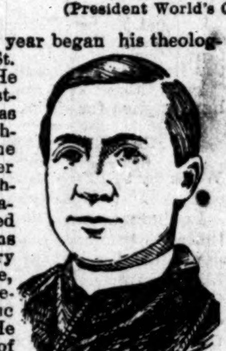

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.

Chauncey Mitchell Depew springs from a family of farmers. His ancestors for more than 200 years were farmers about Peekskill, N. Y., where the child who has become a famous orator was born in 1837. Chauncey entered Yale when 18 years of age and was graduated in 1856. A couple of years later he was admitted to the bar, and the same year was a delegate to the Republican State convention. In the campaign of 1860 he took the stump for Lincoln and Hamlin and won laurals as an orator. He served two terms in the New York General Assembly and one term as Secretary. President Johnson was about to make him Collector of the Port of New York and had the commission made out, but got into a quarrel with Senator Morgan of New York and tore the parchment up. Later Secretary Seward tendered him the post of Minister to Japan, but it was declined. In 1872 he was defeated for Lieutenant-Governor of New York and in 1877 was made Regent of the State University. Mr. Depew was a candidate for United States Senator in 1881, but had his name withdrawn after a contest of eighty-two days. Mr. Depew's first connection with the Vanderbilt railroads was in 1866, when he became the attorney for the Harlem line. In 1875 he became the counsel for the New York Central. He was appointed as a World's Fair Commissioner for New York and has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Exposition. He was married in 1871.

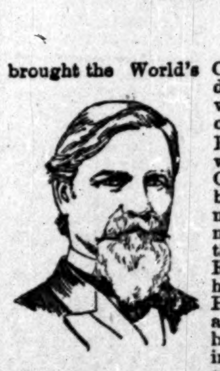
Cardinal Gibbons.

James, Cardinal Gibbons is a native of Baltimore and is the only Cardinal in the United States. He was born in 1835. His boyhood days were spent in Ireland at a private classical academy. He returned to Baltimore when he was 19 years of age and entered St. Charles College to study for the priesthood. He was graduated with honor in 1857, and the same year began his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary. He qualified for the priesthood in 1861 and was ordained by Archbishop Kenrick the same year. Four years later he became Archbishop Spalding's secretary. In 1866 he acted as cancellarius assistens at the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, and two years later became Vicar Apostolic for North Carolina. He was made Bishop of Richmond in 1872, and a year later by request of Archbishop Bayley, who had just succeeded to the See of Baltimore on the death of Archbishop Spalding, he was appointed Coadjutor of the Archdiocese with the right of succession. When Archbishop Bayley died in 1877 he succeeded him. He went to Rome in 1883 and was chosen by the Pope to preside over the third Plenary Council of Baltimore as Apostolic delegate. He was invested with the red hat June 30, 1886. He did not succeed to the vacancy caused by Cardinal McCloskey's death, because an Italian Cardinal was appointed to the Church of Sancta Maria Supra Minervam, from which the first American Cardinal had his title. Cardinal Gibbons' title comes from the Church of Sancta Maria Trans-Tiberiam.

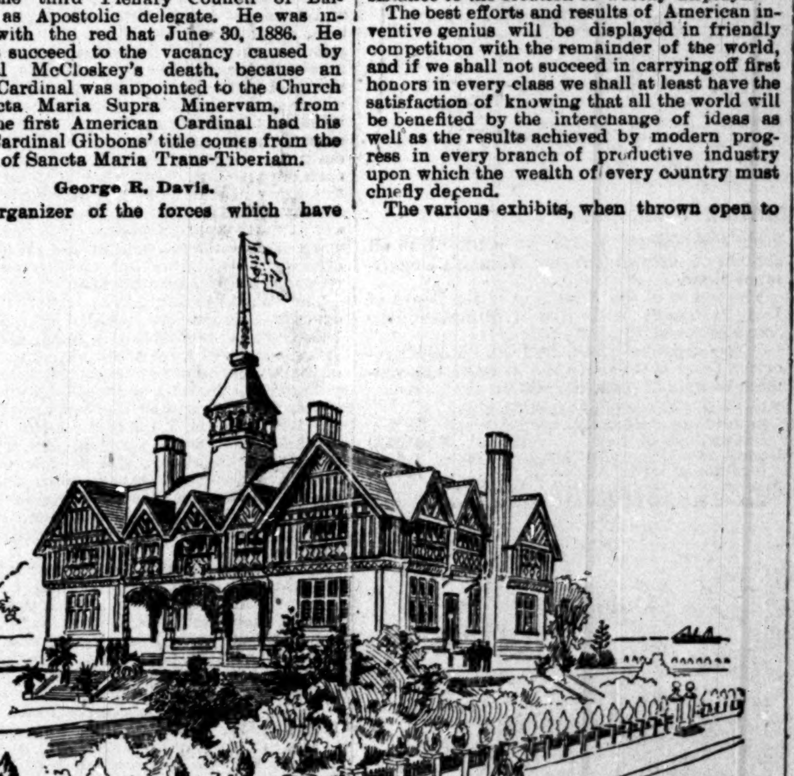

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM.
(President World's Columbian Exposition.)


CARDINAL GIBBONS.

George R. Davis.


GEORGE R. DAVIS.

The organizer of the forces which have brought the World's Columbian Exposition down to date, and who will carry it to its state of perfection, is George R. Davis of Chicago, whose title is Director-General. His selection by the National Commission was unanimous. He came from the town of Three Rivers, Mass., where he was born in 1840. Public schools and a seminary educated him in one sense, but in the more comprehensive meaning of that word he educated himself by an intercessant commingling with the world. He was in the army, and in 1863 was Major. He came to Chicago in 1869. His first commercial transaction here was in insurance. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Congress, and served three successive terms. Whatever improvements were made in the Chicago Harbor are mainly due to him. He was Treasurer of Cook County four years—from 1886. He is a man of family; a host and a quick talker. He has what is known in the West as "push," and possesses that magnetism essential to success in organization and directing.


GREAT BRITAIN BUILDING.

PRODUCT OF MAN'S HANDIWORK.

Chief Allison on What Will Be Shown and the Object Lesson.

James Allison was appointed Chief of the Department of Manufactures in July, 1891. He was born June 30, 1843, at Frankfort, Pa. He served three years in the late war. He is now President of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and was President of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

Department of Manufactures.

The classification prepared by the committee of the National Commission for this department embraces thirty-four exceptionally large groups, divided into 200 classes, collectively representing the product of the machine and man's skillful handiwork in every conceivable form and design. The leviathan of the great Exposition buildings in Jackson Park is intended to accommodate the Department of Manufacturing and Liberal Arts, covering an area of over thirty acres and, including its immense galleries, affording forty acres of exhibiting space. Foreign nations have all been assigned space in this building and will form by their collective exhibits one of its most attractive features.

As an evidence of the interest taken in this department of the Exposition it may be stated that notwithstanding the liberality of the commission in the allotment of space to the great nations of the world they are still clamoring for more. The same is true of American manufacturers. The amount of space applied for by them is over four times the amount apportioned this department in the building for assignment, hence the most urgent appeal has been made to all intending exhibiters to present only such articles of superior excellence and high degree of merit as will best exemplify the highest types of American production and avoid semblance of warehouse display as well as extravagant waste of space, which, above all things, must be guarded against. To contribute to this result the chief of the department desires to offer his full share of active coöperation, and will lend every possible assistance to the creation of worthy displays.

The best efforts and results of American inventive genius will be displayed in friendly competition with the remainder of the world, and if we shall not succeed in carrying off first honors in every class we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that all the world will be benefited by the interchange of ideas as well as the results achieved by modern progress in every branch of productive industry upon which the wealth of every country must chiefly depend.

The various exhibits, when thrown open to the public, promise to be the most elaborate and attractive that have ever been presented. The visitor can within a day, by a slight stretch of imagination, travel from America through all the great nations of Europe, as well as other countries which are seldom reached by the tourist, and see all the best features of these different countries without the expense, delay, or inconvenience of actual travel. It will prove an object lesson not to be forgotten. The outer world has never heretofore had as great an opportunity presented to judge of the quality, character, and extent of American industrial arts as will be afforded in the World's Columbian Exposition.

The benefits to be derived can only be slightly imagined. Their full force will be felt by the increased demand that will be created in almost every line of industrial art for goods of American production. The Exposition will demonstrate that we have the natural resources, the intelligence, skill, and energy to provide for the wants and tastes of all classes.

JAMES ALLISON.

WORK OF THE STATES.

RESPONSES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO THE REQUESTS.

A City All by Itself Has Sprung Up at One End of Jackson Park, and Some Fine Specimens of Architecture Are to Be Seen There—What Foreign Countries Have Done—Japan, the Most Prompt, Secures an Acre of the Wooded Island, the Choicest Spot on the Grounds.

After the organization of the National Commission the World's Columbian Exposition and the Board of Lady Managers, each in its own way, assisted by the Commissioners from the various States and Territories, commenced to ask each State for an appropriation for its own exhibit in a building which would represent the State. Some of the responses were prompt, and others held back for one reason and another. All have not yet responded. THE TRIBUNE has been at some pains to get accurate information under this head, in order that every State entitled to favorable mention might have the same. Some of the appropriations were by State Legislatures, others by private subscription. Alabama and Arkansas have made no appropriations as States. It is understood that they will yet be represented by subscriptions which will enable them to erect buildings. So far they are not represented on the grounds.

California's building is nearly completed, and with exhibits will cost $75,000. The structure is fashioned after the ancient Spanish missions of that State. The total floor space, including galleries, is 100,000 square feet. Colorado's building, approaching completion, is a palace of native granite and marble. The women of that State have purchased the famous Powers statue, "The Last of His Race," and will have it in place by the opening of the Exposition. Connecticut raised $50,000 by private subscription for its building, now nearly done. Florida's building represents the ancient Fort St. Augustine. The building is nearly finished and will cost, with exhibits, $100,000. The money was appropriated by the State Legislature. Georgia raised $100,000 by private subscription. Its building has not yet been commenced. Indiana's building, about half completed, is of material of that State. It will cost $25,000. Iowa's Legislature made an appropriation of $50,000 for a building, which is far under way. Kansas raised $100,000 by private subscription, $20,000 of this amount being put into a building, and it is well advanced.

Notwithstanding the hitch in Kentucky the appropriation by the Legislature of that State will be forthcoming, and the building is under process of erection. It will cost $100,000, including exhibits, etc.

Maryland's building is of granite and will cost $35,000. It is almost completed. Michigan's structure is likewise approaching completion. It will cost $50,000 and will be of native material. Mississippi has no building yet. Money has been raised by private subscription. Missouri has one of the neatest little buildings on the grounds. It will cost with exhibits $50,000, which was appropriated by the Legislature. Montana raised $100,000 for its building and exhibit. The building is more than half completed. The same is true of Nebraska's building. It is Romanesque in style and costs $50,000. Legislative appropriation. Nevada's building for mines and mining is well advanced. The money for it was raised by subscription. New Hampshire appropriated $25,000 for its building; almost finished. New Jersey appropriated $70,000, most of which is being put into its building. North Carolina appropriated $25,000, but its building has not yet been commenced. North Dakota appropriated $25,000, and its building is sufficiently advanced to make a good showing.

The Ohio Building is a striking bit of architecture. That State made an appropriation of $100,000. Oregon raised $100,000 by public subscription. The plans of its building are in the hands of the architect. Rhode Island appropriated $25,000, $3,000 of which is in a building of Doric style, and is two stories in height. South Carolina has done nothing. South Dakota raised $80,000 by public subscription. Its building, which is fashioned after an old French farm-house, is nearly completed. Tennessee has no building. It raised money by subscription for an exhibit. Vermont raised $10,000 through 100 citizens, and the State gave $15,000. Its building is nearly ready. It will contain a $6,000 monument of Barre granite. Virginia appropriated $50,000, and this sum was augmented by private subscription. Building almost finished.

Washington's building is of native material, the longest and biggest lumber on the ground being used. The appropriation was $100,000, and of this amount one half goes into the building, which is being built. West Virginia made an appropriation of $40,000, but its building has not yet materialized.

The foundation of the building of Wisconsin is being put in. The structure will be of native material. Thirty thousand dollars out of the appropriation will be expended on the building. A granite monolith will be one of the features of the building. It will weigh 800,000 pounds. Wyoming will have a club house 50x70 feet. It will cost $20,000, which is two-thirds of the whole appropriation. It is nearly finished. Alaska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah have no buildings. New Mexico raised $75,000 by public subscription for an exhibit. Utah proposes to build a salt palace to cost $50,000.

The following States have practically finished their buildings, and they will be dedicated Saturday: Delaware, constructed of native material. The decorations are of the colonial pattern.

Florida's building will be finished by Saturday. The Idaho building is of marble, brick, and stone from that State. The decorations are by the women of the State. The Legislature appropriated $20,000, and $100,000 came direct from the people. Illinois made an appropriation of $800,000, the largest of any, $250,000 of which is in the building. It has an imposing dome 200 feet high.

Louisiana's building is a typical Southern home. The State made an appropriation of $50,000. Maine appropriated $40,000. Ten thousand dollars of this has been spent in the erection of a club-house of native granite. At a cost of $40,000 Massachusetts has erected a house modeled after the old Hancock house on Beacon street in Boston, which was erected by Thomas Hancock in 1737. It is of native granite. Minnesota made an appropriation of $50,000, which was increased to $150,000 by public subscription. The building is the result of an architectural competition. The building of New York, with slight modifications, represents the historic Van Rensselaer residence, an old landmark of Gotham. New York's appropriation was $300,000.

One of the most costly buildings is that of Pennsylvania. It contains a grand reception room in which will be placed the antique furnishings of the main room of Independence Hall. The appropriation of Pennsylvania was $300,000. Texas by its State laws was prohibited from making an appropriation. The money for its building was raised by public subscription. The building is 85x250 feet, and makes a most creditable showing.

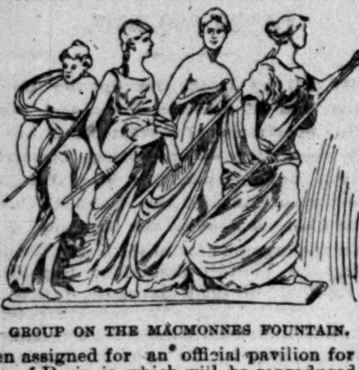
The total amount of appropriations by States is $3,447,000; from other sources, $1,325,000; dimensions of State buildings under roof, ten acres. Cost of buildings, including donated material, about $1,524,000.

FOREIGN BUILDINGS AT THE FAIR.

Japan Has an Acre of the Wooded Island—Location of Other Structures.

The northern portion of Jackson Park, although containing the great Palace of Fine Arts, is mainly devoted to the official buildings which will be erected by foreign nations and those of the several States and Territories. Directly north of the naval exhibits and across the inlet to the lagoon is situated the beautiful pavilion of the British Commission. This building stands between the esplanade and the shore of the lake, with one front looking out upon the lake and another upon the main avenue leading along the shore. Across this avenue and occupying the point of the adjacent building ground, will be the pavilion of Canada, which will be a characteristic and sightly structure, although work upon it has not yet been begun. Adjoining Canada upon the north will be the Russian pavilion, work upon which has not yet been begun. Adjoining Russia upon the north will be the large and handsome pavilion of the German Government, constructed mostly of material imported from Germany, and illustrating the most beautiful features of medieval German architecture. The building is very extensive, and work upon the foundations and lower portions has been progressing for some time with very satisfactory results.

North of Germany will be located the pavilion of Ceylon, which will typify the characteristic native architecture of that country. At the northern point of the same building plat facing the lake will be constructed the very elaborate and attractive pavilion of the French Government. South and west of the official government pavilion of France space has been assigned for an official pavilion for the City of Paris, in which will be reproduced the exhibit made by that municipality at the Paris Exposition of 1889. South of the pavilion of the City of Paris and at the eastern extremity of the north pond will be located the official pavilion of Costa Rica; and adjoining this upon the south and west, also upon the shore of the same body of water, will be a very extensive official structure now under way at the expense of the Government of Guatemala. The Guatemala pavilion will be surrounded by plantations representing their native agricultural and various horticultural products, the most interesting of which will be their coffee plantations. Still farther west, upon the same body of water, is the large plat assigned to the Republic of Brazil, upon which will be erected one of the most conspicuous and beautiful buildings yet provided for by any foreign country.


GROUP ON THE MACMONNES FOUNTAIN.

East of Brazil and facing the main east and west avenues north of the Fisheries Building will be Hayti, Colombia, Turkey, and Sweden. At the northern portion of the space reserved for foreign countries and between the Ceylon pavilion and the pavilion of the City of Paris the location for the official pavilion of Norway has been assigned. The Norwegian Commission, however, proposes to bring to the Exposition an exact model of one of the ancient Viking ships of that country, and they desire the privilege of anchoring this ship in the inside waters of the Exposition, preferably in the north pond, and it is possible that Norway's location will be changed to a lot immediately east of the main Art Gallery and on the shore of the pond. The erection of the pavilion, however, as also the pavilions of Sweden, Hayti, Turkey, and others, is assured. The Japanese Government, which, in proportion to its population and wealth, has undertaken the participation entirely in advance of any other country, has been given about one acre of ground at the northern end of the wooded island in the central lagoon, and on that location will erect typical Japanese edifices in the several architectural styles prevailing 700, 500, and 50 years ago in that country. The workmen are already on the ground, and the buildings will be completed in ample time for the opening of the Exposition. They have been in advance given to the City of Chicago as a permanent memento of the participation of Japan in the Exposition, and will remain upon the spot where they are erected.

The following have responded in the amounts set opposite the names:

Argentine Republic	$100,000	Paraguay	$100,000
Austria	102,300	British Guiana	25,000
Belgium	57,900	British Honduras	7,500
Bolivia	30,700	Canada	100,000
Brazil	600,000	Cape Colony	50,000
China	500,000	Ceylon	65,600
Colombia	100,000	India	17,380
Costa Rica	150,000	Jamaica	24,333
Denmark	67,000	Leeward Isl'ds	6,000
Danish West Indies	1,200	New So. Wales	243,325
Chile (inform'l)	....	New Zealand	27,500
Ecuador	125,000	Queensland (informal)	....
Egypt (infor'al)	....	Tasmania	10,000
France	733,400	Trinidad	15,000
Germany	690,200	Victoria	97,330
Great Britain	291,990	Greece	57,900
Barbadoes	5,840	Guatemala	209,000
Bermuda	2,920	Peru	140,000
Hayti	25,000	Portugal (informal)	....
Honduras	20,000	Russia	31,860
Hungary (informal)	....	Salvador	12,500
Japan	630,763	San Domingo	25,000
Mexico	50,000	Spain	14,000
Morocco	180,000	Cuba	25,000
Dutch Guiana	10,000	Switzerland	23,160
Dutch West Indies	5,000	Sweden	53,600
Nicaragua	30,000	Turkey	17,466
Norway	56,280	Uruguay	24,000
Orange Free State	7,500	Total	$5,956,449

At a low estimate the total of appropriations of foreign nations will reach $6,000,000. Many of the participating nations will erect buildings in the Exposition grounds. Building sites have already been selected for Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Russia, Sweden, Hayti, Nicaragua, Norway, Austria, Ceylon, France, Canada, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.

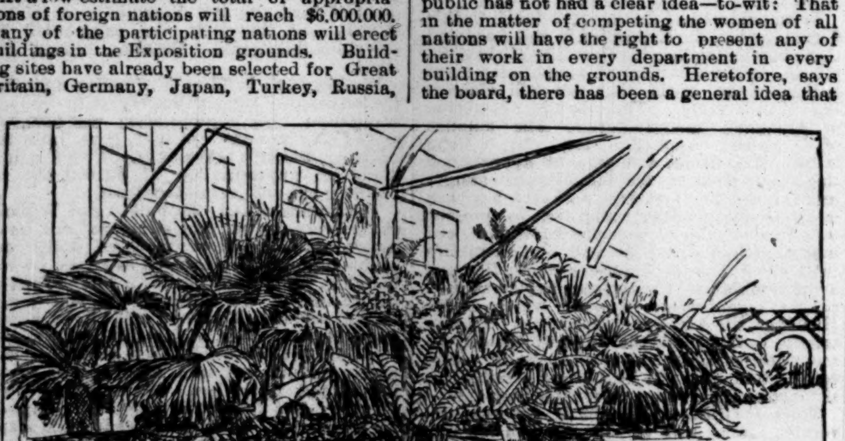
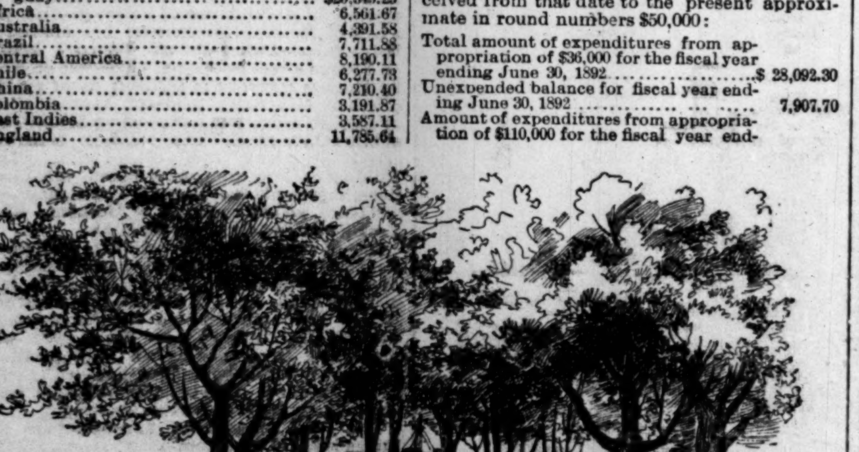


EXHIBIT IN HORTICULTURE BUILDING.

Total amount expended by the foreign agents up to Sept. 30, 1892, was divided as follows:

Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	$20,345.25
Africa	6,561.67
Australia	4,391.58
Brazil	7,711.88
Central America	8,190.11
Chile	6,277.73
China	7,210.40
Colombia	3,191.87
East Indies	3,587.11
England	11,785.64
France and Spain	535.14
Japan	9,695.20
Mexico	9,922.53
Peru and Bolivia	5,837.65
The Orient	8,290.42
Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Guiana Colonies	5,498.83
West Indies	6,607.74
Total	125,640.75


ON THE LAKE SHORE.

(One of the many beautiful scenes at the Fair grounds.)

TRANSPORTATION OF EXHIBITS.

Arrangements Made with Public Carriers for Handling the Freight.

Information regarding transportation rates not only from seaboard points to Chicago but also covering all the steamship lines running between the United States and foreign countries was prepared and issued over a year ago to foreign commissioners and all intending foreign exhibitors who applied for the same, and a corrected and completed circular Aug. 1, 1892. The information regarding rates for domestic exhibits was somewhat delayed, but the pamphlet embodying the same was completed and issued Sept. 1, and with the exception of the rule that exhibits going forward to Chicago must pay full rates, and will be returned free on the home journey, the regulations for transportation are probably as acceptable as they could well be made. The roads have been strenuously urged to adopt the half-rate in each direction, but have declined to modify their terms.

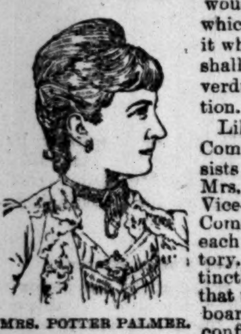
In connection with the transportation of exhibits the Treasury Department has detailed an officer to report to the Director-General to assist in arranging for the acceptance of goods coming in bond to the Exposition.

Relating to the receipt of foreign and domestic goods, two circulars were prepared and issued from the Director-General's office Sept. 1. Supplementing the information given to to exhibiters by these pamphlets, there have been prepared, in accordance with the treasury regulation of the Exposition, forms of labels which have been sent to all Foreign Commissions.

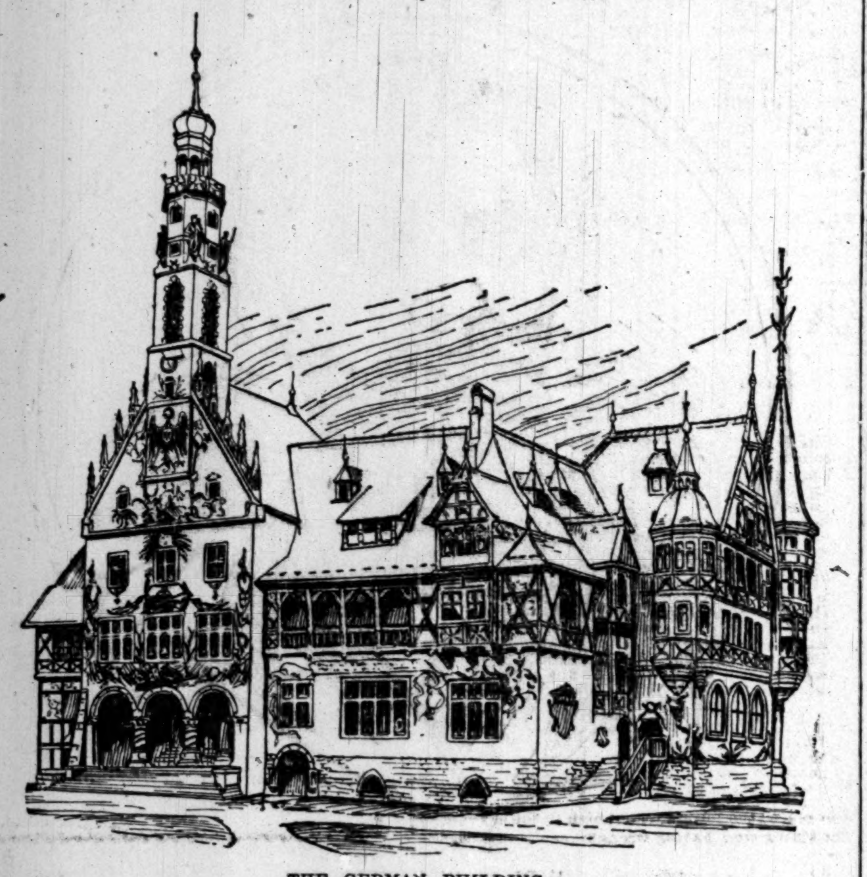
WOMEN'S WORK FOR THE FAIR.

Brief Recapitulation of What Has Been Done—Scope of the Work.

No concise account can give any idea, even to the mind capable of expanding condensation, of the work done by the Board of Lady Managers. Indeed, no elaborate statement would do it the justice which will be awarded it when the Exposition shall be in the full verdure of its perfection.


MRS. POTTER PALMER.

Like the National Commission, it consists of a President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Vice-Presidents and Commissioners from each State and Territory. It should be distinctly borne in mind that the work of this board has not been confined exclusively to exhibits indigenous to woman's kingdom alone. It has been of invaluable aid to the National Commission and the local directory in many of the vital questions with which these bodies have had to grapple.


THE GERMAN BUILDING.

It has gone into the halls of legislation, State and national, and before the courts and republics of the countries beyond the seas, returning with words of encouragement that have given impetus to every department.

In this connection it is pertinent to set the general public aright on one point about which, the board assures THE TRIBUNE, the public has not had a clear idea—to-wit: That in the matter of competing the women of all nations will have the right to present any of their work in every department in every building on the grounds. Heretofore, says the board, there has been a general idea that such competition would be confined to all articles of exhibit in the Woman's Department alone.

The report of the President of the Board of Lady Managers will give a glimpse of the scope of the work of the board.

It was organized Nov. 19, 1890. Moneys received from that date to the present approximate in round numbers $50,000:

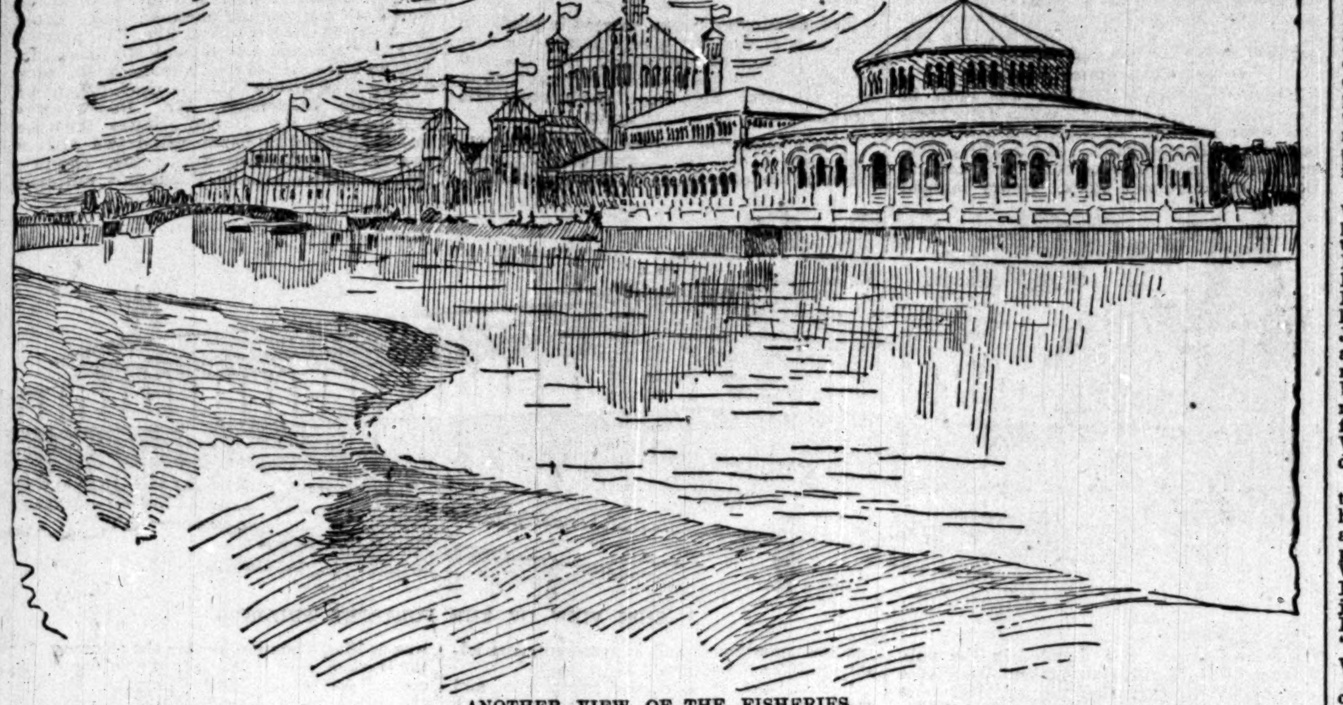
Total amount of expenditures from appropriation of $36,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	$28,092.30
Unexpended balance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	7,907.70
Amount of expenditures from appropriation of $110,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893	4,783.02
Unexpended balance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893	105,216.98
Balance on hand to date, including unexpended balance of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	113,124.68

The appropriation for the Woman's Building, the first to be completed, was $200,000. The design of this building was by Miss Sophia G. Hayden of Boston, who supervised its construction. It is 400 feet in length, 200 feet in width, and the architectural style of the Italian renaissance. Its interior and exterior decoration is exclusively the work of women, and it is to remain permanently as a temple to the genius of womankind.

In connection with the general scope of the work of this board there will be under its direction a Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary for the discussion of economic, educational, industrial, financial, and religious problems of the day and their relation to the condition of women throughout the world. Women of all lands will be invited to participate.

Applications for places have been received by the board from women from the following States:

Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Utah, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.


ANOTHER VIEW OF THE FISHERIES.

Following are the foreign countries to which space has been assigned:

England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Russia, Belgium, Mexico, Austria, Japan, Holland, Greece, Switzerland, Siam, Algeria, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Spain, and Portugal.

In addition to the above fifty-three societies have applied for space.

COMMISSION AND LOCAL BOARD.

Work by the Two Branches and What They Are Responsible For.

In a general way, without following multitudinous branches leading into elaborance of detail, the department of the World's Columbian Commission and the Local Board can be treated of together. A quick idea of the work of the two can be had by comparing them with the head and working force of any great corporation. The commission consists of two Commissioners from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, eight Commissioners-at-Large, and a Director-General, and in these lists are included a President, five Vice-Presidents, and Secretary, divided equally on politics. It consists of eighteen committees and has had all to do with the acceptance or rejection of every plan for main buildings.

It has arranged all matters touching tariff and transportation, foreign affairs, legislation, arts and science, history, literature and popular education, agriculture, live stock, horticulture and floriculture, finance, auditing the work of the local directory, arranging for all ceremonies, making the classification of exhibits, manufactures and matters of commerce, mines and mining, fisheries and fish culture. It has named the superintendent of each department. The President appointed the Lady Managers of the Woman's Department. It has secured legislation in the manner of State appropriations and has passed upon every financial transaction of the local directory. It has had but a few sessions since its organization, June 26, 1890.

The World's Columbian Exposition was organized under the laws of the State of Illinois (this includes the local directory). It has charge of ways and means, the erection of buildings, maintenance, protection, and policing of the same, and granting of concessions, collection and disbursements of all revenues, and the fixing of rules for the government of the Exposition. It consists of 28,000 stockholders, and is controlled by forty-five directors, taken from the active arteries of Chicago. It has thirteen standing committies, having jurisdiction over the several departments of the commission and directory.

Under it all salaries, except that of the Director-General, are paid. It had to furnish an acceptable site for the Fair to the National Commission and $10,000,000 in money. It has figured on the estimated cost of completed structures, landscapes, statuary, fountains, etc., etc., all that is necessary to instruct and entertain, and with convenience to the extent of $15,117,500, exclusive of cost of administration, which is estimated at $2,770,000.

The auditing department of the Board of Directors is the clearing-house of the entire Exposition. To it all transactions must come and receive final adjudication. Mr. Ackerman, who is the ultima thule, so to speak, of the stupendous undertaking, made, only a few days ago, an accounting of the transactions of the Exposition. An abstract of the report appeared in THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday, but to complete the record a portion of it is herewith given a place again, to which is added some additional figures. Mr. Ackerman shows that subscribers to the capital stock of the Exposition have paid up about 89½ per cent of their assessments. The total number of shares of stock subscribed for is 583,891. Their value is $10 a share. That would make the face value of the subscribed stock $5,838,800. On this amount $5,225,555 has been paid, making the amount of unpaid subscriptions $613,245.

The following statement shows in detail the percentage paid on the shares:

2 per cent on 27,175 shares	$5,435.00
20 per cent on 12,884 shares	25,768.00
40 per cent on 6,199 shares	24,796.00
60 per cent on 37,488 shares	224,928.00
80 per cent on 28,462 shares	227,696.00
100 per cent on 471,683 shares	4,716,830.00
Installments in suspense	108.40

The following are among the recent subscriptions to the capital stock of the Exposition received by Harmon Spruance, Chief of the Bureau of Subscriptions:

Central and Southern Pacific railroad, San Francisco	$20,000
James Bolton, city	5,000
Phenix Fire Insurance company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,500
Frank Mack, Standard Sewing Machine company, Cleveland, O.	1,000
National Starch company, New York	1,000
Abel, Ames & Co., city	1,000
Samuel Gregsten, city	500

Other subscriptions were received ranging from $50 to $500, making a total of 40,900.

The additional figures show the payments on account of buildings, etc., to Sept. 30, 1892:

Administration Building	$338,203.23
Agriculture	546,911.46
Art	367,213.97
Dairy	20,148.20
Electricity	340,254.92
Forestry	67,830.54
Fisheries	185,006.44
Ground and buildings, office	71,493.48
Horticultural	275,444.57
Machinery	701,537.46
Manufactures	1,277,147.72
Mines and Mining	257,576.12
Transportation	277,687.44
Woman's	111,593.95
Total	$4,838,409.50

As a grand showing of what the visitor to the grounds will see this week he has only to think, if he can, that the great total of expenditures to date is $9,829,777.17.

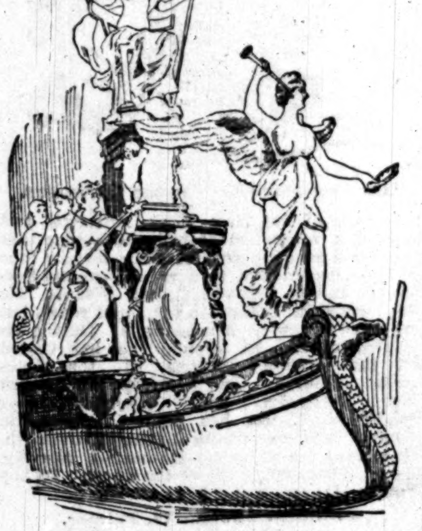
UNCLE SAM'S BUILDING.

Interesting Exhibits from Different Departments at Washington.

The Government Building erected by the United States, and which stamps the recognition of the Federal Government on the World's Columbian Exposition, cost $400,000 and is 415 feet long and 350 feet wide. Classic in style, it is modeled after the National Museum and other government buildings at Washington and points to the west and connects on the north with the Fisheries Building by a bridge over the lagoon. Surrounding it are the Woman's Building and the government buildings of England, Germany, and Mexico. It is constructed of iron and glass and a central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, is its prominent architectural feature. The offices of the National Columbian Commission are to be located in this building and the south half of the structure is to be devoted to the exhibits of the War, Treasury, Postoffice, and Agricultural Departments.

The exhibits of the Smithsonian Institution the Interior Department, and the United States Fish Commission occupy the north half, while the State Department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end and that of the Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing shows many new bills under framing. These include a sample of every bill of every denomination that the United States Government now authorizes as money. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit of the whole Treasury Department is that by the coast survey. It includes a huge map of the United States, about 400 feet square or about the size of a square of city property.

This is accurately constructed of plaster of paris and is placed horizontally on the Exposition grounds, with a huge covering erected over it, with galleries and pathways on the inside to allow the visitors to walk over the whole United States without touching it. This model is built on a scale showing the exact height of mountains, the depth of the rivers, and the curvatures of the earth. The Quartermaster's Department shows lay-figure officers and men of all grades in the army, mounted, on foot, fully equipped in the uniform of their rank and service. Aside from these, there are nineteen figures, showing the uniforms worn during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 and thirty-one figures showing the uniforms in the Mexican War. A novel exhibit is that of a telephone as used on the battlefield. The heliograph, which practically annihilates distance in the matter of talking, is shown in full operation. All means of army telegraphing and signaling with the batteries lines, cables, bombs, torches, and so forth, are shown with great elaborateness. Capt. Whipple of the Ordnance Department developed the plan for an exhibit of huge guns and explosives. At certain hours of the day there are regular battery drills and loading and firing of pieces. Many of the guns used are the finest of their kind in the world. The exhibit of the Medical Bureau occupies a hospital built especially for its use, operated by a corps of hospital nurses and doctors.


HEROIC FIGURE ON MACMONNES FOUNTAIN.

Immediately northeast of the Government Building is the model life-saving station erected by the government, the building for which is practically completed, and when fitted up with all the apparatus and most improved methods of life-saving service will be a most attractive exhibit. In connection with the life-saving station there will be a model light-house exhibit by the government, the heliograph apparatus used in the work of the coast survey, and an office for a local weather bureau under the charge of the United States Government Weather Service. Outside of the life-saving station will be an exhibit also of model life-boats.

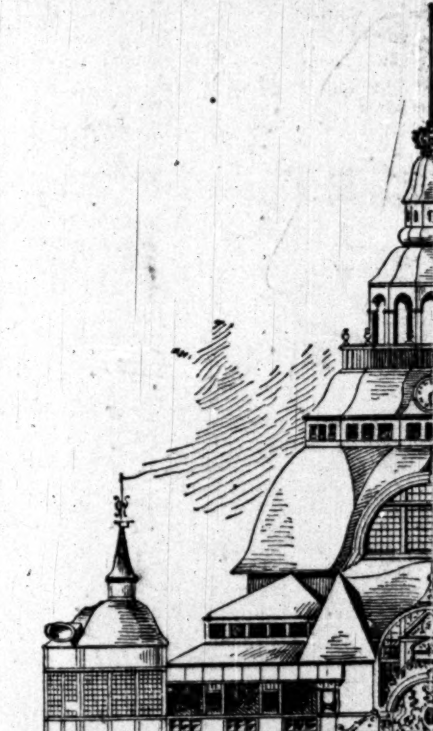
Across the esplanade, and partially inclosed by the special pier constructed for the purpose, is the naval exhibit, which is being constructed at the expense of the government, and which will be, especially to the visitors from the interior, a very attractive exhibit. The model ship is complete, and the models of the armament are in place; the quarters for the officers, sailors, and marines are being rapidly finished, and the condition of the exhibit at the present time is such that it can be completed ready for the reception of the full complement of officers and men in ample time for the opening.

WORK OF INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

How the Buildings Are Thoroughly Guarded from Fire.

As soon as the buildings at Jackson Park were projected it became manifest that there must needs be a competent committee to take charge of this most important matter—insurance. Therefore, in August, 1891, the Fire Underwriters' Association of Chicago appointed as such committee Fred S. James, O. W. Barrett, James H. Moore, R. S. Critchell, and R. A. Waller. W. A. Alexander was afterwards added to the committee as a representative entirely versed in all things pertaining to accident insurance and employers' liability insurance. David Beveridge, who was traveling in Europe, was asked to take the position of Assistant Secretary and Inspector, and he accepted the position.

Since October, 1891, the committee has been busily engaged in doing everything possible to put the buildings as they have been constructed in such a shape as to render it possible to fight fire in the best way. The main points first considered were to have: first, free accessibility to roofs from below; second, free accessibility to roof spaces; and, third, protection of roof spaces by fire stops against fires from below. In a general way these were provided for, the first by means of numerous ladders, both inside and outside, extending to the roofs. And with necessary scuttles, runways, and cleated walks on roofs. The second item was provided for by means of openings from adjoining roofs into all inclosed roof spaces, as domes and attics; and, where space permitted, runways or walks inside of the same were provided. The third item was provided for by cutting off all towers, domes, or roof spaces by means of fireproof stops from the flues formed by supporting walls, columns, and piers below, and also by insisting on stops made by the floors of domes and towers.


SWEDEN'S BUILDING.

The contract for the fire-alarm system was given out in November and work was zealously pushed to completion. Where contractors were using wood fuel orders for hard coal were issued and enforced, and afterward all contractors using power were required to remove boilers from the grounds and to provide power not requiring fire or steam.

In November and December the architects' plans of all the Exhibition buildings were carefully gone over with the engineer of water supply and fire protection and in a joint report it was shown what additional work would be required to make the roofs freely accessible or that would help to retard the progress of fire; the arrangement was made in harmony with the use of standpipes through the buildings.

A little later the police and patrol force was put under the command of Col. Rice of the United States army and the guard was divided into companies, which were put through a drill every day until they became expert and afterwards three drills a week were required of them.

The fire protective service now consists of three steam fire engines, with four city fire companies on call, three chemical engines, one hook and ladder truck, thirty-five hose carts, 20,000 feet of hose, 960 hand fire extinguishers, 2,750 fire pails, and eighty-two casks of water. It is proposed to have six steam fire engines on the grounds before May, 1893. Another aerial hook and ladder truck is expected to be put in service today, and a water-tower is expected to be received before the end of the week. The "Fire Queen," the fire-boat recently launched, is 65 feet long with 16 feet of beam and a 6-foot hold. It has two high-pressure engines, and is now being fitted with three powerful pumps with a capacity of 1,500 gallons per minute and will throw a stream 300 feet high.

The fire-boat will be on duty in the lagoons and canals at the park next month.

Of the 27 miles of water mains for the grounds there are 21½ miles laid and in position—223 hydrants are set, of which 75 are inside the buildings. The total of 350 will probably be in place by the end of December. At the Hyde Park station pumps of 24,000,000 gallons capacity have recently been placed and are now being connected with the new Exposition pump of 12,000,000 gallons capacity in the power-house at the grounds, which is expected to be ready for use next month. The principal Exposition buildings have at present 620 hose reels in place on the floors and roofs.

The total fire insurance in force is something over $4,500,000.

ARTIST MILLET AND ASSISTANTS.

Americans Who Are Busy Decorating in Color the Many Buildings.

The directors of the World's Fair made a wise choice in placing Frank D. Millet in charge of the work of embellishing the great buildings at Jackson Park. From the time he accepted the position Mr. Millet has devoted himself to the work with a zeal that commands admiration. Thoroughly acquainted with American artists and their work, he was in a position to choose his associates intelligently. That he has done this is shown by the prominent names that adorn his list of workers. And it is interesting to note that among these men not a foreign artist is to be found. The entire work is being performed by Americans, that foreigners may see that along with our great commercial and industrial activity we have not forgotten to progress along the higher lines of art. That they will be able to see this progress is plainly manifest from the work that has already been done.

Charles S. Reinhart is another well-known name that adorns the list of artists at work at the Fair grounds. He has studied in Munich and Paris. His works are to be found in the state collection of France and in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He received the Temple gold medal at Philadelphia in 1888, and in the previous year honorable mention in the Paris Salon. At the Paris Exposition he was awarded a silver medal for painting and a gold medal for drawing.

J. Alden Weir, a son of Prof. Weir of West Point, is among the artists engaged in decorating the Jackson Park buildings. Mr. Weir was born in 1852. He has had honors showered upon him both at home and abroad. At the last Paris Exposition he received medals, and in 1882 an honorable mention from the Salon. His works have demanded a high recognition wherever they have been displayed. In 1888 he received prizes at the American Water-color Society's exhibit and also at the American Art Association. He paints portraits principally. Mr. Weir has been a teacher in the Art Students' League in New York and many of his works may be seen in the Metropolitan Art Museum. Among his noted works is "The Open Book."

Elihu Vedder is another American artist who was summoned from Florence to take his part in the work. The dome of the Administration Building is being decorated by W. L. Dodge. The tympanum of the Manufactures Building will be painted by Walter McEwen. Machinery Hall will contain work by Maitland Armstrong of New York. C. Y. Turner, J. Gari Melchers, and George W. Maynard are other well-known artists who will be represented. One of the tympana of the Woman's Building has been decorated by Mrs. McMonnies, wife of the designer of the fountain in front of the Administration Building. Dora Wheeler Keith and Mary Cassatt assist in the decoration of the Woman's Building.

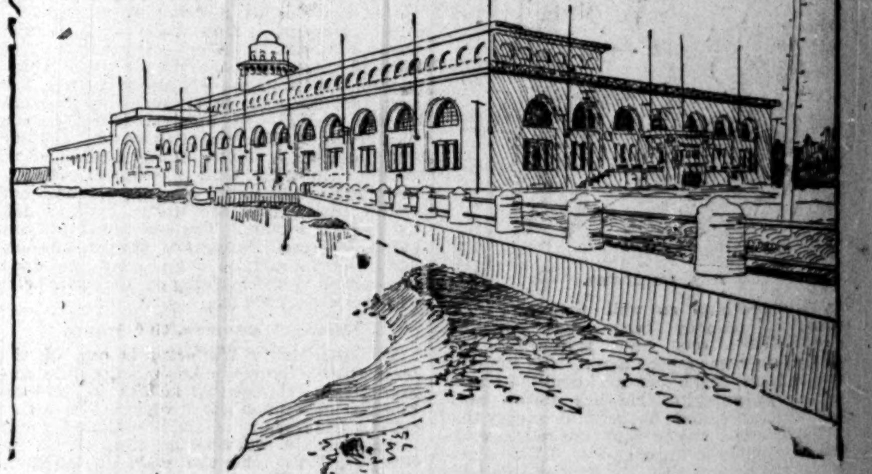
Edwin Howland Blashfield, whose contributions to the leading magazines and periodicals have attracted wide attention, is another artist whose work will be seen at the Fair. A pupil of Bonnat, a member of the American Water-color Society, the Architectural League, and the Painters in Pastel, he has enjoyed the best of advantages. At the Paris Exposition he received a bronze medal. His "All Souls' Day" is one of his best known works.

Kenyon Cox is also at work for the art cause in America. He has studied with Gerome and Carolus-Duran. He does decorative work chiefly. From the Paris Exposition he bore away two prizes and two medals. The Temple silver medal was also awarded him at Philadelphia. He is a prominent member of the Society of American Artists. His "Pursuit of the Ideal" is famous. Mrs. Cox assists him in his work for the World's Fair.

Edward E. Simmons was summoned from England to assist in the work. His loyalty to the cause of art in America led him to respond at once to the call and forsake his studies with such men as Lefebvre and Boulanger. For a number of years he has made his home abroad and while there married V. Schallenberger, a woman of literary reputation. He has received prizes and medals repeatedly. The Museum of Fine Arts at St. Louis owns several of his best productions. Mr. Simmons was born in Concord, Mass., in 1852.

Walter Shirlaw, a Chicago man, made the design for the World's Fair bonds. He is well known among art circles in the West.

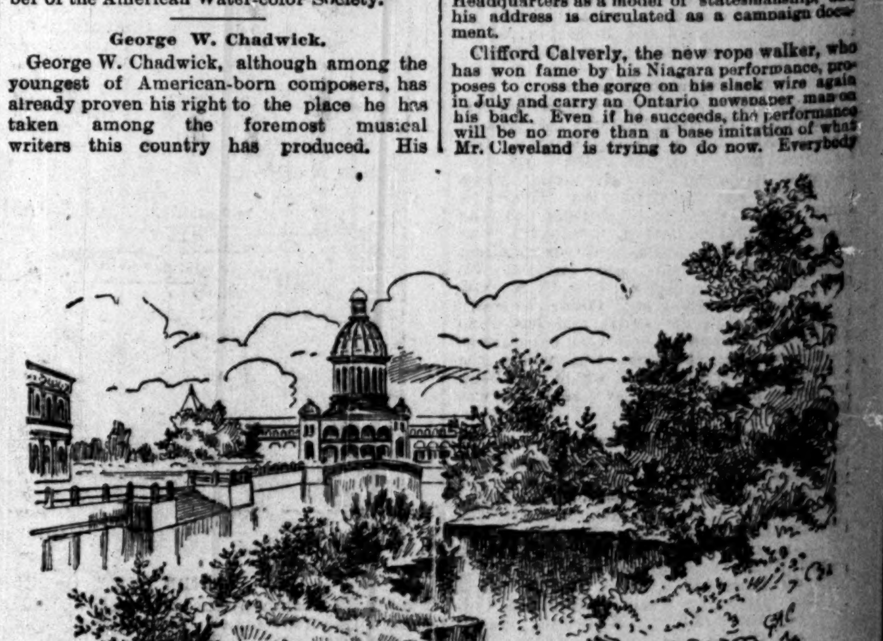
Robert Reid of Boston, whose "Flight Into Egypt" is among his most noted works, also assists in the great work. He has been highly honored abroad.

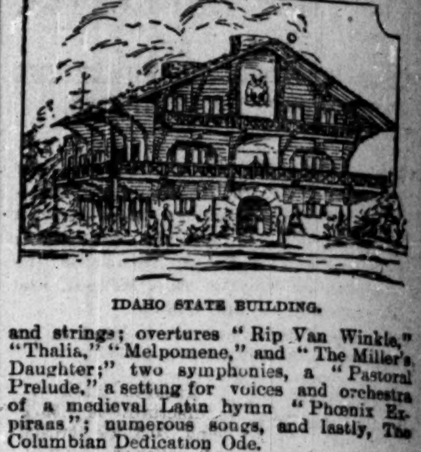

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

James Carroll Beckwith of Missouri is doing work on one of the domes. He received a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition. He was a pupil of Carolus-Duran, and is a member of the American Water-color Society.

George W. Chadwick.

George W. Chadwick, although among the youngest of American-born composers, has already proven his right to the place he has taken among the foremost musical writers this country has produced. His compositions have compelled the respect of the musicians and amateurs of his native land and are gradually claiming the attention of European music circles. Although close adherence to the teachings of the modern school of orchestration has in certain of his writings served to obscure rather than reveal the musical ideas he desired to express, yet in the larger number of his works unmistakable creative talent, emotional and inspirational qualities, and good command of the technique of instrumentation are abundantly proven. Mr. Chadwick was born in Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 13, 1854. In 1877 he went to Leipzig, where he studied with Reinecke and Jadassohn, but in '79 removed to Munich to receive instruction from Rheinberger. The following year he returned to America and chose Boston for his residence city. His life in the Massachusetts capital has been devoted to teaching and composing, the products of his pen including "The Tale of the Viking," "Lovely Rosabelle," a "Dedication Ode," "The Pilgrims' Hymn," three string quartets, quintet for piano and strings; overtures "Rip Van Winkle," "Thalia," "Melpomene," and "The Miller's Daughter;" two symphonies, a "Pastoral Prelude," a setting for voices and orchestra of a medieval Latin hymn "Phœnix Expirans"; numerous songs, and lastly, The Columbian Dedication Ode.


NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL EFFECT.


IDAHO STATE BUILDING.

MEN DIGGING FOR HIDDEN TREASURE.

Belief That $2,500,000 Was Buried by Robbers Before the War.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—A company was formed in Kansas City, Kas., a year ago for the purpose of unearthing a quantity of treasure alleged to have been buried in what is now McAlpine's Addition long before the war. The incorporators are: William H. Sloan, S. N. Simpson, J. D. Wyatt, Henry Hopkins, W. W. Early, and N. M. Purviance. A gang of thieves infested the Eastern part of Kansas at that time. One of their victims was Mr. Sloan of the company. He was detained several days, and one night he heard the robber leaders plan to hide his wealth with that of other robberies near what is known as "the old iron door spring." This hiding place was kept as such until long after the war, when the authorities finally broke up the band. Mr. Sloan made a plat of the ground and for years has watched the growth of Wyandotte about it. No houses have been built on the immediate plat because of the rugged character of the surface. The Sloan company set a body of men to work a week ago to unearth the gold and jewels buried there. All of the land has been bought and is now being speedily torn up. Last night while Sloan was standing near the "iron door spring" watching the work two masked men rode up to a point across the road and began to fire at him. Mr. Sloan returned the fire and the men disappeared. It is thought by those connected with the enterprise that members of the Quantrell gang instigated the firing last night, as anonymous letters warning the Sloan company to desist have been received over the signature "Q." As the famous band of Quantrell raiders was made up in part of the gang of robbers it is inferred that members of the old gang, knowing of the secretly hidden wealth, have been waiting for members to die off before essaying the task of unearthing it. Mr. Sloan thinks that the treasure buried is worth more than $2,500,000.

SHARP SHOTS BY COL. COCKERILL.

New York *Advertiser:* If Whitney expects to have the Secretaryship of the Treasury under Cleveland he should see to it that the flow of Standard Oil is steadier and stronger in and around Calamity headquarters.

Objection is made in certain Buzzard's Roost quarters to Mr. Blaine's alleged "narrow" appeal to Irish-American voters. How about the appeal made to German voters by Schurz, Ottendorfer, Villard, Hoopenhizer, Osterhaus & Co.? Was that broad-gauged and liberal?

According to the *Sun* the big contributors to the Democratic campaign funds of former years now button up their pockets when the tithe collector appears. Why shouldn't they? Why should intelligent men tax themselves every four years to exalt Grover Cleveland, free trade, and wildcat money?

Once again the veterans of the war for the Union are marching solidly under the same flag. The spectacle of the Solid South arrayed under the leadership of two such substitute-providers as Cleveland and Stevenson has brought the boys in blue into line. They elected Cleveland in 1884. They defeated him in 1888, and they will administer the coup de grace the 8th of November next.

We do not want to see a "Solid North" opposed to a "Solid South." We would infinitely prefer to see all the people of this great country coöperating harmoniously to work out the great destiny which is ours if we wish to achieve it. But so long as the South remains solid just so long will the feeling of opposition at the North continue, grow, and develop. And it is right, and ought to be so.

The fact that Gen. Jacob Dolson Cox will support Grover Cleveland for President has been exploited by the Cleveland party as a great gain. The fact is, as in the case of Wayne MacVeagh, Gen. Cox has been a Mugwumpian Democrat for several years. Gen. Cox went over to Clevelandism in 1884, and it seems he is still there. There is nothing surprising in all this, brethren. Isn't it about time to parade Carl Schurz as a convert?

Three Irish Democrats have been picked up at Cleveland headquarters in New York City to depreciate Mr. Blaine's advice to Irish-Americans. When Carl Schurz appeals to Germans to vote the Cleveland ticket he is applauded up at Calamity Headquarters as a model of statesmanship, and his address is circulated as a campaign document.

Clifford Calverly, the new rope walker, who has won fame by his Niagara performance, proposes to cross the gorge on his slack wire again in July and carry an Ontario newspaper man on his back. Even if he succeeds, the performance will be no more than a base imitation of what Mr. Cleveland is trying to do now. Everybody knows that Grover is endeavoring to cross a roaring Niagara with Mr. Dana perched on his back. And everybody also knows that both will land in the seething waters below.

The Same, Every Time.

Tutter—"Ah, Miss Pinkerly, you can't imagine the temptations that a young man has in a large city. Take drinking, for instance. When your best friend comes up, slaps you on the back, and says: 'Old man, what'll you have?' I tell you it's hard to resist. No less than seven fellows have asked me that same question today."

Miss Pinkerly (admiringly)—"And I can vouch for it, Mr. Tutter, that your answer was always the same."

Tutter (emphatically)—"It was."—*Life.*

AS TO OTHER FAIRS.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION PLACED IN COMPARISON.

All Others Sink into Comparative Insignificance and All Could Probably Be Placed at One Time in the Space Occupied by This Grand Exhibition—Some Figures Showing the Attendance, Prices, and Receipts at the Fairs That Have Been Previously Held.

Whoever visits Jackson Park now and looks upon the buildings and the grounds prepared for the World's Columbian Exposition will better understand the magnitude of the thing if he will bear in mind the fact that it has never been approached by any similar Exposition on the face of the earth.

The Crystal Palace in which the World's Fair was held in London in 1851 was 1,851 feet long, to correspond with the year, and 450 feet broad. Beneath the roof of that building the exhibits of Great Britain and her colonies and the balance of the world were seen. That was all there was to that World's Fair. At Jackson Park one building alone—the Manufactures—is 1,687x787, the area in acres being 30.5, the acreage of floor space, including galleries, being 44. The visitor at Jackson Park will bear in mind that this does not include any of the State or foreign buildings, or departmental buildings, or the Midway Plaisance, or the lagoons, or the lawns, or the lake front. The Crystal Palace at London could be placed in any corner of Jackson Park or elsewhere and scarcely be noticed in the immense surroundings which appear there today.

France is entitled to the credit of giving the world the first exposition or exhibition. And that could scarcely be called a world's fair, inasmuch as prizes were offered for distinctive exhibitions. This was followed by a similar one at Birmingham, Eng., and these two furnished the intimation for that in London above referred to in 1851. Prince Albert was the father of the Crystal Palace Fair. It was opened May 1 by Queen Victoria, 5,048 persons being present, the number of exhibits being 499. There were at that fair 13,937 exhibiters, Great Britain and her colonies being represented by 7,381. The value of the contents of that building was, in our money, $9,000,000. One of the incidents connected with that exhibition to which London has always pointed with pride is that during the entire season there were only twenty-three arrests, and twelve of these were for picking pockets and eleven for theft. There remained to the credit of this fair after all expenses had been paid $750,000.

Dublin's Fair.

The next World's Fair was held in Dublin in 1853. It was organized and carried forward by private subscriptions, the capital being $400,000. The building in which it was held was 425 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 105 feet high, and cost $240,000. That building could have been stored away in one of the galleries in the Manufactures Building at Jackson Park. The Dublin Fair opened May 12 and closed Oct. 29. The number of visitors to it was placed at 1,150,000.

The first World's Fair held in the United States was in New York in 1853. It was the work of local and individual enterprise, with a capital of $200,000. It was on the corner of Fifty-second street and Sixth avenue, and the entrance fee was 50 cents. The main building covered 170,000 square feet, and the annexes 93,000 square feet. It was opened July 14 by President Pierce, whose Secretary of War, by the way, was Jefferson Davis. The exhibiters numbered 4,100, more than half of them being foreigners. The cost of the buildings and other expenses was $640,000. The total receipts, including everything, down to the umbrella stand, was $340,000. The enterprise closed with a loss of $300,000.

The World's Fair in Paris in 1855 was under the reign of Napoleon III. The French Government backed the enterprise. The palace of industry erected at that time still stands on the main avenue of the Champs Elysées. The annex for the machinery building was 4,000 feet long. There was a palace of fine arts and in the rotunda of it were deposited the jewels of France. The total space occupied by buildings, the grounds surrounding the same, including offices, annexes, etc., was 1,866,000 square feet. There were 23,954 exhibiters, 144 being from the United States. The awards were gold, silver, and bronze medals and "honorable mention." It was open 200 days, Sundays included. Season tickets were $20; general admission 20 cents, except Friday, a reserved day, when it was $1; Sunday 8 cents. Total number of visitors, 5,162,330. Those holding season tickets entered 97,800 times. Those who paid $1, 33,926; total number at 20 cents, 2,103,535; total number at 8 cents, 2,196,795. The largest number on any one day was 123,017. It is estimated that during the Fair 160,000 foreigners visited Paris and 350,000 citizens of France. The British Government appropriated for that Fair for its exhibit $250,000.

Australia's Exhibit.

The exhibition at Melbourne, Australia, in 1854 was in a palace of glass. There was another at Brussells in 1856, one at Lausanne in 1857, one at Turin in 1858, one at Hanover in 1859, and one of fine arts at Manchester in 1857. The latter was the greatest of this class, 1,336,715 visitors attending. The receipts were $420,000.

There was a World's Fair at Athens, Greece, in 1859, and national art exhibits following in Dublin, Edinburg, and Florence. The World's Fair at Munich in 1854 covered but three months on account of the cholera. The building for that exhibition was 800 by 200 feet and cost $450,000.

The next World's Fair held in London was in 1862. It was regarded as an improvement on everything that had been held of that character. But its main building covered only 17 acres. It was rectangular in shape, being 1,200 feet from east to west and 500 from north to south. The total cost of the buildings of that exposition was $1,605,000; the total cost of the fair, including all expenses, was $2,300,000. It opened May 1 and closed Nov. 15; 30,000 people were present the first day; there was a choir of 2,000 voices and an orchestra of 400 musicians. Admission was had by season tickets and pay at the door. Total receipts, including these two items, refreshments, photographs—everything—$1,298,150. Total number of visitors nearly 6,250,000; daily average attendance, 36,328; largest number on any one day 67,891; smallest attendance on any one day, Friday, 22,138.

"The rainbow scarfed and diamond crowned" World's Fair, from the standpoint of royalty, was held in Paris in 1867. There were present at that as the guests of the Emperor Napoleon, the Czar and his sons, the Prince of Wales, the King of Prussia, Prince Bismarck, the Kings of Denmark, Portugal, and Sweden, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive of Egypt. The fair was held in an oval building 1,550 feet long and 1,250 feet wide, covering eleven acres. It opened April 1 and closed Nov. 3, and was open Sundays. Total number of exhibiters, 50,226; visitors, 10,200,000; receipts, $2,103,675. Thirty different nations were represented, Great Britain occupying 274,656 superficial feet; the United States, 36,137 square feet. An international exhibition was held at Dublin in 1865, in a building of iron and glass. It lasted six months. It was opened by the Prince of Wales before 10,000 people; total number of admissions, 1,000,000.

Vienna's Claim.

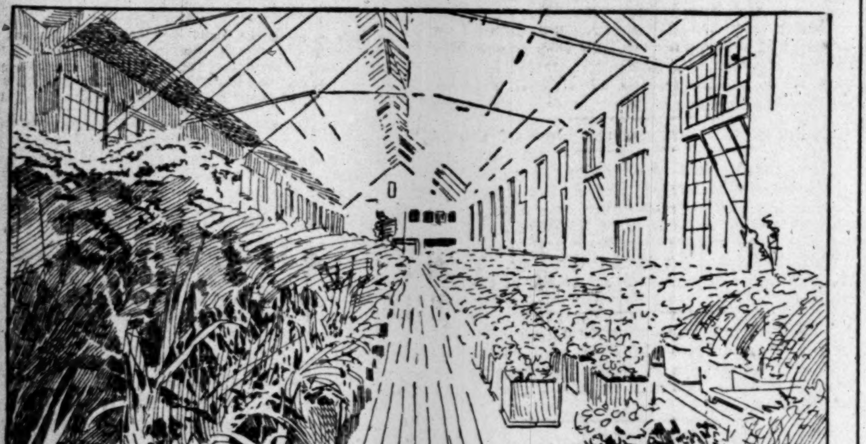
The World's Fair held in Vienna in 1873 was a conception of the Board of Trade of that city. It had a guarantee fund equal to $1,500,000. The government assisted to the extent of a loan of $3,000,000 without interest. The Commissioners of that fair comprised the most eminent men in Europe. It was held in the park known as The Trater, the total area being 286 acres. The main building was 2,953 feet long with sixteen intersecting transepts, each 573 feet in length, and over the main building or the dome 354 feet in diameter, at that time the largest dome in the world. The Department of Agriculture was held in three buildings covering six acres. The Machinery Hall was 2,625 feet long and the floor space ten acres. The Art Building was 100 feet wide and 600 feet long. As extensive as they were, when compared with the grounds at Jackson park and all the buildings thereon for the World's Columbian Exposition, they sink into insignificance. The total cost of all the official buildings of that fair was $7,850,000.

The Centennial.

The Centennial of 1876 held in Philadelphia is so recent that only a bare reference to it is necessary in this connection. As is known to all Americans the original intention of the Centennial was for the purpose of showing the industries of the United States alone, but many foreign nations became interested in it and asked permission, which was granted, to make exhibits. The money necessary to carry on that Exposition was obtained by private subscriptions from all over the United States. Congress loaned a million and a half; the City of Philadelphia raised a million, and the State of Pennsylvania a million and a half; several Eastern States also contributed. The buildings were located in Fairmount Park, which contained 450 acres, but the main grounds occupied for buildings at that fair consisted of only 285 acres. The United States appropriated $728,500 to represent its department. There were 30,864 exhibiters from the United States; 3,584 from Great Britain and colonies; 3,822 from Spain; 32 foreign nations were represented. The tickets covered three classes: 50 cents admission, complimentaries and exhibiters', and workmen's tickets. The total number of admissions represented 9,910,966, of whom 8,004,274 paid. The largest number on any one day was 274,919. It is estimated that the total number of arrivals and departures by rail during the fair was 5,907,333.

In 1878 an "Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industry of All Nations" was held in Paris. It was the first World's Fair under the auspices of a republican form of government in Europe. The total area of both sides of the Seine was less than 100 acres. The main buildings covered fifty-four acres. It opened in May and closed Oct. 10. Total number of admissions, 16,032,725; an average attendance of 82,650 a day. Total receipts from visitors, $2,531,650. One of the principal attractions of that fair was a street 2,400 feet in length occupied by specimens of architecture from every country in Europe and several from Asia, Africa, and America. The City of Paris profited by that enterprise to the extent of $15,000,000.

The World's Fair held in New South Wales in 1879 opened in September and closed April, 1880, and was visited by 1,117,536 persons. That held in Melbourne in 1880 was visited by 1,330,279 persons. The occasion of the World's Fair held in Paris in 1889 was the centenary of the French Revolution. It opened May, 1889, and closed October of the same year. It had a guarantee fund of $3,600,000 by a society of France. The cost of buildings and grounds was $6,500,000. Net receipts, $1,600,000. The largest building was the machinery palace, which was 1,378 feet long by 406 feet wide, and cost $1,500,000 and covered eleven acres.



AN EXHIBIT OF HORTICULTURE.

GREAT GAINS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Average Annual Wages Increased Fifty Per Cent in Ten Years of Protection.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A Census Office bulletin giving a summary of the manufacturing census for Philadelphia for the year 1890 will be issued tomorrow. It shows an increase in the average annual wages in the decade of 1880-90, from $346 to $529, or 52.89 per cent.

The following comparative showing with 1880 is made:

	1880.	1890.
Industries reported..........	224	289
Establishments..............	8,567	18,148
Capital......................	$187,148,857	$362,895,272
Employés....................	185,527	253,073
Wages paid..................	$64,265,966	$132,436,268

In Worcester, Mass., the average annual wages paid per hand increased from $417 in 1880 to $541 in 1890, or 29.74 per cent. In 1890 there were 144 industries reported and 978 establishments with invested capital of $25,339,203. There were 21,478 hands employed, receiving $11,541,703 in wages. In 1880 the number of industries reported was 120 and 644 establishments, with an invested capital of $11,378,604. There were 11,559 hands employed, receiving $6,910,815 in wages.

In Cleveland the annual wages per hand increased from $391 in 1880 to $569 in 1890, or 45.52 per cent. The number of industries reported was 181 and 2,300 establishments, with an invested capital of $66,826,496. There were 46,771 hands employed, receiving $27,596,408 in wages. In 1880 136 industries reported and 1,055 establishments, with a capital of $19,430,989; 21,724 hands were employed, receiving $8,502,935 in wages.

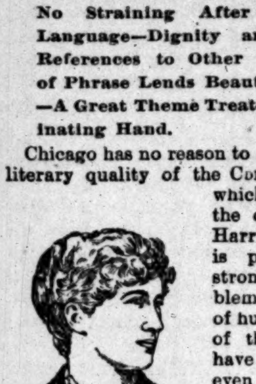
For Cigarettes.

Cigar stumps bring about a shilling a pound in London.

SINGS A SWEET SONG.

MISS HARRIET MONROE'S ODE PURE, SIMPLE, AND STRONG.

Good Taste Marks the Poem, Which Shows No Straining After Preciousness of Language—Dignity and Courtesy in References to Other Nations—Felicity of Phrase Lends Beauty to Many Verses—A Great Theme Treated by a Discriminating Hand.



HARRIET MONROE.

Chicago has no reason to be ashamed of the literary quality of the Commemoration Ode which was written for the occasion by Miss Harriet Monroe. It is pure, simple, and strong, with only one blemish, which a sense of humor on the part of the author would have surely eradicated even after a personal affliction had inspired it. Good taste is so evident throughout the poem one is all the more surprised that its promptings are disregarded in this particular instance.

The ode is not in imitation of any master, and shows no straining after preciousness of language, one of the surest signs of feebleness of thought in poetry. It is sweet and sane Anglo-Saxon that Miss Monroe employs, using it in the difficult form of the ode, sometimes with labor, but more often with melodious ease. She apostrophises Columbia, and Chicago's voice is modestly and most becomingly silent. The goddess of our nationhood is crowned with prairie flowers, while the world drains a goblet to her hope. The elder nations do her reverence:

Spain, in the bordered robes of chivalry,
Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes.
Bow to her banner! 'twas the first to rise
Out of the dark for thee.
And England, royal mother, whose right hand
Molds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,
Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand
To bless thy wreathed head;
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.
And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore.
France, the swift-footed, who with thee
Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,
And loved the dark no more.

This verse is dignified and in a high strain of courtesy. It is worthy of the occasion and voices the warmest feelings of the American heart. The reference to France is especially graceful and beautiful.

The procession of nations in the next stanza is happily treated; and it is fitting, on the threshold of an Exposition which will witness more clearly than any in the past the exaltation of woman, that Queen Isabella of Spain should have her name coupled in honor with that of the Great Discoverer.

His strong youth wasteth at thy sealèd gate—
Kings will not open to the untrod path.
His hope grows sere while all the angels wait,
The prophet bows under the dull world's wrath,
Until a woman fair
As morning lilies are
Brings him a jeweled key—
And lo! a world is free.

After the musical lines descriptive of the voyage the author resumes the personification of the New World with an apt foreshadowing of her political destinies:

The hero knew not what virgin soil
Laughed through glad eyes when at her feet he laid
The gaudy trappings of man's masquerade,
She who had dwelt in forests, heard the roll
Of lakes down-thundering to the sea,
Beheld from gleaming mountain heights
Two oceans playing with the lights
Of eve and morn—ah! what should she
With all the out-worn pageantry
Of purple robes and heavy mace and crown?
Smiling she cast them down,
Unfit her young austerity.
Of hair unbound and strong limbs bare and brown.
Two oceans playing with the lights
Of eve and morn.

There is something flattering in the felicity of phrase with which the breadth of Columbia's dominion is expressed. Agreeable also are the lines that describe the New World's invitation to the oppressed and weary of all nations, and fine is the crowning image:

Lo! clan on clan
The embattled nations gather to be one,
Clasp hands as brothers 'neath Columbia's shield,
Upraise her banner to the shining sun.

It is Washington, of course, who is meant in the strange beginning "When dreaming Kings," and containing these fervid words:

Ah, hero of our younger race!
Great builder of a temple new!
Ruler, who sought no lordly place!
Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew!
Lover of men, who saw afar
A world unmarred by want or war,
Who knew the path and yet forbore
To tread, till all men should implore;
Who saw the light, and led the way
Where the gray world might greet the day;
Father and leader, prophet sure,
Whose will in vast works shall endure,
How shall we praise him on this day of days,
Great son of fame who has no need of praise?

Then comes a noble stanza dedicated to him whom the nineteenth century gave to history as an immortal mate in fame with the hero of the eighteenth Abraham Lincoln:

He held a warring nation in his heart!

Thus does the singer approach greatness at times in treating her great theme.

The anticlimax of the ode occurs here without a note of warning. Who is the third great historical figure the reader naturally asks.

Back with the old glad smile comes one we knew—
We bade him rear our house of joy today,
But Beauty opened wide her starry way,
And he passed on.

If the shade of the kindly and brilliant private citizen here referred to could revisit the glimpses of the moon he would utilize one moment—if that were all allotted to him—to expunge the few verses which, despite their tenderness, mar the symmetry and unity of a work of art. He would prefer also, if he could be consulted, that his memory should live in the sacred privacy of a few hearts than be pushed to a sudden and glaring public eminence.

The remainder of the ode, beginning with "Columbia, my country," is capably sustained, rising even to a high strain of prophecy.

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song,
Music unutterably pure and strong
From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies
When the long march of time,
Patient, in birth and death, in growth and blight,
Shall lead man up through happy realms of light
Unto his goal sublime.

Throughout the ode the note is not heard of Chicago's self-satisfaction and self-assertiveness. This would be anything but poetical, and Miss Monroe has avoided it. Chicago is a young city, and with some complacency may regard the young poetess it has given to the World's Fair, confident that her unsullied Sappho will grow in grace as her years increase, for of all defects youth is the one which time most easily supplies.

Text of the Ode.

Following is the ode, the portions in italics being those set to music by Prof. George W. Chadwick:

Read and sung at the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, on the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, October 21, 1892.

Columbia! on they brow are dewy flowers
Plucked from wide prairies and from mighty hills.
Lo! toward this day have led the steadfast hours.
Now to thy hope the world its beaker fills.
The old earth hears a song of blessed themes
And lifts her head from a deep couch of dreams
Her queenly nations, elder-born of time,
Troop from high thrones to hear,
Clasp thy strong hands, tread with thee paths sublime,
Lovingly bend the ear.
Spain, in the bordered robes of chivalry,
Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes.
Bow to her banner! 'twas the first to rise
Out of the dark for thee.
And England, royal mother, whose right hand
Molds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,
Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand
To bless thy wreathed head;
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.
And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore.
France, the swift-footed, who with thee
Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,
And loved the dark no more.

Around the peopled world
Bright banners are unfurled.
The long procession winds from shore to shore.
The Norseman sails
Through icy gales
To the green Vineland of his long-ago.
Russia rides down from realms of sun and snow.
Germany casts afar
Her iron robes of war,
And strikes her harp with thy triumphal song.
Italy opens wide her epic scroll,
In bright hues blazoned, with great deeds writ long,
And bids thee win the kingdom of the soul.
And the calm Orient, wise with many days,
From hoary Palestine to sweet Japan,
Salutes thy conquering youth;
Bidding thee hush while all the nations praise,
Know, though the world endure but for a span,
Deathless is truth.
Lo! unto these the ever-living past
Ushers a mighty pageant, bids arise
Dead centuries, freighted with visions vast,
Blowing dim mists into the future's eyes.
Their song is all of thee,
Daughter of mystery.

Alone! Alone!
Behind wide walls of sea!
And never a ship has flown
A prisoned world to free.
Fair is the sunny day
On mountain and lake and stream,
Yet wild men starve and slay,
And the young earth lies adream.
Long have the dumb years passed with vacant eyes,
Bearing rich gifts for nations throned afar,
Guarding thy soul inviolate as a star,
Leaving thee safe with God till man grow wise.
At last one patient heart is born
Fearless of ignorance and scorn.
His strong youth wasteth at thy sealèd gate—
Kings will not open to the untrod path.
His hope grows sere while all the angels wait,
The prophet bows under the dull world's wrath.
Until a woman fair
As morning lilies are
Brings him a jeweled key—
And lo! a world is free.
Wide swings the portal never touched before,
Strange luring winds blow from an unseen shore.
Toward dreams that cannot fail
He bids the three ships sail,
While man's new song of hope rings out against the gale.

⁂

Over the wide unknown,
Far to the shores of the Ind,
On through the dark alone,
Like a feather blown by the wind;
Into the west away,
Sped by the breath of God,
Seeking the clearer day
Where only his feet have trod;
From the past to the future we sail;
We slip from the leash of Kings.
Hail, spirit of freedom—hail!
Unfurl thine impalpable wings!
Receive us, protect us, and bless
Thy Knights who brave all for thee.
Though death be thy soft caress,
By that touch shall our souls be free.
Onward and ever on,
Till the voice of despair is stilled,
Till the haven of peace is won,
And the purpose of God fulfilled.

⁂

O strange, divine surprise!
Out of the dark man strives to rise,
And struggles inch by inch with toil and tears;
Till, lo! God stoops from his supernal spheres,
And bares the glory of his face.
Then darkness flees afar.
This earth becomes a star—
Man leaps up to the lofty place.
We ask a little—all is given.
We seek a lamp—God grants us heaven,
So these who dared to pass beyond the pale,
For an idea tempting the shrouded seas,
Sought but Cathay. God bade their faith prevail
To find a world—blessed his purposes!
The hero knew not what virgin soil
Laughed through glad eyes when at her feet he laid
The gaudy trappings of man's masquerade.
She who had dwelt in forests, heard the roll
Of lakes down-thundering to the sea,
Beheld from gleaming mountain heights
Two oceans playing with the lights
Of eve and morn—ah! what should she
With all the out-worn pageantry
Of purple robes and heavy mace and crown?
Smiling she casts them down,
Unfit her young austerity
Of hair unbound and strong limbs bare and brown.

Yet they who dare arise
And meet her stainless eyes
Forget old loves, though crowned queens these be.
And whither her winged feet fare
They follow though death be there—
So sweet, so fleet, so goddess-pure is she.
Her voice is like deep rivers that do flow
Through forests bending low.
Her step is softest moonlight, that doth force
The ocean to its course.
Gentle her smile, for something in man's face,
World-worn, timeweary, furrowed deep with tears,
Thrills her chaste heart with a more tender grace.
Softly she smooths the wrinkles from his brow,
Wrought by the baleful years,
Smiles sunshine on the hoar head, whispers low
New charges from the awakened will of truth—
Words all of fire that thrill his soul with youth.
Not with his brother is man's battle here.
The challenge of the earth, that Adam heard,
His love austere breathes in his eager ear.
And lo! the knight who warred at love's command,
And scarred the face of Europe, sheaths his sword,
Hearing from untaught lips a nobler word,
Taking new weapons from an unstained hand.
With ax and oar, with mallet and with spade,
She bids the hero conquer, unafraid
Though cloud-veiled Titans be his lordly foes—
Spirits of earth and air, whose wars brook no repose.

For from far-away mountain and plain,
From the shores of the sunset sea,
The unwearying rulers complain, complain,
And throng from the wastes to defend their reign,
Their threatened Majesty.
The low prairies that lie abloom
Sigh out to the summer air:
Shall our dark soil be the tomb
Of the flowers that rise so fair?
Shall we yield to man's disdain,
And nourish his golden grain?
We will freeze and burn and snare.
Ah! bid him beware! beware!
And the forests, heavy and dark and deep
With the shadows of shrouded years,
In a murmurous voice, out of age-long sleep,
Ask the winds: What creature rude
Would storm our solitude?
Hath his soul no fears, no tears?
The prone rivers lift up their snow-crowned heads,
Arise in wrath from their rock-hewn beds,
And roar: We will ravage and drown
Ere we float his white ships down.
And the lakes from a mist
Of amethyst
Call the storm-clouds down and grow ashen and brown.
And all the four winds wail:
Our gales shall make him quail.
By blinding snow, by burning sun
His strength shall be undone.
Then men in league with these—
Brothers of wind and waste—
Hew barbs of flint, and darkly haste
From sheltering tents and trees;
And mutter: Away! away!
Ye children of white-browed day!
Who dares profane our wild gods' reign
We torture and trap and slay.
Child of the light, the shadows fall in vain.
Herald of God, in vain the powers conspire.
Armed with truth's holy cross, faith's sacred fire,
Though often vanquished, he shall rise again,
Nor rest till the wild lords of earth and air
Bow to his will, his burdens glad to bear.
The angels leave him not through the long strife,
But sing large annals of their own wide life,
Luring him on to freedom. On that field,
From giants won, shall man be slave to man?
Lo! clan on clan,
The embattled nations gather to be one,
Clasp hands as brothers 'neath Columbia's shield,
Upraise her banner to the shining sun.
Along her blessed shore
One heart, one song, one dream—
Man shall be free forevermore,
And love shall be supreme.

When dreaming kings, at odds with swift-paced time,
Would strike that banner down,
A nobler knight than ever writ or rhyme
With fame's bright wreath did crown
Through armed hosts bore it till it floated high
Beyond the clouds, a light that cannot die!
Ah, hero of our younger race!
Great builder of a temple new!
Ruler, who sought no lordly place!
Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew!
Lover of men, who saw afar
A world unmarred by want or war,
Who knew the path and yet forbore
To tread, till all men should implore;
Who saw the light, and led the way
Where the gray world might greet the day;
Father and leader, prophet sure,
Whose will in vast works shall endure,
How shall we praise him on this day of days,
Great son of fame who has no need of praise?

How shall we praise him? Open wide the doors
Of the fair temple whose broad base he laid.
Through its white halls a shadowy cavalcade
Of heroes moves o'er unresounding floors—
Men whose brawned arms upraised these columns high,
And reared the towers that vanish in the sky—
The strong who, having wrought, can never die.

And lo! leading a blessed host comes one
Who held a warring nation in his heart;
Who knew love's agony, but had no part
In love's delight; whose mighty task was done
Through blood and tears that we might walk in joy,
And this day's rapture own no sad alloy.
Around him heirs of bliss, whose bright brows wear
Palm-leaves amid their laurels ever fair.
Gayly they come, as though the drum
Beat out the call their glad hearts knew so well.
Brothers once more, dear as of yore,
Who in a noble conflict nobly fell.
Their blood washed pure yon banner in the sky,
And quench the brands laid 'neath these arches high;
The brave who, having fought, can never die.

Then surging through the vastness rise once more
The aureoled heirs of light, who onward bore
Through darksome times and trackless realms of ruth
The flag of beauty and the torch of truth.
They tore the mask from the foul face of wrong;
Even to God's mysteries they dared aspire;
High in the choir they lit yon altar-fire,
And filled these aisles with color and with song:
The ever-young, the unfallen, wreathing for time
Fresh garlands of the seeming-vanished years;
Faces long luminous, remote, sublime,
And shining brows still dewy with our tears.
Back with the old glad smile comes one we knew—
We bade him rear our house of joy today.
But Beauty opened wide her starry way,
And he passed on. Bright champions of the true,
Soldiers of peace, seers, singers ever blest—
From the wide ether of a loftier quest
Their winged souls throng our rites to glorify
The wise who, having known, can never die.

Strange splendors stream the vaulted aisles along—
To these we loved celestial rapture clings,
And music, borne on rhythm of rising wings,
Floats from the living dead, whose breath is song.

Columbia, my country, dost thou hear?
Ah! dost thou hear the songs unheard of time?
Hark! for their passion trembles at thine ear.
Hush! for thy soul must heed their call sublime.
Across wide seas, unswept by earthly sails,
Those strange sounds draw thee on, for thou shalt be
Leader of nations through the autumnal gales
That wait to mock the strong and wreck the free.
Dearer, more radiant than of yore,
Against the dark I see thee rise;
Thy young smile spurns the guarded shore
And braves the shadowed ominous skies.
And still that conquering smile who see
Pledge love, life, service, all to thee.
The years have brought thee robes most fair—
The rich processional years—
And filleted thy shining hair,
And zoned thy waist with jewels rare,
And whispered in thine ears
Strange secrets of God's wondrous ways,
Long hid from human awe and praise.

For lo! the living God doth bare his arm.
No more he makes his house of clouds and gloom.
Lightly the shuttles move within his loom;
Unveiled his thunder leaps to meet the storm.
From God's right hand man takes the powers that sway
A universe of stars.
He bows them down; he bids them go or stay;
He tames them for his wars.
He scans the burning paces of the sun,
And names the invisible orbs whose courses run
Through the dim deeps of space.
He sees in dew upon a rose impearled
The swarming legions of a monad world
Begin life's upward race.
Voices of hope he hears
Long dumb to his despair,
And dreams of golden years
Meet for a world so fair.
For now democracy doth wake and rise
From the sweet sloth of youth.
By storms made strong, by many dreams made wise,
He clasps the hand of truth.
Through the armed nations lies his path of peace,
The open book of knowledge in his hand.
Food to the starving, to the oppressed release,
And love to all he bears from land to land.
Before his march the barriers fall,
The laws grow gentle at his call.
His glowing breath blows far away
The fogs that veil the coming day,
That wondrous day—
When earth shall sing as through the blue she rolls
Laden with joy for all her thronging souls.
Then shall want's call to sin resound no more
Across her teeming fields. And pain shall sleep,
Soothed by brave science with her magic lore,
And war no more shall bid the nations weep.
Then the worn chains shall slip from man's desire,
And ever higher and higher
His swift foot shall aspire;
Still deeper and more deep
His soul its watch shall keep,
Till love shall make the world a holy place,
Where knowledge dares unveil God's very face.

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song,
Music unutterably pure and strong
From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies
When the long march of time,
Patient in birth and death, in growth and blight,
Shall lead man up through happy realms of light
Unto his goal sublime.

⁂

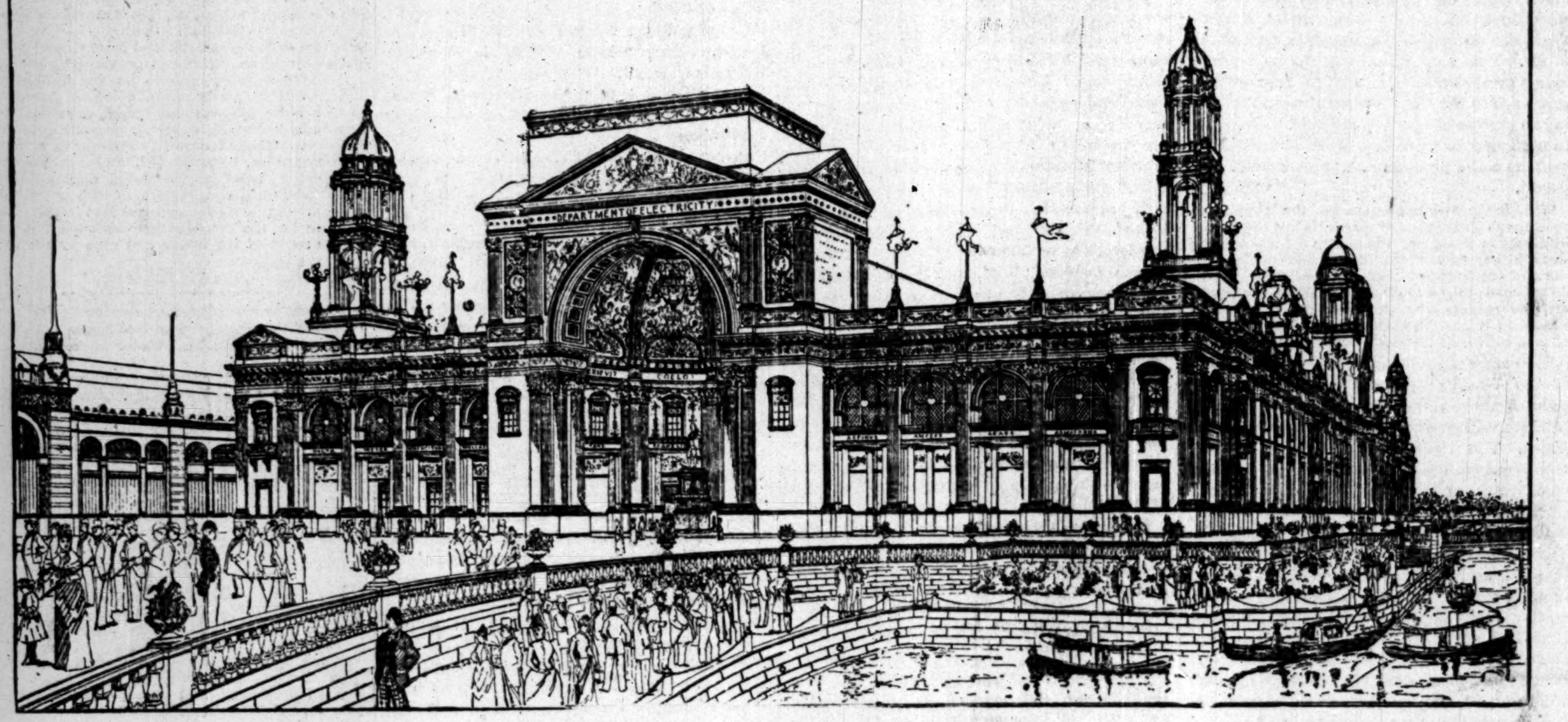
Columbia! Men beheld thee rise
A goddess from the misty sea.
Lady of joy, sent from the skies,
The nations worshiped thee.
Thy brows were flushed with dawn's first light;
By foamy waves with stars bedight
Thy blue robe floated free.

Now let the sun ride high o'erhead,
Driving the day from shore to shore.
His burning tread we do not dread,
For thou art evermore
Lady of love whose smile shall bless,
Whom brave deeds win to tenderness,
Whose tears the lost restore.

Lady of hope thou art. We wait
With courage thy serene command.
Through unknown seas, toward undreamed fate,
We ask thy guiding hand.
On! though sails quiver in the gale!
Thou at the helm, we cannot fail.
On to God's time-veiled strand!

Lady of beauty! thou shalt win
Glory and power and length of days.
The sun and moon shall be thy kin,
The stars shall sing thy praise.
All hail! we bring thee vows most sweet
To strew before thy winged feet.
Now onward be thy ways!

The passages set to music are printed in italics.



ANOTHER VIEW OF ELECTRICITY'S HOME.

To Compel the Revoking of the License.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—C. H. Payson of Watseka today commenced in the Sangamon Circuit Court proceedings for a mandamus to compel Charles W. Pavey, Auditor of Public Accounts, to revoke the license of the Home Life Insurance company of New York, authorizing it to do business in this State. It is set forth in the petition that W. F. Gorrell commenced suit against the company July 28 last in the Cook County Circuit Court, and that Sept. 13 defendant applied for and secured an order from Judge Clifford removing the cause to the United States Circuit Court. It is also represented that Gorrell, the plaintiff, caused to be delivered to the Auditor certified copies of the papers and demanded the revocation of the license, as provided in Chapter 73, Paragraph 47, Sec. 3, of the Revised Statutes, but it is alleged that the Auditor has refused to revoke the company's license, and hence the proceedings. At the Auditor's office it was said that the Auditor had not refused to revoke the license but had taken the matter under consideration.

Embezzlement of an Insurance Agent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 20.—It is reported that S. F. Halberstedt, General Manager of a New York life insurance company's agency here, is an embezzler to the amount of $70,000 and has fled. All his property here has been confiscated.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Will contain a breezy article on European cathedrals, written by one whose facile pen needs no introduction to American readers. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls has been

At Famous Shrines.

He was disappointed in some ecclesiastical edifices, charmed by others. Sketches of the great structures serve to make his word pictures of them even more attractive.

Who after all these years can hear the name of Lincoln without a quickening of the pulse and a kindling of the eye?

Relics That Thrill

Are those inseparably connected with his martyrdom. Of these a Chicago merchant possesses an interesting collection, which will be described tomorrow.

Don't think that this is all. Not half has yet been told.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

WHAT "THE TRIBUNE" DID.

It was the only paper in Chicago yesterday that printed twenty-four pages with a souvenir supplement.

It was the only paper that had complete reports of all Thursday's proceedings.

It was the only paper that gave to each reader a beautiful half-tone engraving as a souvenir of the occasion.

SOUVENIR EDITION OF "THE TRIBUNE."

THE TRIBUNE yesterday consisted of twenty-four pages, and each purchaser was entitled to the beautiful souvenir supplement—a full page half-tone engraving symbolizing the dedication of the Fair. An extra edition of yesterday's paper will be printed today, and copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be on sale at THE TRIBUNE counting-room.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

The cathedrals of the Old World form a subject worthy of any one's pen. Of their graces and imperfections, their surprises and disappointments, people never tire of hearing. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, who has recently visited these famous shrines, will give his impressions of them in word and pen pictures in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Anything that was once the property of Abraham Lincoln possesses a peculiar interest for Americans. A Chicago merchant, who has made a large collection of relics associated not only with President Lincoln but John Brown as well, has allowed an artist and a reporter to tell Chicago citizens about them in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Lord Tennyson's birthplace is a picturesque spot in Lincolnshire. Its chief interest, however, is its associations with the poet's early life and work. One who knows the country well will take a little ramble in Tennyson-land for the benefit of the readers of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Cabmen are much the same all the world over. Their eccentricities vary in degree rather than in kind. A traveler in Madrid, who met with several mild adventures while in the company of a Spanish Jehu, has put them into crisp, vigorous prose for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Modern London is casting aside many of the fashions that characterized the old town. Some of these are to be regretted, others were valuable only as traditions. Walter Besant will write of these features of London life in a series of letters beginning in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Romance could choose no better place to collect material for a pathetic story than a G. A. R. reunion. Such gatherings possess many dramatic possibilities, but none more tragic, perhaps, in a quiet way, than that which a bright woman will relate in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Books, like people, observe the fashions. Just now they are beginning to appear in gay holiday dress, embellished with all the art printers and binders have at their command. The best, brightest, and newest volumes will be described in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THERE were registered in New York City the first day 92,625 names of alleged voters; on the second day 109,751 more names, making a total of 202,376 names, or 12,000 more than were registered in Chicago in one day. On the 27th inst. there is another registration day, when it is thought 50,000 more names will be entered.

In the same two days Brooklyn registered 129,897 names, and it is believed that 30,000 more will be added on the third day.

THE *Times* had the good taste to indorse THE TRIBUNE suggestion for municipal colors by printing its issue of last Thursday with terra-cotta colored ink. And the *Mail* of yesterday followed the example. This is all the more commendable, as some of the other and envious prints have affected to sneer at a selection upon which they could not improve nor equal.

MRS. POTTER PALMER'S short but charming address was one of the notable features of yesterday's ceremonies. It was a graceful compliment to her and to the part which women have played in the Exposition that she was called upon to state what woman has done, and she employed the opportunity with rare tact and skill. It was something more than a mere recital of what women have thus far accomplished and of what may be expected in their building when the Fair opens. It was an eloquent plea for woman, for which all men should admire and all women praise her. Her words were few but they were to the point; unostentatious, but full of confident hope; politic, but sincere and convincing. The last sentence of this charming orator's address should be cherished by all women:

> Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the Exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?

The women made no mistake when they placed Mrs. Palmer in charge of their interests. She came, saw, and conquered.

THE TRIBUNE feels that it has some good right to be proud of the artistic and literary merit of its triple sheet, twenty-four page issue of yesterday. It does not believe that the great events of any one great day were ever before presented in a form as readable, and as attractive in all respects. Nothing which deserved notice was left unmentioned, and whatever was mentioned was handled by competent artists and writers. The great civic parade of Thursday was graphically described and copiously illustrated, as were the military ball and the dinner of the Fellowship club, which were the two other important events of the day. Whoever participated in any one of those occurrences must have appreciated the effective and artistic manner in which they were handled. Recognizing the fact that the Exposition was the absorbing topic of interest THE TRIBUNE secured from each of the managers a comprehensive statement of the work done in his special department, giving a mass of information never before so fittingly and graphically made public, and supplemented that with a condensed history of the Exposition from the first conception of the idea ten years ago down to the present moment. Nor did the paper omit to describe the arrangements for the following day, and it also set forth the thousand and one events of minor interest occurring in the city and at Jackson Park.

Friday's was a notable paper on account of the quantity of matter printed, its excellent quality, its fine Fair pictures and illustrations, and the judicious apportionment of space between the different topics treated of. Sensible readers will keep their copies to serve them as an illustration of what a great paper really is.

ONE letter of acceptance has yet to come. That is Adlai's. He is down in Alabama now, trying to heal the split in the Democratic party there by a lurid explanation of the horrors of the force bill, and says that he cannot give his views to the country until he returns to Illinois. It is to be hoped that before writing his letter he will read the Democratic platform and shape his views by it. Mr. Cleveland has written a protection epistle. Adlai should write a free trade one. Then one letter could be circulated in the North and the other in the South. Adlai has the advantage of being the last one to air his ideas and instruct the people. He can give the voters the latest information why the Southern people want the tax on the circulation of State banks repealed, and can urge at length the propriety of a policy which Mr. Cleveland barely mentions. A defense of wildcat currency by the Vice-Presidential candidate, fresh from the South, would add to the interest of the campaign. But whatever he does he must not repudiate the free trade plank of the platform. Mr. Cleveland has done enough of that.

THE COLUMBIAN ORATION.

Chauncey M. Depew long has had an enviable reputation for his personal magnetism, his oratorical ability, and his power of holding the attention of audiences. His skill has been tested over and over again upon all kinds of occasions, from light and airy after-dinner little speeches to the serious and larger orations made for great patriotic gatherings, and he never has fallen short of the popular expectation or done harm to his reputation as a speaker. Yesterday's dedication exercises were his supreme test. He never has had a grander occasion to inspire him or one more crowded with popular interest and historical association. He never before has spoken in such a vast audience room, for it is the largest building under one roof in the world. He never before has addressed so large or distinguished an audience, for he had before him the dignitaries of the government, of the bench, of Congress, of the army and navy, of the States and Territories, and a multitude of Abraham Lincoln's "plain people" whose name was legion. It is enough to say that he did not fail in his task. He never has been more eloquent or inspiring. Chicago is proud of her adopted son.

The emancipation of man was the keynote of Mr. Depew's oration. "The Cross on Calvary was hope; the Cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first Columbus never would have sailed; but for the second there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture, and the expansion of civil and religious liberty." The keynote suggested the movements leading up to the grand theme of the Columbian oration—the feudal system, the submerging of science by "absolutism in the State and bigoted intolerance in the Church"; the emerging of the world from darkness due to the great discovery of Gutenberg and Faust which gave it the Bible and the classics. The time was at hand for the great leader, for "the emancipation of the mind and soul of humanity." The factors wanting for its fulfillment were at hand. They were the New World and its discoverer. Said the orator:

> God always has in training some commanding genius for the control of great crises in the affairs of nations and peoples. The number of these leaders is less than the centuries, but their lives are the history of human progress. Though Cæsar, and Charlemagne, and Hildebrand, and Luther, and William the Conqueror, and Oliver Cromwell, and all the epoch-makers prepared Europe for the event, and contributed to the result, the lights which illumine our firmament today are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the savior.

The orator constructs his own Columbus, undeterred by the forty or more differing portraits of him, and almost as many sketches of his character and deeds in history, and associates with him Isabella as the sharer of his honors. It is a charming tribute; but then, is not the gallant orator always charming when he is talking of woman? From this point on he traces the growth of freedom and the development of material progress in the New World, not omitting in the words "it is time for closer union and greater distance between the Old and New Worlds" to issue the timely warning against undesirable immigration. As his oration draws to its end he pays another glowing tribute to the park of palaces, the originality and boldness of their designers' conceptions, and the magnitude and harmony of their creations, "the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts, and the cordial bidding of America to the people of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalleled exhibition." An apostrophe to Columbus gracefully rounds up this eloquent oration.

> All hail, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero, and apostle. We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue, continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, past, present, and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve from century to century his name and fame.

THE INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

The delivery of the introductory address was very properly assigned to Director General Davis, whose labors in behalf of the Fair, in urging its award to Chicago and in afterwards working for its success, deserved no less acknowledgment. His speech was short and to the point. It told the vast audience that of the great nations of the earth the United States is the youngest, but its resources are equal to those of any other and its sixty million of people are among the most intelligent, cultured, happy, and prosperous of mankind. Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is so diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies. The great seas that bathe our shores are rich with the treasures of the deep. The granite vaults of our mountain chains are stored with untold mineral wealth. Nature has made such bountiful provisions for our multiplying people that in times of emergency we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted of other lands. And "a single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world—nations with a history of a thousand years." This rich heritage is the gift of the Infinite, and "it is fitting that on the threshold of another century we reverently pause in the presence of the world and acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the Universe, the God of Nations, the Father of Mankind."

Gen. Davis reminded his hearers that in the midst of their rejoicing they should not forget our national starting point and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the foundation of our government. The best brain and nerve and muscle of the Old World has found its way hither, attracted by the magnificent opportunities for development, and these have wrought and built up the Nation's prosperity. The continent discovered by Columbus has through all the years, from his time to this, been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty, and of peace. This resistless march has founded on the farthest shore of the great lakes of North America the greatest city of modern times. That Chicago, the peerless, was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peaceful, laudable emulation on the fields of art, science, and industry, on the fields of research, invention, and scholarship, and to learn the universal value of the discovery we here commemorate; to learn as could be learned in no other way the nearness of man to man, the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of the human race.

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY AND ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

The World's Congress Auxiliary inaugural ceremonies, which were held at the Auditorium last night, were attended by a throng so great that not a seat was left unoccupied. The oration, which was delivered by Archbishop Ireland, was worthy of the subject and of the man.

The text of his discourse—its central thought—was the superiority of mind over matter and the necessity that the former should not be forgotten in the grand Exposition to be opened at Jackson Park six months hence. That Exposition was to commemorate a great event. It was to represent a great age in the life of humanity and to presage a greater age to be. It would be wanting in nothing which thought or skill, wealth or courage could procure. But that was not sufficient.

> What is there greater than all the results of the thought, the labor of man? Is not there man himself, the designer, the maker of his works? Bring hither then mind. Bring men—not merely the millions, anxious to see and to learn. These do we need; they do not suffice. Bring the thinkers, the workers, the scholars, the apostles of action. Let us have parliaments of the leaders of men convoked from all lands under the sun.

The orator then stated briefly the purpose of the World's Auxiliary Congress, the sessions of whose various departments are to be held in the Memorial Art Palace on the Lake-Front. The mission of that congress, he said, was to put man into the foreground as the chief factor and first-fruit of civilization and progress, thus aiming to check the materialistic tendency of the present time. The great departments, said the Archbishop, would be those of agriculture, engineering, commerce, finance, etc., in which the relations of man to matter received due consideration; those of education, science, and philosophy, literature and the public press, in which the interests of man's mind were cared for; those of charity, philanthropy, and temperance, which affected the moral life of man; and those of government, labor, health, art, music, and woman's progress.

And finally, said the Archbishop, there was the department of religion, "crowning the work of the others and perfuming them with the fragrance of heaven." The objection has been raised to religious congresses that on many points there is no harmony of thought and truth suffers by the juxtaposition of error. "There is no force in the remark," says the Archbishop. "There shall be no discussions, no controversies. The purpose shall be to show forth in methods of peace what are the professions of faith and the religious works of the world at the present time."

The effect of the work of these congresses would be, he believed, to give a marked impetus to the forward stream of progress and to hasten the coming of that day when the United States would be—

> The queen, the conqueror, the mistress, the teacher of coming ages. Her children have come from all countries, bearing with them the ripest fruit of thought, labor, and experience. Adding thereto high inspirations and generous impulses, they have built up a new world of humanity. This world embodies the hopes, the ambitions, the dreamings of humanity's priests and seers.

The solemn commemoration of the discovery of America had been rightly allotted to the United States and it was proper that Chicago should be the place for the Exposition.

Chicago is the world's object lesson of progress. The monarch of our inland seas, the central city of the Nation, she exhibits to the visitor the fullness of growth with which the United States has been blessed. Almost half way across the continent, commanding the highways of nations, the mart in which meet for mutual exchange the offerings of Europe and Asia, Chicago forebodes the mighty destiny of the United States.

THE FIRST ACT OF THE IMPERIAL THEME.

The dedicatory exercises held yesterday at Jackson Park gave notice to the world that a grand National and International Exposition will be held here commencing not later than the 1st of May, 1893, and that it will be under the direction and control of the Government of the United States. Whatever doubts foreign nations or the citizens of foreign countries may have entertained will vanish when they see that the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government were represented at and participated in that grand ceremonial which included the presentation of the World's Fair buildings to the Vice-President of the United States—standing in the place of a President whose presence was prevented by domestic griefs—and their dedication by him. Previous proclamations and invitations by the President are unimportant compared with the notice sent forth yesterday.

When the project of an Exposition was first brought up in Congress in 1890 there was no thought of such preliminary dedicatory services as those of yesterday. It was assumed that the Fair would open about the beginning of May of this year, and would close on the 12th of October—nine days before the real date of the discovery. After it was decided by Congress that the American Exposition should be held at Chicago, the most representative of American cities, those citizens who were acting for this place stated that two years would not be sufficient for the preparations for a satisfactory International Fair, and that at least twelve months more would be needed. They were given the additional time they were so wise as to ask for, and the opening of the Fair was carried over to 1893, but will close within the first year of the discovery. It was suggested then that there should be some formal recognition of the date of the discovery of the Columbian continents, and it was accordingly provided by the law that the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition should be dedicated "on the twelfth day of October, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies."

When the time drew near for this October celebration New York announced that she intended to honor the memory of Columbus, and insisted on doing so on the day which the law had designated as the one when the buildings should be dedicated at Chicago. New York would not yield and Chicago good-naturedly did, and fortunately did not get rainy days in exchange for the sunny ones she surrendered to her old Eastern sister. The President authorized the change from the old style and wrong date of the law to the new style and correct one, and hence it came about that yesterday witnessed the celebration of the discovery of the New World and the dedication of the World's Fair buildings on the actual day of 400 years ago.

Thus it happened that those imposing ceremonies, which ordinarily take place when an Exposition is formally opened to the public, were held more than six months in advance. It would have been impossible to have held the Fair in the winter; the six months before the real Fair begins will stimulate and awaken the country. It may arouse States and communities which have been sluggards thus far. It certainly will convince foreigners that they cannot afford to be absent from the assembly of the peoples of the earth to be held here next spring, summer, and autumn.

The curtain, rising for a few days, has shown a stage crowded with high dignitaries, the Supreme jurists, the representatives of the National Government, of the American States, and of foreign nations. Soldiers and statesmen, princes of the church, and princes of oratory, have played their parts. Banners have blazed and music has sounded. And now the curtain falls to rise again May day disclosing a grander spectacle than the world has yet witnessed: the collected beauties and utilities of all the continents, whatever the cunning hand of man has wrought or his busy brain devised, and whatever forest, field, mine, or ocean produces for his use, subsistence, or pleasure.

WATTERSON'S DEDICATORY ORATION.

The dedicatory oration by Henry Watterson was a most eloquent contribution to the exercises. It was a felicitous grouping of the most salient features of the struggles and triumphs of Columbus and those who followed and succeeded him in the occupancy of this continent. It was a masterly word picture in which a few bold strokes of verbal allusion sufficed to call up before the mind's eye of the intelligent listener the most important scenes in the history of the New World during the last four centuries, leaving the details to be filled in by others in more prosaic fashion. It grouped in a few thrilling sentences not only the facts but the motives that led up to them and their mighty influence on the future—dismissing the background of the picture with the remark that "since the advent of the Son of God no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the Western Hemisphere; each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions, the merest catalogue would crowd a thousand pages, the story of the least of the nations would fill a volume."

Briefly the speaker passed in review the panorama of events as seen "through the half drawn folds of time." The audience saw with him the Spanish caravels tossing on Atlantic billows, Castilian conquests treading on each other's heels "fast enough to pile up perpetual power and riches," the Old World struggle between the French and English transferred to the New, cavaliers joining with Roundhead Puritans "in holy rebellion, the rise of the young republic, the growth of industry and mechanical ingenuity among a people who are 'a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and artists,'" and who have "led the world's movement, not its thought." They saw with him the republic survive an irrepressible conflict, "sown in the blood and marrow of the social order"; the Federal Union, not too strongly put together in the first place, came out of a great war of sections stronger than when it went into it, and so thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous that it stood the strain of a reconstructive ordeal, a Presidential impeachment, a disputed Electoral vote, a Congressional deadlock, and an extra constitutional tribunal, standing firm against the assaults of its enemies while yielding with admirable flexibility to the needs of the country and the time.

In speaking of the events that have been crowded within the last thirty years, he said the curse of American slavery is gone. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the Confederacy has vanished. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relations of the States to the Federal Government have been clearly and definitely fixed by the last three amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the North and South and seal our bonds as a Nation for ever. "This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and meaning that words can never reach." From all the States comes up the one word "Union" as the embodiment of the feeling of the people. There is no geography in American manhood, no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six weeks to convert a Vermonter into a Texan, and there has never been a time when upon the battlefield or the frontier Puritan and Cavalier were not convertible terms, having in the beginning a common origin and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation or a nativity except in the national unit. All nations and all creeds are welcome here to partake with us of the fruits of 400 years of American civilization and development and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and freedom. "At this moment in every part of the American Union the children are taking up the wondrous tale of the discovery. God bless the children and their mothers. God bless our country's flag. And God be with us, now and ever, God in the roof tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in all our hearts."

THE FREE SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

There has already been one feature of the dedication ceremonies which should not be allowed to pass without cordial recognition. Wednesday in all the public schools the great event which these ceremonies commemorate was duly observed. The school-houses were decorated by the teachers and children, not only outside but inside. The American flag was saluted. The President's proclamation was read. The little people not only saluted the flag but also pledged their allegiance to the republic. Historical compositions were read and patriotic songs were sung. It was a quiet but none the less deeply significant celebration and one which will make a deep impression upon those who took part. And what an army it was! More than 2,000 teachers and 150,000 children joined in this enthusiastic celebration. In all the ceremonies of this jubilee week there will be no such an array of persons actively participating in any one of its features. The educational army was bigger than the array of dancers at the great ball, the colossal chorus at the park, the monster civic procession which marched Thursday, the observed of all observers, or the military procession which marched yesterday, the observed of an insignificant minority, so far as numbers are concerned. It may be safely stated that no other feature of this great celebration will be more enthusiastic than was Children's day. Youth, eagerness, health, freshness, and bouyancy entered into it, and no part of it was disappointing. The children have worked hard for it and so have the teachers. Both should be congratulated on their success.

All over this broad land millions of school children this week will celebrate the Columbian event. The school-houses could be put to no better use. The spirit of patriotism has had a revival of late in the educational ranks, and there is where it will have the most effect. It will inspire these millions of children of all nationalities with reverence for the flag and devotion to the government, and the Columbian celebration will enhance this patriotic movement and make an impression upon the rising generation it will not soon forget. There has been no more significant or eloquent feature of the great celebration than that number in the National program which reads, "Salutation to the flag by the pupils with pledge of allegiance to the republic." That salutation and pledge never will be forgotten.

THE RACE OF THREE CITIES FOR MANUFACTURING SUPREMACY.

For the census year ending in 1880 New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago were the three most important manufacturing points in the United States, ranking in the order named. The official returns gave the following as the value of the manufactured product for each city:

New York	$472,926,437
Philadelphia	324,342,935
Chicago	249,022,948

Ten years later those three cities retained the lead of all the rest, but the order was changed, Chicago having risen to the second place. The following are the reported totals of value of products of manufactures for the year ending in 1890:

New York	$763,833,923
Chicago	632,184,140
Philadelphia	564,323,762

In 1889 the people of New York professed to be deeply wounded and angered at the impudence of Chicago in asking to have the World's Fair located here instead of on Manhattan Island. They asked: "What is Chicago? Where is Chicago? What have its people done that entitles them to such a distinction, which properly belongs to us?" The census returns give an answer to such questions. At the time they were being asked Chicago stood second on the list in point of population. It now stands much nearer the position of No. 1 in population and all other respects. It is far richer as well as more active than then, and certainly has not lost anything intellectually as compared with New York during the last three years. The new buildings going up in this city during 1890, '91, and '92 will house and otherwise accommodate twice as many people as will the new buildings erected in New York during those three years. In residences, manufactories, stores, and offices, our enlargements of facilities for increased business are more than double those of the city which professed to be disgruntled because an out-of-the-way, unheard-of place like Chicago had dared to dispute with New York the honor of holding the Columbian Exposition. We are progressing at a rate that will carry us to the first place in point of population before the close of the century unless New York takes in Brooklyn, and not a few of its people are wakening up to a perception of this fact. New York will then rank second in everything except as a point for trading in stocks and other securities for speculation and investment, and it may not be well to be sure of being able to retain the supremacy even in that particular, for Chicago is pushing ahead at a rapid pace as a financial center to which moneyed men from all over the world are sending their funds for use in various ways calculated to yield a good return in the shape of interest. Nor was the selection of Chicago as the site for the great Fair the means of establishing these conditions which are leading up to a reversal of rank as between the two biggest cities on the continent. That is simply hastening the conclusion long since determined on by the force of circumstances over which New York has no control.

The total product of the three cities for the census year 1890 was $1,960,200,000, which is greater than the aggregate of manufactures for the whole United States in 1860. Also the increase of $917,000,000 for the three cities during the last census decade reaches well towards the $1,100,000,000 given as the gain of the whole country in the ten years ending in 1880.

THE COLUMBIAN DECORATIONS.

The people of Chicago have collectively put their best foot foremost in decorating for the great display. Eighty thousand men were in line Thursday and four times as many thousands watched them on parade. The skill of the decorator vied with the procession itself to make up a scene majestic in its proportions, artistic in detail, and profoundly imposing as a whole. State street from Lake to Adams may fairly be cited as constituting one scene of lavish display in all attractive colors and ingenuity of arrangement, but it is far from being the only section of the city in which a wealth of decoration attests alike the liberality of the owner and good taste on the part of those who executed the work. Wabash avenue for a distance of nearly half a mile strongly competed with it. Madison street, from Michigan avenue to the South Branch, was a blaze of decorative glory. The big skyscrapers vied with the hotels all over the business district in the display of streamers and other drapings, and many hundreds of residences outside the business section were almost hidden behind a mass of high colored bunting. Not a few structures were newly painted in preparation for the festive gathering, while portraits of Columbus, Washington, and Lincoln, and more solid figures of eagles and globes helped to diversify the effect produced by flags, banners, and masses of drapery. In numerous cases provision was made for profuse electric lighting, so that the night effect fairly rivaled that of the day.

Among the flags were those of several other nations, besides those of the United States, which were flung from nearly every available point of not a few buildings. Among the colors chosen for draping the new terra-cotta found a prominent place. Evidently it is recognized by very many of our leading citizens as being in the best taste, and none the less valuable that it adds a welcome variety to that obtainable by the combination of the colors ordinarily used in decoration. Some employed the terra-cotta as the principal or only one, while others used it in combination with other colors and forms with pleasing effect. With not a few yellow has found a prominent place, in compliment to Spain, the country from which Columbus sailed on his remarkable voyage of discovery, the Spanish colors being yellow and red.

The proposed municipal flag was also to be met with at every turn. Though not yet adopted by the Council it has been accepted by many of the people as a most appropriate representative flag for the city which grew up around the main river and its two branches a score of years before Chicago was visited by the iron horse.

The collective cost of these decorations has been immense. For one prominent building the outlay is estimated to be fully $12,000, and there are many for which the outlay will run into the thousands, and hundreds into the hundreds. From these down to the single flag thrown to the breeze by the humblest citizen the range is an enormous one. The rich are displaying their patriotism with a lavish hand, while for many thousands of the poorer ones it may be said as of the woman who cast her two mites into the treasury that they have done what they could. All recognized the importance of the occasion and were anxious to join in showing that they appreciated the privilege of joining in it, thereby giving individual testimony of respect for the memory of the man who found out the New World and told others how they could reach it. They showed our many distinguished visitors from other parts of the Union and the globe that they felt something of the value of the services rendered by Columbus to humanity in pointing out the way to a continent which has since become the home of prosperous millions, is now occupied by the greatest nation on the face of the earth, and has for its crowning glory the City of Chicago, which has devoted itself this week to celebrating the discovery and honoring the memory of the man who made it.

THE 150,000 or 175,000 who were unable to hear Henry Watterson's masterly oration owing to distances beyond their power to shorten may read it comfortably at their breakfast tables this morning.

CHICAGO'S Aldermen were almost as badly lost in the crowd here as they were in New York City.

THESE are thy days, Christopher Columbus!
Put thy best portrait forward and look smart.
This is the land thou cam'st across the sea
To find. Behold! It spreads from Monterey
To Cattaraugus and beyond, and from
Duluth to Brownsville and Key West. Nay,
more!
It stretches from Cape Horn to just as far
Toward the north pole as you may care to go.
For this is all Columbia, the gem
Of several good-sized oceans.

Here, Columbus,
In this imperial city on the lake,
Are the Columbian headquarters.
Gaze on these streaming banners. Look upon
This gorgeous spread of terra cotta flags.
Note these strong-lunged, patriotic peddlers,
With badges, buttons, medals, and with divers
Other things Columbian to sell.
Then go to Jackson Park and feast thine eyes
On a collection of buildings unanimously declared
by press and people to be the most grand, majestic, tremendous, colossal, beautiful, artistic, poetic, symmetrical, dazzling, radiant, splendid, sublime, magnificent, glorious, effulgent, stately, resplendent, princely, imposing, unparalleled, and overpowering creations of architectural genius ever devised for the exhibition of the products of human achievement and let it slowly filter in on thy consciousness that all this business is in thy honor and goes by the high-sounding title of
The World's Columbian Exposition!

IT may be considered as demonstrated to a certainty that the best way to address an audience of 200,000 or so assembled under one roof is to address it very briefly.

THE throng inside the Manufactures Building was estimated all the way from 150,000 to 460,000, the latter being the estimate of a gentleman from Quincy, who accidentally became separated from his wife in the surging crowd and spent the afternoon trying to find her.

WHEN Sergt. Frankenfield made his gloomy predictions regarding the weather he must have forgotten that Secretary Rusk was on hand and keeping an eye on things himself.

EVEN Mr. "Mike" McDonald, Democratic boss of Chicago, cannot stand the candidates of his own party and will vote the Republican ticket. This is a fair stand-off against Mr. Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia.—*New York Advertiser.*

No, it is only half or a third of a "stand-off" against MacVeagh, who began mugwashing ten year ago. "Mike" says in an interview that he will support Altgeld for Governor (whom he nominated), and all Democratic State, Congressional, legislative, and County Democratic tickets. He only "scratches" the fat prophet because he was snubbed by him after spending $7,000 cash to help his election and working in all the votes he possibly could for "Fatty," only to have the obese gentleman confer all his Chicago Federal patronage on the Iroquois silk stockings and cut dead the "short-hair" boys and ward workers who rolled up for him 3,000 majority in this city. Col. Mike says that he is a Democrat and not a Quaker, who after Cleveland has slapped one cheek can meekly turn to him the other also. But as to his Democracy, it is as tough as it ever was.

THE crowd on the streets last Thursday was tremendous, but in the interests of truth it must be said that the Pittsburg *Dispatch* overstates it when it estimates the multitude at 100,000,000.

Judge Gresham declares in a letter to an old Indiana friend that the report of his intention to take the stump for Cleveland and vote the Democratic ticket is unauthorized and untrue and Judge Cooley's son has already denied the same report that his father intended to support the fat prophet. Thus far Mr. Wayne MacVeagh and a mugwump named Cox are the only Democratic recruits that stick.

WE can never be grateful enough to the weather bureau for its predictions of "local showers."

THERE were 67,000 sandwiches and as many doughnuts, with hot coffee, free for everybody in the Transportation Building, but they didn't last long when the knowledge of that free lunch dawned on the multitude.

THINK of six months of this kind of thing!

NOT more than one person in a hundred could hear a single word uttered, from first to last, by any of the speakers, but the ninety and nine were very patient and good natured.

THE music was grand and thrilling. There is nothing wrong with the acoustics of the big building.

THE frantic man in the rear of the audience in the Manufactures Building who called out "louder!" when Mayor Washburne was doing his best to raise the roof, was not a good judge of distances.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Gladstone is threatened with lenticular cataract of the eye that was injured by a missile at Chester in July last, but the disease has thus far made only slight progress.

Gov. Russell of Massachusetts went through a special train on which he was a passenger the other day and collected quite a purse for the family of a man who had met fatal injuries under the wheels of the train.

Mrs. E. Burd Grubb has been elected ensign of her husband's old regiment, the Twenty-third New Jersey, and it will be well for the Colonel to understand that military discipline will have to be velvet lined when she is on duty.

William S. Holman of Indiana is now engaged in putting in a few finishing licks in his "steenth" campaign for Congress. One thing this "great objector" never objected to was a re-election by his loyal and loving constituents in and about Aurora.

Dr. Bonovia is authority for the statement that the lilies which form the coat of arms of France were originally the emblem of royalty in Assyria. The doctor also maintains that the fleur-de-lis are not really flowers, but animals' horns, which the Assyrians used to fix on trees in order to ward off the evil spirits, and similar to those horns which Neapolitans carry in order to ward off the Evil Eye.

Mr. Justice Shiras, the latest addition to the United States Supreme Court bench, who assumed his robes of office and his new duties last week, is a tall and spare man. In height he nearly equals Justices Harlan and Gray, but has not the portly figures of these associates.

The Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who was to have delivered the oration in Chicago Friday, but declined the honor, will address the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia in Richmond next Wednesday, on "The ex-Confederate Soldier and What He Has Done in Peace."

James S. Gibbons, who died last Monday in Philadelphia at the age of 83, was the author of "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More," which made its appearance in the summer of 1862 and became one of the popular songs of the war, though it did not long survive that period.

Lucy Stone of Boston declares that "the statement that Mrs. Biddulph Martin (Victoria Woodhull) is the candidate for President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association is wholly without foundation. The association has no Presidential candidate, and we do not even know the persons who are said to have nominated her."

John Baird, aged 92, who lives in Richmond, Mo., is a Waterloo veteran. Mr. Baird was a British soldier, and he says that on the first morning of the great battle, when his command had formed into a hollow square before going into action, Wellington came among them and offered up a prayer. "I can see him yet," says Mr. Baird, "just as he prayed there in that hollow square. He stood with his hat off, his hands clasped in front of him, and his kind, good, soldier face bent a little forward. I never saw a man pray as he did. Not a man of the thousands around him moved a muscle during the three or four minutes he stood praying. When he stopped we pretty near all had tears in our eyes. He seemed almost a father to us."

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

DEDICATION WEEK PROGRAM.

Saturday.

MORNING, 10:30—Military parade over route of Thursday's civic parade.

Dedication of State buildings at the World's Fair grounds.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

CURRENT NOTES.

A mean man generally feels better when he meets a man who is more of a rogue than he is.—*Ram's Horn.*

It is a strange fact that it is the woman who is said to wear the trousers who never fails to get a new dress every time the fashion changes.—*Puck.*

Poet (timidly)—"Do you pay anything for poetry?" Editor (encouragingly)—"O, yes, when we use it." Poet (confidently)—"Do you use any?" Editor (calmly)—"No."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Why don't your daughter marry? She must have had countless offers." "That's just the trouble. All of her offers have been countless, and she swears that she will have a title or nothing."—*Buffalo Express.*

"No, I didn't catch anything all day," said the fisherman; "didn't even get a bite. I—" But at this moment a chariot of fire descended from out of the heavens, and he was borne away to dwell forever with George Washington.—*Life.*

Mother—"Tommy, what do you mean by staying out so late? Don't you do so again." Tommy—"That's just like you, ma. Only a few days ago you said it pleased you lots to see that I was getting to be so much like my pa."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Mrs. B.—"This is disgraceful! You'll have no one to thank but yourself. I've warned you often enough how you are shortening your days." Mr. B.—"Yes, my dear; but you don't seem to realize what long nights I'm having."—*Funny Folks.*

"Do you think," asked Willie Wishington, "that dudes have any value in the world?" "I don't know," replied Belle Pepperton. "It seems to me that one might make a collection of them and then speculate in them as a vacant lot."—*Washington Post.*

OUTSIDE OPINION.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* Chicago must beat all creation in everything, as a matter of course.

Omaha *Bee:* Chicago will be the center of interest during the next three days not only for the United States but for the civilized world.

Baltimore *American:* Looking at Chicago today, one can believe that the spirit of Columbus has taken the advice of Mr. Greeley and gone West.

Cleveland *Leader:* Chicago cheek is to be on dress parade this week, and it will be remarkable indeed if visitors do not vote it the biggest thing in the show.

Philadelphia *Press:* The events of the week will no doubt be worthy of the occasion, as Chicago never undertakes such a project without meeting expectations.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Chicago is full of Governors and the Colonels they have created; and it is somewhat consoling to know that Missouri contributes her share.

Quincy *Whig:* We can't all go to Chicago this week, but those of us who stay at home can have the consolation of knowing that we don't have to sleep in a cot or a bath tub.

Washington *Star:* Chicago first took possession of Congress and now appropriates the Supreme Court and the diplomats. If Washington has anything else that Chicago would like she will please to help herself.

New York *Advertiser:* Chicago real estate is at a premium for standing room. Indeed, had not the preparations been fortunately made upon the liberal basis of Chicago feet the crowding would have been oppressive.

Lincoln *Journal:* The esteemed Chicago newspapers are throwing themselves this week. The results show that in organization, equipment, and gray matter they are fully equal to their New York contemporaries.

Philadelphia *Record:* For the rest of this week Chicago will be the autumn capital. It is to be hoped that her exhilarating experience may not be too much for her vanity, giddy as she already is with the whirl and flutter of her unexampled show of furbelows.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Columbus did not know where he was "at" when he landed in this country, but the same cannot be said of the people who have succeeded him and who are getting ready to celebrate his arrival. They not only know where they are at, but they know what they are here for.

New York *Tribune:* The Columbus celebration in Chicago was fairly started yesterday, and for the next two days that city will be the scene and center of unparalleled excitement. The number of visitors is prodigious, and those who go in an official capacity have been welcomed with true Western hospitality.

New York *Mail and Express:* Chicago is the biggest city in the United States just now, but she hasn't the time to do much talking about herself. She is hustling to look after the aggregation of notables from all over the country who this week give her the ground for the boast that she is the center of America's greatness.

New York *Press:* The gathering this week will be useful practice for Chicago in taking care of multitudes and will show her in some degree how well or how ill she is prepared for the great Exposition. So far as the Fair itself is concerned the work of preparation is in a forward state, and there is every indication that the Exposition is to be a grand success.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* There is a wonderful gathering of notables at Chicago, public men of all grades and offices, and it is safe to say the nobility of no European country, massed together, could approach in intellect or attainments this democratic assemblage of well-known Americans. It is a prouder title to be an American than it ever was to be a Roman citizen.

Minneapolis *Journal:* This is but a foretaste of the crowds of 1893. It is the advance picket line, so to speak. And perhaps it is well that the test of Chicago's capacity and ingenuity is made half a year before the Columbian Fair is formally opened. It will enable that city to make adequate preparations for the scores of millions who will flock thither next year from the world and make the spick and span American city a modern linguistic Babel.

Detroit *News:* The brilliancy of the informal beginning of the Columbian festivities in Chicago last night was an earnest of the perfect conscientiousness with which Chicago will carry out her part of the work of entertaining the whole world. The event in point of the magnitude of the scale upon which it was projected, and the superlative success of all the details of execution, would suggest to other folk than Americans and Chicagoans that the enthusiasm of brilliant ceremony could rise no higher.

POLITICAL NOTES.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* In a year of business prosperity, as 1892 is, the Democracy has never been known to win an election.

Cleveland *Leader:* Under the reciprocity provided for in the McKinley law our foreign export trade has increased more than 27 per cent. Still the Democrats say that reciprocity is a sham.

New York *Recorder:* The business-men in England are all solid for Mr. Cleveland, and they have very excellent reasons for being so. It will help their trade. The business-men of America are for Harrison.

New York *Tribune:* The result thus far is that the protective tariff itself has broken down and destroyed more combinations and monopolies than have been destroyed by any or all laws, State or national, aimed directly at them.

Troy *Times:* During the first six months of 1892 there was a falling off of 329,736 tons in the production of British steel rails. England has free raw materials, which free traders say are so essential to the prosperity of American industries.

Topeka *Capital:* It is time decent Democrats in the North protested against intolerance and intimidation in the South. It is no longer a question of "negro domination;" it is a question of liberty and personal security to white voters and speakers.

Detroit *Tribune:* Sugar is two cents a pound cheaper than it was two years ago, says Speaker Crisp. And it is cheaper because the McKinley tariff law put it on the free list. That is something the Democrats refused to do when they passed the Mills bill.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The year before reciprocity with Cuba we exported to that island $11,920,214 worth of our products. The treaty was in force one year Aug. 31 last, and under it we exported $19,684,729 worth of American-made goods—an increase of $7,764,515.

New York *Advertiser:* When Gen. Sickles stood up in Chicago and denounced Cleveland he did not know that a Tammany nomination for Congress was waiting for him in this city. But the statement that 25,000 Democratic ex-soldiers in this State will not vote for Cleveland cannot be rubbed out. It stands.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* The people demand honest dollars. They are against the wildcat scheme. They are against any currency plan that will not provide national money in every State the equivalent of gold for all purposes. Not only the argument but also the tendency of popular opinion is decidedly Republican. The wave of Republican sentiment has been rising; and well-informed Democrats who are capable of candor admit that it will be overwhelming.

Boston *Journal:* The census returns show that the capital invested in the great manufacturing industries of Lowell has reached the enormous aggregate of $40,000,000—nearly doubling in the decade. Here are 40,000,000 excellent reasons why Lowell should repudiate the party of free trade and wildcat money.

Denver *Republican:* It is the fixed and clearly-declared policy of the Republican party to preserve equality of value between gold, silver, and paper issued as money by our government, and so long as this policy is maintained there is no danger that the holder of any dollar will suffer a loss either in keeping or exchanging it.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Since all the Democratic leaders differ more or less from one another and their party platform, and seeing that none of them have thought it worth while to propose any definite substitute for existent protective legislation, the assumption that a search for official spoils is the beginning and end of their efforts appears well warranted.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* The present Democratic House has plainly indicated that it is in favor of paying off all the Southern war claims that may be raked up. The House Committee on War-Claims last winter reported favorably upon bills of this sort amounting to more than $70,000,000, and cases reaching a total of $600,000,000 damages are already pending before the Court of Claims.

Boston *Advertiser:* The statement is made that there were in the United States at the close of the "tariff reform" era, or about 1860, a greater percentage of native paupers than there now exist of both native and foreign-born paupers. Add to this the fact that "tariff reform" England has one pauper to every five inhabitants, and the beneficent results of a tariff for revenue only do not grow any plainer.

New York *Press:* The free trade policy of the Democratic party aims to cheapen labor, and the banking policy of the Democratic party aims to unsettle values in the currency with which labor is paid. The enforcement of Democratic policy means the overthrow, the undoing of our industrial and financial systems, and in such a disaster the burden of loss will fall upon the working classes, who are the wealth producers.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* There are two strings to the Democratic bow this year. First, is to elect Cleveland by carrying New York and New Jersey Georgia fashion. The second is to get up a dispute in some of the States and carry the election into the House, where Cleveland has a "lead-pipe cinch." The Republicans must win indisputably, sweeping a whole row of States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, carrying all the sections solid except the South. There is no other way of doing it certainly.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Springfield *Journal:* As soon as Gen. Palmer began to make speeches in Illinois for the purpose of "setting the prairies on fire" generous rain began to fall and his incendiary program was interfered with.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Judge Altgeld's minority is now placed at 30,000 by all competent observers of the political situation in Illinois. This ought to be sufficient to insure his pleasing silence for a few years.

Quincy *Whig:* After all, it is not to be wondered as that Col. Morrison declines to take the stump for Altgeld. The Colonel has probably not yet forgotten the sneaky trick Altgeld tried to play on him during the Senatorial contest at Springfield last year.

Springfield *News:* Make Illinois Democratic this year and you will have all kinds of wildcat money, all kinds of trade principles—free and otherwise—anything and everything—but anything and everything in order to sit in the offices—and then afterwards you can sit down and lament.

Bloomington *Leader:* Mr. Altgeld's career as a Judge was just about as mediocre as his career as a politician. Eighty per cent of his decisions which were passed upon by higher courts were ruled out as wrong. Just about 99 per cent of his political moves have been declared wrong by the people. The other one will be passed upon adversely Nov. 8.

Streator *Free Press:* Mike McDonald is not like a prominent biblical character. When Altgeld played the Judas Iscariot act on Mike in his speech at Galena, the cock didn't have time to crow before Mike had made arrangements to politically crucify Altgeld. There are also various other strong points of difference which are not necessary to relate.

Peoria *Transcript:* It would have been better for Altgeld had he not tried to defeat John M. Palmer for the Senatorship. It would have been still better had he not, when discovered, tried to make Morrison saddle the job. It would have been best of all for him had he not been nominated for Governor by the Chicago gambling ring, with Mike McDonald at the head.

Champaign *Gazette:* The campaign in Illinois has gone far enough to give the public a good idea of the probable results. The *Gazette* has paid very careful attention to the situation and believes the following will prove to be the outcome Nov. 8: The Republicans will elect their entire State ticket, including, of course, the Congressmen-at-large, will regain all the Congressional districts lost in 1890, and possibly the Eighteenth District also, and will carry the Legislature by a small majority.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* Gov. Fifer is speaking in the strongest German-Lutheran communities in the State and is being greeted with large and appreciative audiences. At the meeting at Bensonville Saturday one of the most enthusiastic of his auditors was the pastor of the German-Lutheran Church, and nine-tenths of the crowd, probably 3,000 men, were Germans. In every speech he boldly proclaims himself in favor of compulsory education, while wishing to see the law amended so as not to bear unjustly upon parochial or private schools, and the Germans are the most enthusiastic in applauding these utterances.

England and Our Election.

London *Evening News and Post:* A Republican victory at the polls in November would be a blow to the free trade party in the States, and would retard for a considerable period the progress of those sound commercial and economic doctrines which underlie British commercial greatness and alone maintain British commercial ascendency.

The declaration of the Democratic convention at Chicago in favor of a tariff for revenue only was as unqualified as it was unexpected. It contested not only the economical expediency of protective duties, but the constitutional competence of the Legislature to impose any duties whatever for any other purpose or to any greater extent than might be required to meet the ordinary charges of government. This policy, if fairly and logically carried out, is not to be distinguished from free trade in the practical form in which we are familiar with it.—*London Times.*

The manner in which the Democratic party has adopted the principle of free trade is specially remarkable. Protection—i. e., the raising of duties for other than revenue purposes—has been condemned in the Democratic platform as unconstitutional, and, therefore, if the Democratic party triumphs, protection must go, root and branch, as something opposed to the institutions of the United States.—*London Spectator.*

No doubt Mr. Cleveland's contempt for the exaggerated alarms of the protectionists is fully justified; but, if he is right, why should free trade be treated as a bogey and pronounced "impossible"? If protective duties are unconstitutional, as was asserted at Chicago, no financial legerdemain can produce any other "readjustment" than that which would naturally follow the removal of all imports tending to bolster up particular branches of industry and commerce.—*London Times.*

An Object Lesson for Calamity-Howling Democrats.

Detroit *Journal:* Hundreds of thousands of visitors went to New York to witness the Columbus festivities. Chicago will this week be crowded for similar reasons. The prosperity of the country permits these thousands to spend their time and money in these festivities. The expenditures for the enjoyment of these entertainments was a large one. But all could afford it. All had money.

And what is true of New York is true of all parts of the country. The Philadelphia *Record*, a Democratic paper, says never was trade brisker in that city than it is this fall. The Boston *Herald*, another supporter of Cleveland, declares that Boston is alive with business. The Chicago *Herald*, which is in the calamity business for politics only, confesses in its news columns that "everything has been a failure this year—strikes, cholera, Sullivan, and politics; yes, everything has been a failure, except our national prosperity, and no adverse hap or occurrence has been able to phase that. Prosperity is success; it is better than all else."

The *Journal* yesterday had the same story to tell of Detroit. Every paper in every town sets forth the same rosy and agreeable picture of what is happening in a country whose industries are protected by a high tariff. The facts ridicule the blatant talk about its falling into hopeless poverty and misery.

Getting a Square Meal.

Kind Lady—"I thought I saw you just now getting something to eat next door."

Tramp—"No, madame: I asked for something to eat, but the woman who came to the door had on such a homely dress that I turned away in disgust."

Kind Lady—"Come in. What'll you have?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Grover's "Liberal" Platform.

If the bust of Cleveland by Miss Beveridge, as represented in the *World*, is a true likeness, "the other Mr. Cleveland" running for office cannot be recognized by his letter of acceptance. This bust shows the man who saw the specter of impossible free trade and recoiled; the stepping off place of the gold plank, and patched it with the greenback platform; the sense of grief in the South about the "relief" of the people with "local currency" and recommended *State* people's paper money in "abundant sufficiency" just to keep everything boiling; and then he wanted it all regulated beautifully. Mr. Cleveland has got right down to the Tittlebat Titmouse platform of giving everything to everybody.—*Halstead.*

WHAT A VOTE FOR WEAVER MEANS.

The Populists and Their Democratic Ally—Warning to Weaver Supporters.

Detroit *Journal:* After Gen. Weaver and his wife were so badly assaulted with bad eggs at Macon, Ga., and Mrs. Weaver so frightened that it made her ill, some of the Southern papers attempted to belittle it by saying that only one bad little boy threw one bad little egg, and that it was only one of the bad little customs of the country frequently indulged in by the Southern people to speakers even of their own party with whose views they disagreed. This was pretty thin. Reports of eye-witnesses show that the eggs were showered on Weaver while he was uttering a few words of introduction, and his speech was ended by the demonstration before it had fairly begun.

The next day the Macon *News* reported the scene in detail and described the way in which numerous eggs flew through the air. It also had the enterprise to interview the leading citizens of Macon. They said that "Weaver had no business in the South and should not have expected any other treatment"; that "he was treated exactly right"; that "it was what he deserved from outraged Southerners." One said: "They should have treated old Weaver to a coat of tar and feathers. The Southern people had been pursuing a conciliatory policy to such men too long already."

The people of Macon were the day before "egged on" to this abuse and outrage by a local Democrat, who, under pretense of warning them not to throw eggs at Weaver, remarked: "If you should break every ancient egg in town on Gen. Weaver's filthy carcass you could not make him stink the worse in the nostrils of decent people."

Every vote for Weaver and the Populite party in the North is a vote to restore these Southern Democrats to power. They are the majority of the Democratic party. Grover Cleveland is their candidate. The members of the People's party who vote either their own ticket or for Democratic candidates on a fusion ticket are building up the Democratic party in the South, that has not only deprived them of the rights of free speech, but, by suppressing their votes, has buried them under immense majorities and warned them that they will not be tolerated in that section. Mrs. Lease, who was likewise driven from the stump, comprehends this. She has gone back to Kansas a thoroughly enlightened woman in regard to the character and conduct of the Democratic party, and warns the People's party not to help these brutal politicians secure power, but to vote the Republican ticket.

It is the same intolerant party that it was before the war. It does not allow free speech within its borders. No Republican could make a speech in the South and be safe there. No other party can gather recruits and get its votes polled there. The Northern men who vote the People's ticket are merely fortifying and encouraging their own bitter and implacable enemy, the Democratic party.

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A Correspondent Calls the Attention of the Supreme Court to the Lake-Front.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While the members of the Supreme Court of the United States are here it would be well for them to look into the physical and commercial aspects of the Lake-Front question now pending before them for decision. They would find the Chicago River, by reason of the construction of the tunnels at La Salle and Washington streets, impassable for the navigation of the deep-draft boats, which from this time forward will monopolize the freight-carrying trade of the great lakes. They would learn that more now enters this harbor than that of the whole Atlantic Coast south of "Hell's Gate." They would learn that this great metropolis, which is the pride and wonder of the millions of their fellow-citizens, who will jostle around them today, owes its supremacy to the reason that it is the "Gateway of Commerce." They would learn that its harbor is the very gate itself. They would learn that this city's glories will continue to depend upon its affording commerce the full and free privileges it has hitherto enjoyed. They would learn that the 1,100 acres involved are worth for railroad purposes in the neighborhood of $73,000,000, and that the cost of piling and filling and preparing for such use, estimated at the rate of the Thirteenth street pier, would not exceed $1,500,000. They would learn that since the decision of that great jurist, Mr. Justice Harlan, a magnificent art gallery has reared its walls on the very ground the Illinois Central claims as its own, and that, foiled in its attempt to nullify said decision by a unilateral dicker with the Legislature, for the first time in its history, it has lowered its flag and pitched its depot south of the people's Lake-Front. The members of the court would then recall that in the Munn case their predecessors in considering the rights of a private copartnership engaged on their own private property, in doing a private business, asking and receiving no favors of the State, laid down as a principle of law, the doctrine then unheard of, but since universally accepted by the courts as just that "where private property is affected with a public interest it is subject to public regulation." This decision was evoked by reason of Munn's elevators "standing in the gateway of commerce (Chicago), taking toll from all who pass." The court there only considered the duty of a mere appendage of the gateway. What principle will they accept in passing on the future of the very gate itself? Will they follow the broad lines laid down by Justice Harlan that the State, by the act of 1869, in delegating to the Illinois Central the function of constructing a harbor merely delegated a part of its sovereignty, which function it saw fit by the act of 1873 to revest in another agent, the City of Chicago? Or will it announce to the great Northwest that the price of every bushel of wheat and barrel of flour must hereafter depend on the whims, caprices, financial ability, and executive capacity of the Illinois Central railroad in providing a convenient and adequate harbor at Chicago and in regulating the rates of toll therein? A CITIZEN.

Boston Women at the Polls.

In their rubbers and goloshes,
In their wind-waved mackintoshes,
Their umbrellas dripping floods upon the heads of Boston men;
The female voters rallied,
Not a mother's daughter dallied;
They came up wet, but dauntless, straight to the polling pen.

Stately maidens, aged lasses,
Glaring chilly through their glasses,
Scanned the tickets most severely; never passed the time of day;
Tighter drew their chest-protectors,
Grimly glared at the inspectors,
Brandished their umbrellas proudly, grandly, coldly stalked away.

Not one of them that wondered
If mayhap she hadn't blundered
If her vote was transcendental and beyond dispute or doubt;
Yet as home they were returning,
With their newest triumph burning,
How many dozen of them knew what was the fight about?

Happy matrons, wisest lasses,
Better than the Browning classes,
The clinic of the mind cure, or the esoteric soul foods,
It is to be a voter,
A civilization motor,
A citoyenne of Boston over whom the codfish broods.

—*Providence Journal.*

Wonderful Industrial Progress.

The reports issued by the Census Office on the manufacturing industries of the cities of Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, Denver, Nashville, Atlanta, Ga., and Lynn, Mass., for the census year 1890 show the same increase in wages and the same satisfactory industrial progress which Commissioner Peck's report indicated for this State. Commissioner Peck's figures have already been verified, so far as the City of New York is concerned, and now these later statistics do the same for Buffalo and Rochester. In the City of Chicago the average annual wages have increased from $436 in 1880 to $589 in 1890 or over 35 per cent. The increase in establishments is 6,440. The wages paid in Chicago in 1890 was $119,146,357, an increase of $84,000,000 and better over 1880. In Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland's old town, the increase in wages is over 21 per cent. In Rochester the increase in wages is 43 per cent, in Denver 48 per cent, and in Lynn 29 per cent. The industrial strides made by the Southern cities have been wonderful. In Nashville the increase in wages is 63.87 per cent, and in Atlanta the increase is 73.55 per cent. The increase in the number of industries and establishments, as well as in wages paid and capital invested, is in the same proportion. All this under the Republican system of protection, which the South thinks it does not like and the Chicago platform and Mr. Cleveland declare to be unconstitutional. A system which brings boundless wealth to the country and contentment and prosperity to the people will not be discarded by them. Not this year.—*Ex.*

A Dream of Election Results.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Oct. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I write you again and tell you my dreams. You will remember in 1884 I wrote you that Uncle Dick carried Illinois by about 25,000. In 1888 I wrote you again that I dreamed that Fifer carried the State by 29,000, and that Gov. Luce carried Michigan by 21,315. These letters were sent you, and I saw that some of them were in the papers. Now I have dreamed again that this State would go 24,310 for Rich and Harrison. We have had large political gatherings here lately. Ex-Congressman E. P. Allen gave us an eloquent address in behalf of the Republicans, and last night Allen B. Morse, candidate for Governor and an old veteran of the war, made a plea for the party which was the means of shooting his arm away. There never has been such a spectacle as that seen here. He plead for the old comrade votes, but the old veterans could only give him their sympathy, and many old comrades left the hall; could not stand the abuse of that party which has stood so nobly by them and is standing by them today. JOHN HELM.

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HE PLAYED "DOWN WENT M'GINTY."

The Captain of a Wrecked Ship Cheers His Crew with a Tune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—Mate A. R. Sullivan and six sailors of the American ship W. R. Campbell, wrecked off the Mexican coast, arrived on the Honolulu steamer today, and told the story of their sufferings. The Captain's young wife and her baby were put in the large boat with Capt. Havener and thirteen sailors. The captain before he left the cabin sat down at the piano and played "Down Went McGinty." He set fire to the ship for fear that she might wreck other vessels, and soon afterwards she blew up.

"The boats parted," said Sullivan. "Twenty days out all our liquids were exhausted. The men behaved well, with the exception of three Chilean sailors. The men noticed that the Chileans seemed to stand the short allowance of rations better than they did themselves. Watch was set, and during the night they were discovered eating from the rations of the supposed sleeping sailors. It was all I could do to save the lives of those Chileans."

No tidings have been received of the missing boat, which contained Capt. Havener, wife, and child, Second Mate Alexander Murray, Third Mate Percy E. Turner, and eleven men. When Sullivan's boat reached Hilo he and his ten men were nearly dead. United States Minister Stevens and Consuls Severance and Fernaux treated them shabbily. The sailors on the cruiser Boston clothed the men and made up a purse.

As the United States cruiser was lying in port it was the opinion of the American contingent that Minister Stevens should order the vessel out to look for the shipwrecked crew. Neither the Minister nor the Consul seemed inclined to move in the matter, however, and a private steamship was tendered by the owners and made a two day's cruise gratuitously.

Renewed Assurances.

Irate Creditor—"No money for me yet! You told me the first of the month that you would positively pay me the 10th."

Tranquil Debtor—"So I will; but, my dear man, I haven't paid the other nine yet."—*Puck.*

The Reason.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;"
For I would have to pledge my watch,
If you should ask for wine.

—*Life.*

Cutlery.

Ivory and Pearl.

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$13.00 Ivory Dessert Knives for $10.50
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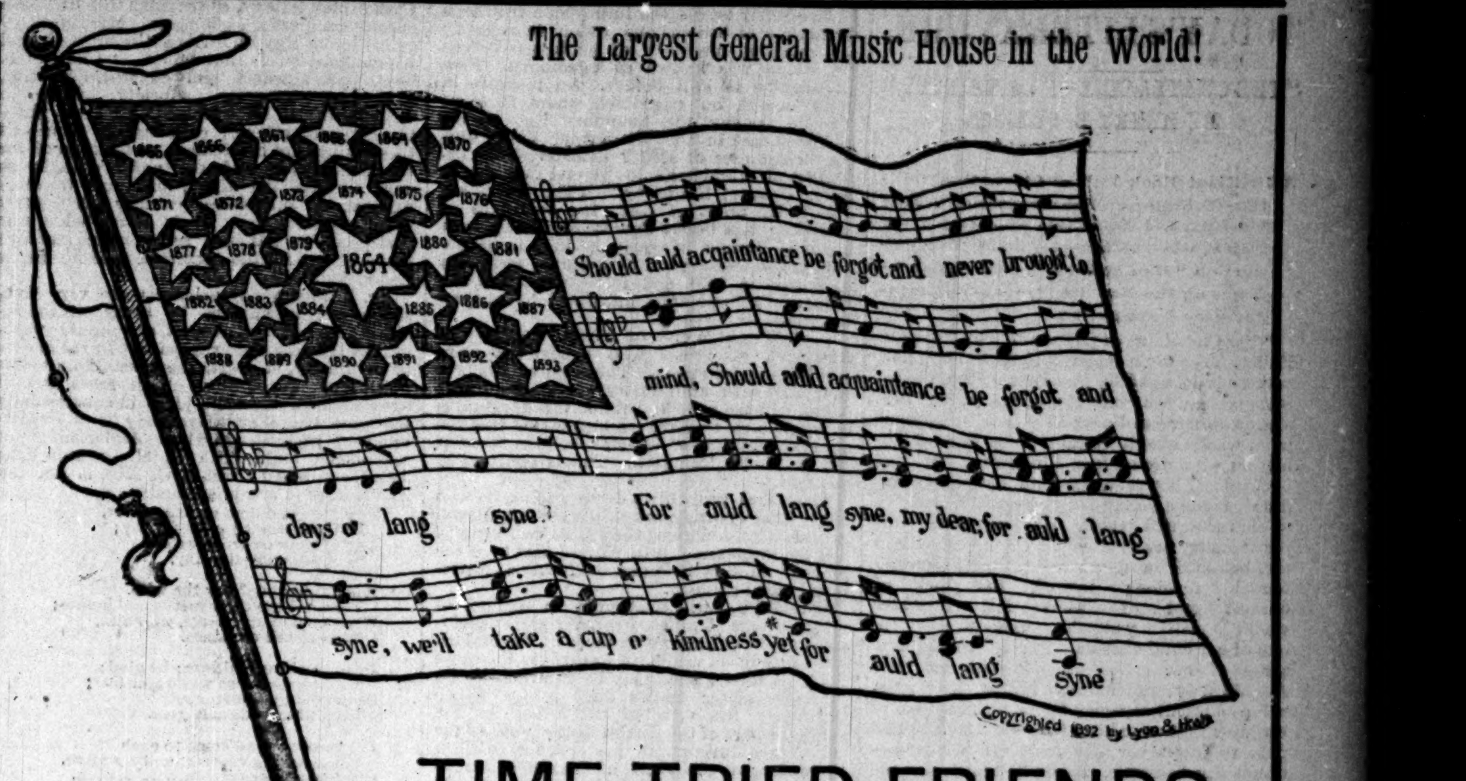
1864
Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind, Should auld acquaintance be forgot and days o' lang syne. For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld lang syne, we'll take a cup o' kindness yet for auld lang syne
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CHICAGO, Oct. 1st, 1892.—The Chicago Vacuum Medical and Surgical Institute, Suite 408, 96 State-st.: Believing that your thorough cure of Locomotor Ataxia which affected me a dozen years ago is entitled to recognition, it gives me much gratification to say that, notwithstanding the fact that these years have been the busiest and most trying of my entire life, there has been no return of the disease or its symptoms, and at 57 I am actively engaged in business. I am now thoroughly satisfied that the cure is permanent. Yours truly, T. S. CUNNINGHAM.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15th, 1892.—The Chicago Vacuum Medical and Surgical Institute, Room 408, 96 State-st.: For two years previous to May 1st, 1892, I had been a great sufferer from Locomotor Ataxia. During the whole of that time I was taking treatment of physicians of high standing in this city. They gave my case especial care, but I continually grew worse. Could not walk or stand alone when I commenced taking your treatment on May 5th last. I have made a steady improvement since then; pains all gone, can walk up and down stairs without any assistance, and am gaining very fast now. Truly yours, EUGENE SHERWOOD, 213 W. Congress-st.

Office of N. A. Williams, Sewer Tile and Fire Brick, 219 Washington-st., Oct. 1st, 1892.—Chicago Vacuum Medical and Surgical Institute, 96 State-st.: Your cure of my desperate case of rheumatism has made it possible for me to recommend you to all persons suffering as I was. N. A. WILLIAMS, 219 Washington-st.

From Gen. J. S. Reynolds, with S. E. Gross, S. E. corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. CHICAGO, Oct. 15th, 1892.—The Chicago Vacuum Medical and Surgical Institute, Room 408, 96 State-st.: At the time I called on you (more than 10 years ago) I was nearly HELPLESS from RHEUMATISM. I have to thank you for the cure you made of my case at that time and which I believe to be permanent, as I have been comparatively a well man since then. J. S. REYNOLDS.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 430, CUSTOM-House, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1892.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 1 towboat, 2 steam tenders, 6 quarterboats, 13 barges, 21 piledriver hulls and cabins, 103 flats, and 60 skiffs will be received at this office until 12 m. November 7, 1892, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. A. M. MILLER, Major Corps of Engineers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 131 FRANKLIN-ST., Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1892.—Sealed proposals for (1) extension of North Pier, Erie Harbor, Pa.; (2) rebuilding repairing superstructure, breakwater, and pier, Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., will be received at this office until 2 p. m., Nov. 1, 1892, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. MAJOR E. H. RUFFNER, Corps of Engineers.

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

"THE CHATELAINE OF LA TRINITE," BY HENRY B. FULLER.

A Brilliant Book Full of Clever Quotabilities—Felicitous Characterizations, Fine Shading, and Half-Tints That Imply the Nicest Observation—An Interesting Volume on "Man and the Glacial Epoch"—Notes on the New Books—Miscellaneous Literary Information.

"The Chatelaine of La Trinité," by Henry B. Fuller. The main motive of Mr. Fuller's new volume is delightfully humorous. The Chatelaine is a modest, amiable, active young person, proprietress of a small manor in Switzerland, who is able to count a long line of ancestors, all more or less illustrious. In this occupation, however, she does not often indulge, being a young lady of much simplicity of character and tastes. Her relations with her tenantry are pleasant and even affectionate, but after a democratic rather than a feudal fashion; indeed, her lack of conceit and of what Mr. Sparkler would call "bigodd nonsense" is one of her chief charms. She is aroused to a sense of her social opportunities by Miss Aurelia West, under whose tuition Bertha develops a latent capacity for sublimated snobbishness that astonishes her oldest friends and puts to flight her disenchanted admirers—Count Fin-de-Siècle, Baron Zeitgeist, and the Marquis of Tempo Rubato—what capital names! And the joke of it is that the fair tempter, the wanton sophisticator of guileless youth, is a young lady from Rochester, N. Y., for whom a republican simplicity would seem to be the appropriate ideal. Miss West, who mistakes an equivocal siren of opéra bouffe for a real Duchess, is enamored of the false sublime, and her rearrangement of the scanty "properties" which the Chatelaine's modest mansion afforded would have done credit to a costumer from the Bowery itself. The way in which she makes Fin-de-Siècle and the others "stand around"—the former youth even spoiling his "beau pantalon" in the effort to secure a flower by wading—proves her a mistress of domestic discipline, and a life-long extorter of masculine homage. But the young men, though cowed, were not completely subjugated, and the souvenirs they transmitted to the Chatelaine from a safe asylum suggested a motive distinctly ironical.

The work shows a considerable resemblance to the "The Chevalier of Pensieri Vani," by the same author. There is the same play of gentle satire, the same taste for practical jokes, the same quality of style; but while the Chevalier wanders from one Italian town to another the Chatelaine and her companions travel through Switzerland and the Tyrol, making but a short excursion into Lombardy. Perhaps it is this change of scene that makes the new volume somewhat less effective than its predecessor. For in Switzerland art is eclipsed by nature, so that Mr. Fuller, who is nothing if not critical, finds the environment insufficiently stimulating. At any rate the pensive estheticism which lingered here and there in his former work has entirely disappeared in "The Chatelaine of La Trinité." The exposition of rival critical theories by Fin-de-Siècle, Zeitgeist, and the Governor is touched with the author's characteristic irony. Fin-de-Siècle's plan was "simple enough—close observation, accurate transcription, nothing more. But the observation of his school, monsieur, was more than close; it was searching—yes, it was even remorseless; it spared nothing, since everything served its purpose equally. And when the master transferred the image from his mind's eye and fixed it on those quires and reams of sensitized paper, with what cool dexterity, what calm, scientific precision was the feat accomplished! No passion, monsieur, no preferences; above all, no fancy. The masters did not aim at romance for this generation; they were preparing historical data for the next." The Governor responded that—

> The great thing in art was not to know nor even to feel, but to divine. Observation was good, assuredly sympathy was better, even indispensable; but what, after all, was to be placed before the exercise of the constructive imagination freely working its own way on to its own end?—an imagination that seized on a word, a gesture, a flower, a flash of color, a simple succession of sounds, and by means of a few humble, external facts called out from within such a multiplicity of correlated fancies as resulted at last in a drama, a fresco, a symphony, a cathedral. The genesis of a work of art was the genesis of the echo; one word is spoken and twenty are evoked in reply—only no reverberations were to be looked for from empty nothingness. Or, if fiction must be scientific, let it look to the method of the naturalist, who from a single bone reconstructs and vivifies a complete animal. It was well enough to hold the mirror up to nature, but let it be a compound mirror—one that reflects and re-reflects and reflects again, until the prosaic outlines of the original subject are increased, strengthened, multiplied, surrounded by the glamour of new presentations and new combinations, and the bare simplicity of the primary image loses its poor identity in the fused intricacies of a thousand secondaries. . . . The main consideration was the artist himself—he must look to it that his self-expression was adequate, correct, emollient; the artist was the exact opposite of the polemist—the one expressing himself, the other impressing himself. Really, the great thing was that the subject should feel the prompting of the creative spirit in him, and should realize the relief that comes from an outward and sensible expression of the inward and the insensible. Then it was largely a question of selection, proportion, arrangement, presentation; and even if the outward form were partial, broken, obscure, fragmentary——

"The Chatelaine of La Trinité" is a brilliant book, full of clever qoutabiliites—epigrams of which the sting carries its own honeyed antidote, bons mots that assume a feminine grace and refinement, felicitous characterizations, fine shadings and half-tints that imply the nicest observation. If the author's style tends to degenerate into mannerism, the tendency is not yet conspicuous; and if his second book has less distinction than his first, that is because his first was "The Chevalier of Pensieri Vani." (New York: The Century company. $1.25.

"Man and the Glacial Epoch," by G. Frederick Wright.

The subject with which this book deals is one of such inherent interest that the volume is likely to be widely read both by those who are interested in geology and by the larger number who are curious about the origin of the human race. Coming from the pen of one of their own number the volume is likely to be consulted by the clergy as a source of information concerning the antiquity of man. It is therefore to be regretted that the book is what it is. To every reader who is in a position to judge of the merits of the discussions and of the conclusions to which they lead, the book will be disappointing. To every reader who is not in a position so to judge the book will be misleading.

The present volume is scarcely more than an abbreviated edition of the author's "Ice Age in North America," with its better features omitted. It contains little new material. Its title is to some extent a misnomer, since the book deals principally with the phenomena of the ice age and only subordinately with man's relation thereto. This, indeed, might be pardoned if the glacial phenomena discussed were accurately described, or if the interpretation put upon them were scientific, or if man's relation to these phenomena had been satisfactorily treated. Such, however, is not the case. Prof. Wright is a theologian. Within his own field he may be a master. But he has not the scientific habit of mind or the scientific mode of expression. We do not mean to say that these things are of necessity foreign to theology or to theologians, but merely that they are foreign to Prof. Wright. Illustrations of the looseness of expression, if not of thought, which characterize the book occur in every chapter, and on almost every page. At the very outset (p. 3) we read that the "motionless part" of a glacier "is called a névé." Every schoolboy knows that a glacier has no "motionless part," and that névé stands in no relationship whatsoever to motion or its absence. Immediately after this curious statement Prof. Wright tells us that "this névé is the reservoir from which the glacier gets both its supply of ice, *and the impulse which gives it its first motion*"! (The italics are ours.) He wisely refrains from any attempt to explain how motionless névé generates an impulse. Inconsistencies hardly less gross, even if less obvious, are of frequent occurrence throughout the whole book. They affect the geological and the anthropological parts of the volume alike.

There is a tolerably well-defined code of ethics observed by scientific men in discussing themes upon which others have worked. Prof. Wright appears to be a stranger to this code. He has partially or wholly ignored the work of most American glacialists. Where their work is referred to it is sometimes done in such a way as to convey the impression that it is of little value. By adroit phrasing he frequently leaves the impression that he is the author of conclusions which were really the common property of geologists before Dr. Wright was known as a geologist. Now and then he is still bolder. An instance in point occurs on page 212, where he says: "While tracing the boundary line of the glaciated area in the Mississippi Valley during the summer of 1882 *I discovered* the existence of unmistakable glacial deposits in Boone County, Kentucky." (The italics are ours.) In point of fact, the evidences of glacial drift in Boone County, Kentucky, were noted by Warder as early as 1872 in the annual geological report of Indiana, and later by Sutton in 1876 and 1878. Prof. Wright's "discovery" was thus antedated by at least ten years.

Prof. Wright is one of a small minority of American glacialists who believe that there was but one ice epoch. This view he has promulgated with an industry worthy of a better cause. In the present volume this question is so handled as to leave the impression that the general opinion of glacialists is in favor of but a single ice epoch. This is contrary to the fact.

There are probably a dozen geologists who have done more work in the field of glacial geology in America than has Prof. Wright. Yet the impression is conveyed that he is the pioneer in this field and the father of American glacial geology.

It would be futile to attempt to enumerate all the points at which Prof. Wright's conclusions are at variance with those of the majority of geologists who have worked in the same field. A few of them may be mentioned. So far as the writer knows there is no evidence to support the view of our author that the southern part of the United States was so far submerged during the ice epoch as to allow the waters of the Gulf of Mexico to invade Southern Illinois and Indiana. There would seem to be overwhelming evidence to the contrary in the absence of marine fossils in the loess formation within the area which Prof. Wright supposes to have been submerged during the ice epoch.

Prof. Wright's conclusion concerning the Cincinnati ice-dam seems to us wholly wrong. He has long held that the ice which crossed the Ohio River at Cincinnati during the glacial epoch, constituted a dam, behind which waters accumulated, forming a glacial lake. In support of this hypothesis Prof. Wright appeals to two lines of evidence. But Mr. Leverett (whom Prof. Wright wholly ignores) and Prof. Chamberlin have severally shown that neither the one line of evidence nor the other can be made to support the dam hypothesis. Yet in the face of this Prof. Wright reiterates the exploded hypothesis, ignoring opposing evidence or failing to appreciate its force.

Again, in dealing with the gravel of the Delaware Valley (the so-called Trenton gravel), Prof. Wright assigns its origin to a stage of the glacial epoch when it certainly did not originate. This gravel was accumulated mainly at the time the ice was at or near the maximum stage of its advancement during the last ice epoch. It did not accumulate after the ice had receded far to the north, and therefore in the "last stages" of the ice epoch. The map given showing the distribution of the Trenton gravel is inaccurate. The gravel is mapped as extending too far south on the east side of the river and as covering much too wide a belt throughout most of the course of the Delaware Valley below Belvidere. It is also mapped as extending much too far to the north.

The single chapter of the volume which deals with man's relation to the ice epoch is no more satisfactory than those which discuss geological questions. Several regions are cited where human implements, or stones bearing the marks of human workmanship, are said to have been found in glacial gravels. The natural inference might seem to be that man lived in America when these gravels were accumulated. This is Prof. Wright's position. But upon critical examination it is evident that this conclusion is far from conclusive. There are many ways by which objects of human workmanship might become imbedded in the gravels after the latter were deposited. This would involve a disturbance of the arrangement of the gravel, it is true, and such disturbance would be capable of detection at the hands of expert geologists. It seems certain that some of the supposed evidences of glacial man have been misinterpreted. Some of the finds of human relics in the Delaware Valley are not in the material deposited during the glacial epoch, but in secondary terraces of much later origin. If we are correctly informed the implements found in the glacial gravels of Little Falls, Minn., and to which Prof. Wright appeals as evidence of glacial man, have been shown to have been introduced into the gravel subsequent to its deposition—perhaps in recent times. The other localities in the Mississippi basin cited by Prof. Wright as affording evidence of glacial man are all open to serious question, according to some of our best investigators. The question as to whether any particular part of any given implement bearing gravel bed has been disturbed or not is a question which only expert testimony can decide. And expert testimony that objects of human workmanship have been found in undisturbed gravels of glacial age is not forthcoming. Prof. Wright's conclusions therefore must not be accepted as final.

The summary of the theories advanced to explain the cause of the glacial period is the most satisfactory chapter in the book. But even here there are notable errors. On page 307 it is stated that Profs. Chamberlin and Comstock "maintain" that the glacial climate was due to a shifting of the earth's axis. We do not understand that these gentlemen have ever maintained any such proposition. One or both of them have raised the question whether the shifting of the earth's axis may have been a cause of glacial climate in latitudes now free from ice. Neither of them has gone further than this. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Notes for the Nile," by Hardwicke D. Rawnsley.

In this interesting volume Mr. Rawnsley records his impressions of Egypt and its ancient monuments, describes the latest results of Egyptological research, and gives a number of metrical renderings of ancient Egyptian hymns and didactic pieces. The author visited Mr. Flinders Petrie at Mêdoum and was privileged to see the oldest piece of dated masonry, the most complete archaic temple as yet discovered in Egypt. The story of the finding of the body of Rameses II. with some forty other royal mummies in a mortuary chamber at Dêr-el-Bahari, though not new, is told with so much animation as to be well worth rereading.

Mr. Rawnsley draws attention to the marked contrast between the sepulchral decorations under the ancient empire (B. C. 4400 to B. C. 2466) and those which are found in the tombs of the middle and new empires, B. C. 2466 to B. C. 360.

> In the tombs of the end of the middle and beginning of the new empire it is plain to be seen that the whole idea of the decoration is to set forth the journey of the soul in the next world through all the ordeals it has to undergo upon its way to the Hall of Judgment and Justification. The gods are the principals in all these scenes; and the spirit of evil, the serpents spitting fire, the burning fiery furnaces, the crocodiles that open their jaws, are some of the torments the soul must meet with on its way to its eternal rest. (These wall writings were for the study of the King in his lifetime, who prepared his eternal home, and for the reading of the lonely Ka when it came to visit the dead King.) But in the tomb guest-chambers of the earlier empire there was no representation of gods to give judgment nor of trials to justify. The dead man is represented at home and at peace. His wife is at his side and holds him tenderly by the arm; his children are at his feet or round his knees. The very common attitude of endearment is that the wife or child kneels or squats by the side of the husband or father and strokes the calf of the good gentleman's leg. He walks abroad to see how the harvest is getting on, he superintends the vintage, gazes at the brickmakers or boatbuilders. Dancing girls are before him, and acrobats and wrestlers tumble and wrestle. He goes out hunting the crocodile, or snaring the wild fowl, and when he returns he sits happily in the ancestral chair: a garland of flowers is on his head, and his wife holds a great lotus lily to his nose for him to smell, and servants slay the ox, and gather the grapes, and store the honey, and press the wine, and bake the cakes, and cut the sheaves, and bring to him offerings of all flowers and fruits, and give him of the labor of their hands—fish, flesh, fowl, flowers, fruit, beer, wine—"in all manner of abundance, richly to enjoy." Round about the walls are the droves of cattle and asses, and all the operations of the farm are depicted. Little bits of descriptive dialogue are carved above them. For example: "This is the killing of the ox." "These are the harvestmen." "Hold hard," says a master to his servant. "Thy will be done," replies the lad. "This donkey is wild," says another. "I'll tame him," answers a fourth. "Beware of the stick," says a donkey-boy to a recalcitrant donkey. "O, you lazybones," cries a herdsman to his oxen. "If you bring me eleven thousand and nine stalks of flax, I will comb them," cries a flaxdresser. "Make haste, and none of your chatter, you prince of clodhoppers," replies, somewhat rudely, his fellow-laborer. Death, if it is hinted at by the sight of the funeral sledge, is at once dismissed. Life is the motive of the wall-sculpture and painting.

The "Precepts of Ptah Hotep," of which the author has appended a metrical translation, constitute the oldest book in the world. Ptah Hotep was the son of the seventh King of the fifth dynasty, who began to reign somewhere about the year 3366 B. C. Yet even this book was only a compilation, Ptah Hotep tells us, of sayings that had been current long before his time. Mr. Rawnsley calls him an Egyptian Lord Chesterfield, and the comparison is not inapt. "Charitableness, peaceableness and content, liberality, temperance, chastity, sobriety, energy in daily business, truthfulness, kindness, dutifulness, good temper, calmness of mind—all these things are inculcated as being good for the souls of men and the nation's life in the days of Assa the King; and one wonders whether the nineteenth century has found a more excellent way. It is nevertheless true that prudence and not self-sacrifice and love is the motive for the practical wisdom that is inculcated."

Mr. Rawnsley's translations are very free, and he seems anxious to bring out the resemblance between ancient and modern fashions of thought and expression. In the matter of hymnody, at least, the resemblance was noted long ago. Hymns of all races and all ages reiterate the same ideas in substantially the same language. Hymnody is a department of literature in which plagiarism is not reckoned a fault. The festal dirge of King Antef, composed about B. C. 2500, is not unlike Horace in sentiment and style.

> Hail the good man and the great,
>   Hail the worthy passed away;
> Men of poor or proud estate
>   Find one end—the clay.
>
> What is fortune? say the wise.
>   Vanished are the hearths and homes;
> What he does or thinks, who dies,
>   None to tell us comes.
>
> Have thy heart's desire; be glad;
>   Use the ointment while you live;
> Be in gold and linen clad;
>   Take what gods may give.
>
> For the day shall come to each
>   When earth's voices sound no more.
> Dead men hear no mourners' speech.
>   Tears cannot restore.
>
> Eat and drink in peace today.
>   When you go, your goods remain.
> He who fares the last, long way,
>   Comes not back again.

(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Assassination of Lincoln," by T. M. Harris.

T. M. Harris, Brigadier-General U. S. V., was one of the members of the military commission which tried the assassins of President Lincoln nearly twenty-eight years ago. Several reasons have impelled him to write for the benefit of a new generation, which knows little of the tragedy of April, 1865, a history of the conspiracy which ended in the murder of the President and the punishment of some of those who conspired against him. One of the reasons is that the official records of the trial of the assassins and also of that of John H. Surratt, who was tried by a civil court at a later date, are out of print and in the hands of only a few people. Another is the constant repetition of the assertion that Mrs. Surratt was innocent and that her execution was an atrocious murder. Another is the desire to show that Jeff Davis and Jacob Thompson, Clay, Tucker, and the other Confederates who ran a branch government in Canada, who were mentioned in the charges and specifications submitted to the Military Commission as having conspired with Booth and his fellow assassins, were the head and front of the conspiracy.

The idea of taking the evidence given before the commission and making a connected, intelligent story out of it is not a bad one. If well done no romance could be more interesting. Gen. Harris has made his work rather too heavy. He has loaded it down with matter relative to the legality of the commission and certain other questions which are not of the least interest to any one at the present time except, perhaps, a few constitutional lawyers. In spite of these defects and of his tendency to take for gospel all the testimony presented by the prosecution, and to discredit that offered by the defense, his book is worth reading. He gives a good account of the assassination, the capture of the assassins, and their fate. He describes what most people have forgotten or never knew, the plans of the Canadian Confederates to fire Northern cities, poison their water supply, and scatter through military camps and populous communities clothing infected with small-pox and yellow fever. He also gives in detail the evidence connecting Jeff Davis with the murder of Mr. Lincoln. It is conclusive, in the opinion of Gen. Harris. Others will be inclined to think it merely presumptive. With Mrs. Surratt the case is different. Notwithstanding all that has been said in her behalf the final verdict will be that she knew too much of the plans of Booth to be innocent; that he may not have told her in so many words that he intended to murder the President, but that she knew well that he had something of the sort in his mind and yet aided him. The greater portion of the matter devoted to John S. Surratt might as well have been left out. It is doubtful whether any twelve men would have convicted him on the evidence presented, unless they were under the influence of strong prejudice.

Making allowance for the shortcomings mentioned above, the book, which is illustrated with reasonably good portraits of the chief actors in the cruel assassination, is worth perusal, because it enables one to form a fair idea of the great historical event it treats of, without the labor of toiling through official records. (American Citizen company, Boston, Mass.)

Brief Mention.

Mr. Ernest McGaffey's first poetical volume, "Poems of Gun and Rod," has been so fully reviewed by Miss Gilder in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE that further comment is unnecessary. Mr. McGaffey's poems resemble those of Maurice Thompson, both in subject and in treatment. Frankly and thoroughly objective, with scarcely a tinge of sentiment, reflection, or emotion, they are really pictures in verse rather than poems. As studies of nature from the sportsman's point of view they are admirably truthful and effective. Mr. McGaffey, we are glad to say, is a Chicago man. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Scribners have added Dr. J. G. Holland's "Kathrina" to their tasteful Cameo Series. Dr. Holland's graceful and serious, if somewhat effeminate poem, is too familiar to require description. The frontispiece, an etching by A. M. Turner, represents Kathrina as "with look of earnest faith and perfect consecration" she takes her place in the aisle of Hadley Church on the occasion of her admission to membership.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have been well advised in selecting "Cousin Phillis," by Mrs. Gaskell, as one of their series of "Tales from Foreign Lands." "Cousin Phillis" is a sweet and touching little story, pure and wholesome in its tone, simple and truthful in its art. The typography and binding of the volumes in this series do credit to the publishers' taste.

From the same publishers we receive "Prince Tip-Top," which is another of Miss Marguerite Bouvet's pretty stories for children, charmingly illustrated by Helen Maitland Armstrong. The scene is laid in the Island of Okushee, a delightful place, where "no one had to work to get a living, but all lived from day to day like the careless butterflies of the fields; where children were never made to go to school; where boys went swimming and fishing whenever they liked; where little girls had picnics every day, and had the most beautiful clothes for their dolls, and ate all the chocolate creams they wanted. The King and Queen were barely in their teens; the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a mere stripling, and a heedless, harebrained one at that; and the Lord High Chamberlain and the Keeper of the Great Seal wore the most disgracefully youthful looking knickerbockers. All the great dignitaries of the land went right in for a good time just like the rest. Nobody was too wise, or too great, or too important to indulge in the fashionable sports of the season." The inhabitants of Okushee were called Cerulites, from the color of their locks, and as blue blood manifested itself in the aristocratic azure of the hair, the Cerulite nobility needed no crests but such as nature had provided. Accordingly Prince Tip Top, an American lad, who comes a-wooing to the Princess Cerulea, is thought to be no true Prince on account of his yellow curls. And when the ancestor from whom he claims a royal but perplexingly remote descent is proved to have been a Toodle instead of a Tudor, the poor little fellow's prospects assume the hue of which his curls are innocent. The idea of hair dye would have suggested itself, one would suppose, to every true-born Yankee: but no, the youngster has to be helped out by the fairies, like any scion of a less inventive stock. Miss Bouvet is always a pleasing writer—only—ought one to call children's attention so persistently to their own prettiness and the elegance of their clothes? (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.)

"The Admiral's Caravan," by Charles E. Carryl, originally appeared in *St. Nicholas*. In reviewing "Davy and the Goblin" by the same author we spoke of Mr. Carryl's indebtedness to Lewis Carroll, and in "The Admiral's Caravan" the resemblance to the Alice books is even more marked. It is easy to recognize the source of the strange transformations and changes of size, the quips and quibbles, the preposterous poetical rhapsodies that form the stock in trade of Mr. Carryl. But whatever may be thought of its originality, the book is exceedingly funny. The characters go sailing on a paragondola, dance the quadrupedrille, discipline an insubordinate camel who has the bad taste to grumble in rhyme, and incur a series of perils from the "ungovernerubble fury" of a revengful robin, Bob Scarlet by name. Mr. Birch's pictures are as clever as usual, but in some of them little Dorothy's mouth is too much like the ace of clubs. (New York: The *Century* company. $1.50.)

Mrs. Alexander's numerous admirers will not be disappointed in her latest novel, "The Snare of the Fowler." Mrs. Dallas, the wily and unscrupulous plotter whose designs are frustrated by the providence that watches over heroines of romance, too much resembles the conventional villain of melodrama, whose wickedness is palpable to every one except the innocent victim. With this exception, however, the characters are fairly natural. Myra's frankness toward Jack Leyton, the hero, is very charming. With delightful naiveté she begs him to try to like her, even though she is not the little girl he knew a half dozen years before. Jack, the cynical, promises to try, and does not seem to find the task uncongenial. The author lets her personages make very free with the truth, and her undisguised admiration for wealth and exaggerated horror of poverty are not exactly tonic. (New York: Cassell Publishing company.)

"Our Birthdays. Toward Sunset: Seventy-one to One Hundred." This is a handsome volume by the Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D., senior pastor of the Elliot Congregational Church of Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Thompson has lately celebrated his 80th birthday and the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, and this volume is inscribed to members of his congregation who have reached or may reach 70 years and upwards, as a remembrance of those interesting events in the author's life and history. It contains thirty chapters, one on each of the years from 70 to 100. Dr. Thompson's style is charming, and the anecdotes in each of the chapters afford fine illustrations of what may be accomplished by persons in advanced life, or of the bright and comforting views which they may take of past years and of the great future in prospect.

This volume is sure to be read with much satisfaction by many aged persons, and it deserves the attention of those who are younger for its many instructive facts and valuable suggestions. It may be read with interest and profit by thousands who shall hereafter pass their three score and ten, to whom it will in time to come bring fresh lessons. The distinctive idea of the book is original, and it is developed with a versatility and a cheerfulness of spirit that make the author himself a beautiful exemplification of his own teachings. Each chapter is supposed to be a greeting to some friend who has reached his 70th birthday or more—a happy thought. At the close is an index of the names of persons distinguished in art, literature, or statesmanship, who are referred to in the volume as illustrations of activity and hope in the several years of advanced life. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York and Boston. $1.)

Literary Notes.

Rudyard Kipling's father is making a number of illustrations for a new edition of "The Naulahka."

The dramatization of Mr. Opie Read's "A Kentucky Colonel" has given a new impetus to the sale of the novel, which has already reached 80,000 copies.

The *Critic* of Oct. 15 is a Tennyson memorial number. A poem by R. W. Gilder and an article on Tennyson by Dr. Van Dyke are among the special features.

Forthcoming publications of D. Appleton & Co. are "An Attic Philosopher in Paris," by Emile Souvestre, illustrated by Jean Claude, and "Mona Maclean, Medical Student," a novel by Graham Travers.

Lord Tennyson's new volume of poems is to be published by the Macmillans early in November, uniform with their edition of his "Foresters." It is entitled "The Death of Œnone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems," and the contents, with one exception, are quite new, including the lines entitled "The Silent Voices," which begin,

> "When the dumb hour clothed in black
>   Brings the dreams about my bed—"

This the poet wrote and dedicated to his wife but a few days before his death, and at the funeral services in Westminster Abbey it was sung to music written by Lady Tennyson.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has lately published a monograph by Frank I. Herriott, on "Sir William Temple on the Origin and Nature of Government." It is a criticism and digest of Temple's works on government, and shows how far in advance of his contemporaries this seventeenth century statesman was, and in how many respects he agreed with the writers of today. Among the ideas which Temple rejected, but which were then current, was the theory of "Social Compact." The monograph also explains briefly the generally accepted theories of that day.

A letter written by Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot) to a school friend, while both were young women, has lately been published for the first time in England. In this she says she has heard an oratorio, "where," she adds, "I think I said farewell to all such expenditures of time and money. I think nothing can justify the using of an intensely interesting and solemn passage of Scripture, as a rope dancer uses her rope, or as a sculptor the pedestal on which he places the statue, that is alone intended to elicit admiration. I think, too, that it is the duty of Christians individually to throw their weight, however dustlike, into the scale which as Christians they must profess to wish to preponderate; not to take the low ground of considering things merely with relation to existing circumstances, and graduating their scale of holiness to the temperature of the world; but to aim as perseveringly at perfection as if they believed it to be soon attainable. And if so, I ask myself can it be desirable, and would it be consistent with millennial holiness for a human being to devote the time and energies that are barely sufficient for real exigencies on acquiring expertness in trills, cadences, etc.? The only argument that seems to me to have any speciousness in favor of such exhibitions of skill is that without them we should never have an opportunity of appreciating the beautiful powers of the human voice when carried to their highest point of improvability. But by once admitting such reasoning we disarm ourselves of every weapon against opera dancing, horseracing, nay, even against intemperance, which I have heard justified on the plea that since Providence has sent luxuries we are contemning them by abstinence."

Books Received.

THE OREGON TRAIL. By Francis Parkman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

PHANTOM DAYS. By George T. Welch. New York: J. S. Ogilvie.

SUNDAY READING FOR THE YOUNG. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

A ROSEBUD GARDEN OF GIRLS. By Nora Perry. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

POEMS. By Julia C. R. Dorr. Complete edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

GIOVANNI AND THE OTHER. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TOM CLIFTON. By Warren Lee Goss, author of "Jed," etc. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

CANOEMATES. By Kirk Munroe, author of "The Flamingo Feather," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

HILL'S SOUVENIR GUIDE TO CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR. By Thomas E. Hill. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE GOLDEN BOTTLE. By Ignatius Donnelly, author of "Atlantis," etc. New York: D. D. Merrill company.

THE WHITE FEATHER. By Tasma, author of "A Sydney Sovereign," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

SQUAW ELOUISE. By Marah Ellis Ryan, author of "Told in the Hills," etc. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

GREEN PASTURES AND PICCADILLY. By William Black. New and revised edition. New York: Harper & Bros.

COMMON SENSE IN THE HOUSEHOLD. By Marion Harland. Majority Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE REPUTATION OF GEORGE SAXON AND OTHER STORIES. By Morley Roberts. London: Cassell & Co. (Limited).

WORMWOOD. By Marie Corelli, author of "Romance of Two Worlds," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. By A. Conan Doyle, author of "Micah Clarke," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS AND LIGHTNING GUARDS. By Oliver J. Lodge, D. Sc., etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE EVERY DAY OF LIFE. By J. R. Miller, D. D., author of "Silent Times," etc. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE HUMAN AND ITS RELATION TO THE DIVINE. By Theodore F. Wright, Ph. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

AMOR IN SOCIETY. By Julia Duhring, author of "Philosophers and Fools," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

ESTHER VANHOMRIGH. By Margaret L. Woods, author of "A Village Tragedy," etc. New York: Hovendon company.

BETTER DEAD AND MY LADY NICOTINE. By J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

ITINERARY OF GEN. WASHINGTON, 1775-1783. By William S. Baker, author of "Engraved Portraits of Washington," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

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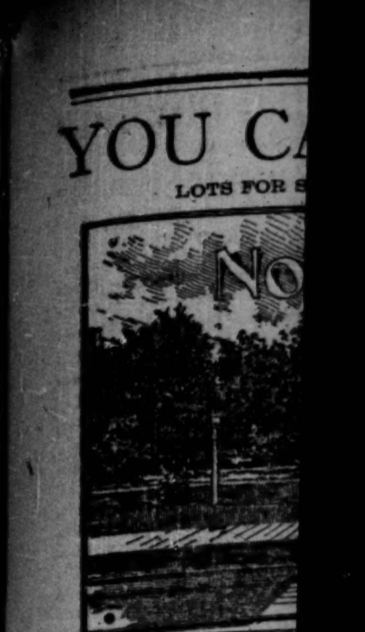

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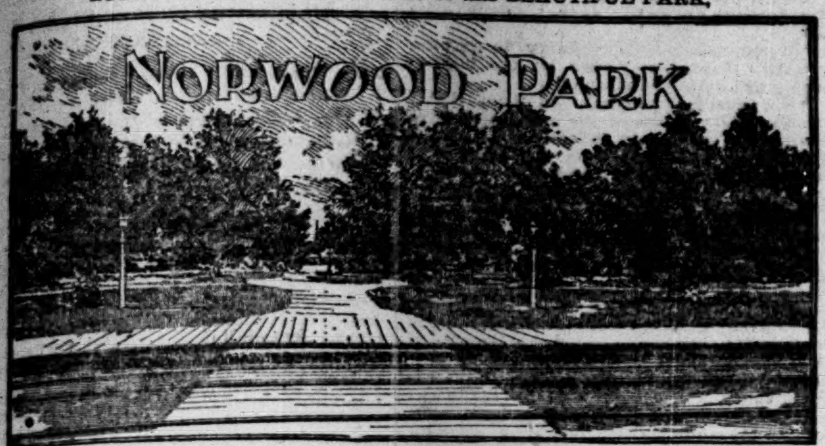

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LOTS FOR SALE within half mile of this BEAUTIFUL PARK,

And surrounded by the homes of many of Chicago's most influential BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, for only

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On easy monthly payments if desired, with only 4 PER CENT INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

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We will build to suit purchaser upon a reasonable cash payment down and monthly payments. This property has just been put on the market, and you should buy at once, before prices advance, as they surely will with improvements now being made.

Call for one of our beautiful engraved Plats and go out and see our property. Free Excursions every day at 10:30 a. m. and 1 p. m.

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CITY LOANS.

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The Company's lines form the chief Street Railway system of Kansas City, consisting of about 44 miles of track, principally cable and electric, and its net earnings are steadily increasing, being now about two and one-half times its total interest charges. We own and offer a limited amount of above-named bonds and recommend them as a safe and desirable investment.

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CORPORATIONS.

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La Grange Land Association,

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

20,000 Shares..........$100 Each

The organization has been completed and shares may now be subscribed for.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company, as Trustee, receives and pays out all money for the Association, and as such Trustee signs and issues the certificate representing the interest of subscribers.

The Association controls all the choice land around La Grange, which is the most rapidly growing suburb of Chicago, and its distance, only 27 minutes from Union Depot, makes it more accessible than Lincoln Park or 39th-st. localities, while its residence features are fully equal, especially the street improvements and the educational and social advantages. The population, now 5,000, will double in two years. See the town and you will admit it is certain to do it.

This is an opportunity to invest $100 or $10,000 or upwards in an Association that controls over 80,000 front feet of choice residence property at $11 per front foot that can be rapidly retailed at $30 per foot and upwards—all the profit of subdividing without the care.

The Association is formed upon a plan to hold the property to sell only as needed by the public, and to erect handsome buildings which will yield an income sufficient to carry the entire property.

Full particulars and property shown and subscriptions received for the shares by the agents,

PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.
H. N. COOPER & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

CHANGE IN INSPECTION RULES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held Oct. 18, 1892, it was

ORDERED, That Rule 2 establishing grades of spring wheat for the Inspection Department of the City of Chicago, be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard spring wheat.

ORDERED, That said Rule 2 be, and the same is hereby further amended by inserting therein the following:

No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat must be Northern grown spring wheat, sound and well cleaned, and must contain not less than 50 per cent of the hard varieties of spring wheat.

ORDERED FURTHER: That Rule 7 of the rules establishing grades for said department be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Rule 7—The word 'new' shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of oats until the fifteenth day of August; of rye until the first day of September; of wheat until the first day of November; and of barley until the first day of May of each year.

"This change shall be construed as establishing new grades for the time specified, to conform to the existing grades of grain in all particulars, excepting the distinctions hereby established between the new and the old crop, and shall apply to grain inspected from store for two months after the times respectively above specified."

ORDERED: That these amendments take effect on and after the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1892:

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS,
J. C. WILLIS,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.
J. H. PADDOCK, Secy.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT A LOW RATE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. A large Fund on Hand.

Building Loans a Specialty.

SECURITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, NETTING INVESTORS 6%.

J.H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO. EST'D 1879
149 LaSalle St MAJOR BLOCK

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

In any amount from $1,000 up.
BUILDING LOANS.

WASHBURNE & LEWIS
59 CLARK ST, ASHLAND BLOCK

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262 feet front, running through to

PARK-AV.,

With frame improvements. To be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

THEO. H. SCHINTZ,
81 Clark-st., Rooms 44 and 46.

MONEY TO LOAN.

5% AND 6%

BUILDING LOANS.

PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.

KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY

With Railroad and Water Facilities,

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1892.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT on the preferred and THREE PER CENT on the common stock of the company, both payable on the 1st day of November next at the transfer office of the company, 135 Front-st., this city. The transfer-books will close Oct. 15 at 12 m. and reopen Nov. 2 next at 10 a. m.

CHARLES DAVIS, Treasurer.

TO RENT.

First-class 80-room

WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL.

Address B 156, Tribune office.

Four Million Dollars WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

6% Registered Debenture Bonds,

To Be Dated Nov. 1, 1892.
Payable On or Before Jan. 1, 1894.

Books of subscription are now open at the various Banks in Chicago and in the office of the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition for four million dollars of the Registered Debenture Bonds of the World's Columbian Exposition. The bonds will be issued to subscribers in denominations of one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, all to be registered in the name of the subscriber and to be authenticated by the certification of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. No subscription for less than two hundred dollars will be received.

On Oct. 25 the subscription books will be closed and an allotment made to the subscribers. In this allotment shareholders who may subscribe will be allotted an amount equal to the amount of their stock, respectively. Any subscription in excess of the amount of stock owned by the subscriber shall be considered an independent subscription.

The bonds to be issued will contain a clause establishing a covenant between the Exposition and the bondholder that the Exposition will not become indebted for all purposes to an amount in excess of $5,000,000, including the amount of these bonds.

This issue of bonds has been duly authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors at a regular meeting held Sept. 9, 1892, which resolution authorized an issue not exceeding $5,000,000. Said bonds will contain a provision to the effect that the Exposition reserves the right to make partial payments upon the bonds at any time before their maturity, in installments of 25 per cent or more of the amount thereof, together with the proportionate part of the interest to the time of said payment, whereupon the interest upon said portion of the principal shall cease, provided that such payments shall be made equally and proportionately on all said bonds which may be issued, and provided further that notice of the intention to make such payments shall be given by mailing said notice to the registered address of each holder of said bonds, and by advertisement for five consecutive days in two or more daily newspapers published in Chicago, Ill., at least fifteen days prior to the date of such proposed payment.

The financial resources of the Exposition are stated and estimated as follows:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

From capital stock and proceeds of City of Chicago bonds		$10,500,000
Appropriation from United States Treasury in souvenir coins		2,500,000
Premium on same		2,500,000
Proceeds on debenture bonds (now offered)		4,000,000
Total		$19,500,000
Gate receipts for admission to the Exposition	$10,000,000	
From concessions and privileges	3,500,000	
Salvage	1,500,000—	15,000,000
Total estimated receipts		$34,500,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of constructing the buildings, preparatory expenses, etc., to May 1, '93	$18,750,000	
Operating expenses from May 1, 1893	2,500,000—	
Total estimated disbursements		$21,250,000
Net amount available for payment of bonds		$13,250,000

Insurance has been effected and will be carried on the Exposition buildings in excess of Four Million Dollars in approved Board companies.

The entire assets and receipts of the Exposition are pledged to the retirement of these bonds, and the corporation cannot pay any dividends to its shareholders until all the outstanding bonds, and interest thereon, are fully paid.

The bonds will be listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. It is expected that the banks of this city will be large subscribers therefor, and the Board of Directors of the Exposition have no hesitation in recommending them to capitalists, trust companies, and banks generally as a safe and proper investment for private or corporate funds.

The subscription books will be closed Oct. 25th. 1892.

FERD W. PECK,
ELBRIDGE G. KEITH,
LYMAN J. GAGE,
JOHN J. P. ODELL,
HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM,
Finance Committee.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,

Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.

General Commission Merchants.

Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm of 82½ ACRES in McHenry County, Ill., about sixty miles from Chicago and four miles from Huntley Station on the C. & N. W. Ry. Huntley is the largest milk-shipping station in Illinois.

Also a farm of 1035 ACRES in the Town of Dunning, Blaine County, Neb., situated on the Dismal and Middle Loup Rivers, one mile from Dunning, a station on the B. & M. R. R. For price and terms apply to

J. D. DEZENDORF,
32 Lake Street, Chicago.

Notice of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Sand Brick Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, held at its principal office at 819 Chamber of Commerce Building, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on Monday, the third day of October, A. D. 1892, it was declared and determined by a two-thirds majority of all the capital stock of said corporation to alter and amend the articles of incorporation of said corporation so that Section 2 of said articles of incorporation shall read as follows:

Section 2. The object for which it is formed is to manufacture and sell and deal in brick and stone, both for building and ornamental work; and also to manufacture and sell machinery for the purpose of manufacturing stone and brick; and also to acquire and hold patents and interests in patents, or either of them, for the manufacture of brick and stone and said machinery last mentioned, and to sell and dispose of any such patents or of any interest in such patents and of rights thereunder; and also to take, hold, own, buy, sell, and deal in the stock of other companies and corporations engaged in the manufacture of stone and brick.

Dated Oct. 13, 1892. CHARLES B. FIELD,
President Michigan Sand Brick Co.

WANTED.

$10,000 on property worth over $20,000. Principals only need apply. No commissions to agents. THOS. J. BOLGER,
Room 12, 99 Washington-st., city.

He Knew It—"Ye-es," He Said.

"I know what you're going to say," he said,
With his vapid smirk and his pristine gall,
"That you're going to vote for Ben in the fall.
And that Grover & Co. are as good as dead;
That the G. O. P. has got the sand
And in November will be on hand;
Now, aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," he said,
"That you'll vote for protection every time,
And are down on rascals from every clime,
Who paint our towns such a blazing red;
That charity covers a host of sins,
But that charity always at home begins;
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," he said,
"That you'll never go back on the boys in blue,
The brave and loyal, the tried and true,
Who, like heroes, for freedom their heart's blood shed;
That Reid braved bullets and faced the foe,
But that Copperhead Stevenson has no show;
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," he said,
"That you'll go for the force bill, hot and strong,
That to steal a vote is a hideous wrong,
And you'd glory to see a regiment led
Up to the polls when a dastard crew
Were mobbing a voter, and put them through;
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," he said,
"That you for an honest dollar go,
That wildcat notes are 'not for Joe,'
But that greenbacks you prefer instead;
That the coveted Presidential prize
Will be won by a party about Ben's size;
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," I said,
"If you'll speak the truth like a decent man,
That you're sick of your low-down, wayback clan,
Whose palmy days long since have fled,
With its mobbing voters and free trade cranks,
Its rummy crowds and its wildcat banks;
Now aren't you honestly?" "Ye—es," he said.

—*John S. Adams in the Boston Journal.*

Stories of Democratic Poverty.

The stories of Democratic poverty, under the guidance of the millionaire staff, continue to arrive. The *Sun*, voicing this complaint the other day, says the poor-mouth circular has not been effective, and adds: "One gentleman who contributed $75,000 in 1884 has declined peremptorily to contribute this year. Another, a Westerner, who gave $50,000 in 1884, is also backward. There are a number of similar cases. These men decline to listen to the appeals for money. It is said by members of the committee that they have personal grievances. Money is needed in Indiana immediately. The fight against the Democrats in the Hoosier State is one of the bitterest on record. The Republicans are led by Charles N. Fairbanks, for many years the chief lieutenant of Judge Gresham. Fairbanks is a rich man, and he is personally ambitious to carry the State. His aim is to secure the Legislature also, and in that event he will make a fight to be sent to the United States Senate."

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

BUSINESS.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Consols, money, 96 13-16; do account, 96 13-16; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 32¾; Erie, 26¾; do seconds, 109¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; St. Paul common, 81¾; New York Central, 112¾; Reading, 29¾; bar silver, 39 7-16d. Money 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market for both short and three-month bills, 2¾@2½ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £25,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand fair; prime Western firm; fine, 73s 9d; do medium, 67s 6d. Lard—Demand poor; firm; spot and October, 44s 6d. GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fallen off; No. 2 red winter firm, 6s ½d; No. 2 red spring, 6s 3d. Corn—Demand fair; steady; spot, 4s 5d; October, 4s 4½d; November, 4s 5d; December, 4s 5¼d. FLOUR—Demand poor; unchanged.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Three per cent rentes 99f 37½c for the account.

PRICES ON MANY EXCHANGES.

Movements of Produce Markets in the East and West.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 243,000 bu; sales, 135,000 bu; dull, lower and steady; December, 73 5-16@79¾c; May, 86c. Rye—Weak and dull; western, 60@64c. Barley—Dull; western, 65c. Corn—Receipts, 137,000 bu; sales, 25,000 bu; dull and easier; December, 50¾c; May, 51¾c. Oats—Receipts, 113,900 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; dull, easier; May, 38¾c; western, 32@46c.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull; extra mess, $6 25@6.75. Pork quiet and firm; new mess, $13.00@13 25. Lard firm and quiet at $9.00. Butter—Receipts, 4,600 pkgs; fair demand, firm; Western dairy, 15@22c; Western creamery, 19@28c. Cheese, 7¾@10¾c. Eggs steady; Western, 22½@23c.

SUGAR—Refined quiet and steady; crushed, 5 5-16c; granulated, 4 13-16c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and steady; refined, $5.95@6 00.

COTTON—Futures opened steady; October, 7.94c; November, 8.01c; December, 8 15c; January, 8.27c; February, 8.39c; March, 8.50c; April, 8.60c; May, 8.69c; June, 8.79c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 21.—WHEAT—Minneapolis had the distinction of being the only board to hold a session, but they adjourned an hour ahead of the regular time. There was only a little jack knife trading done in the pit, and of course, under the conditions an advance was out of the question. December opened at 69¾c and closed at 69¾c; May opened at 75¼c and closed at 75¼c. There were only two or three trades made. Good business in the cash market. No. 1 Northern sold principally at 69¾c, 101 cars going at that price. The next largest sale was 50 cars at 69¾c. Receipts of wheat were 525 cars. Range of prices: May, opening, 75¼c; highest, 75¼c; lowest, 75¼c; closing, 75¼c; yesterday, 75¾c; October closed yesterday 69¾c; December, opening, 69¾c; highest, 69¾c; lowest, 69¾c; closing, 69¾c; yesterday, 69¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 64@66c.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 21.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 27¼c.

New York, Oct. 21.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,976, including 42 cars for sale. Market slow but steady; Native steers, $3.00@5.37½ per 100 lbs; Colorados at $4.10; bulls and cows, $1.75@3.00. Dressed beef steady at 7@8½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 1,961 beeves and 5,890 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 290. Market steady; veals, $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.00@2.30; Westerns calves at $3.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,683. Market dull but steady; sheep, $3.25@4.87½ per 100 lbs; lambs, $4.75@6.12½; dressed mutton steady, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs slow, 8@9½c. HOGS—Receipts, 1,400, including 2 cars for sale. Market steady at $5.40@6.00 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 4,000; the market was quiet and steady for good cattle, others dull and weak generally; no choice cattle on sale; Western cows strong. Following are ranges of prices of representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $1.35@2.75; cows, $2.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.10@3.75; stockers and feeders, $1.85@2.75. HOGS—Receipts, 7,100; shipments, 3,200; the market for good hogs was active and strong; light and mixed 5c lower, all closing strong; all grades sold $4.25@5.65; bulk, $5.35@5.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 700; the market was strong; muttons, $4.15; lambs, $5.25.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; strong; natives, $3.25@5.25; Westerns, $2.50@4.00; cows, $1.00@2.75; feeders, $2.00@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 6,500; firmer; all weights, $5.40@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.45@5.50. Sheep steady; $3.25@4.50; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

Why the American Tariff Must Be Pulled Down—Cleveland's Election Can Alone Save British Interests from Ruin.

The Irish free trader who can read the following article from the Liverpool *Echo* of Sept. 16 without qualms of conscience must be bloodless as a turnip and soulless as an oyster:

"The outlook for British trade is decidedly not encouraging just at present. The effect of the 'stone wall' of tariff which our cousins in the United States—'a little more than kin and less than kind'—have erected around their territory avowedly to keep out British manufactures is every day becoming more disastrously apparent in this country.

"Already Soltaire, that once proud model of an English industrial community, is as good as gone. The Welsh tinplate industry is ruined, and the plush trade of Huddersfield is about to be transferred bodily across the Atlantic to a point within the tariff wall. The cotton trade of Lancashire is so depressed that no one knows what may come next, and consequently all brisk enterprise is strangled and a general feeling of apprehension prevails as regards what the morrow may bring forth. The latest evidence of the injury done to British trade by the McKinley tariff—which, while not enriching the United States population, but only the interested manufacturers, makes us on this side poor indeed—is afforded by the balance sheet of the steel company of Scotland, which shows a balance on the wrong side of no less than £13,000.

"Two questions which will soon force themselves upon the minds of the working people, to whom the continued maintenance and prosperity of our industries is the very bread of life, are: How long is this to last? and how may it be remedied? It is extremely doubtful whether the people of the United States will have either the foresight or the courage to abrogate within any reasonable period a law which they are told by their most trusted leaders is the necessary basis of their eventual industrial supremacy; and further, for some reason which on this side of the Atlantic it is difficult to comprehend, the operation of 'twisting the British lion's tail' appears to be attended with supreme delight to the thoroughbred Yankee, and hardly less so to the hybrid agglomeration of races which form so large a portion of the population of the republic.

"Undoubtedly failing the success at the Presidential polling of Mr. Cleveland, who has pledged his party to a revenue tariff, the future of British manufacturers and of all the subsidiary industries depending upon them is dark indeed. No doubt the old country will pull through somehow, as she has done before, but it is to be feared that if the McKinley tariff is to be indefinitely maintained it will be at a cost of suffering and poverty which is at present impossible to estimate, and it may further involve a permanent lowering of the greatly improved standard of comfort which has been attained by the working classes of this country during the present century."

Rubber-Stamp Signatures.

Controller May this morning discovered an unintentional irregularity in the official proceedings of School Director James Rosenthal, and in consequence sent back several vouchers to the School Board.

Last July Mr. Rosenthal became Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, vice Mr. McLaren, resigned. Mr. Rosenthal did not care to sign his name to all the vouchers he had to pass upon as Chairman of this committee, and so he had a rubber stamp made the fac-simile of his own signature. He used this stamp on the vouchers sent to City Controller May.

Deputy Controller Barrett received the vouchers, and, believing the proceedings illegal, called Mr. May's attention to the fact. That official promptly sent the vouchers back.

When questioned on the matter by a *Daily News* man Mr. May said:

"This rubber-stamp business was inaugurated under Carter H. Harrison's rule. He held a stamp signature to be as good as any. What I require is for some person to attach his name in some other way than with a stamp. If the board sees fit to pass an order authorizing Mr. Rosenthal to use a stamp all very good, but at present I will not accept these vouchers. I don't claim the public could be robbed in this way, but it is irregular."

Mr. Rosenthal admitted that he used a stamp. Said he in speaking of the matter: "I am satisfied of the legality of my acts in this matter, and certainly it is more convenient than to attempt to sign 300 or 400 vouchers at one time. I believe I shall keep right on using a stamp."

Mr. Morrill, attorney for the board, was not sure about the legality of this mode of signing, but neither was he sure that it was wrong. In some cases he said it might be all right.—*Chicago News.*

Imports of Cattle by Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The report for 1891 of the Director of the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture contains some interesting facts in regard to the American cattle trade, especially in view of the present renewal of excitement over alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia in recent consignments. The report says that out of three cargoes, consisting of 4,281 cattle, forwarded from Baltimore, Boston, and New York, four animals were affected with pleuro-pneumonia. The total imports of cattle for the year were: From Canada, 108,286, and from the United States, 314,838.

Crespo's Government Is Recognized.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA GUAYRA, Oct. 20.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—United States Minister Scruggs has formally recognized the government of Gen. Crespo as the legal government of Venezuela. Mr. Scruggs has also invited Rear-Admiral Walker and the officers of the United States warships Chicago and Kearsage to attend a state dinner at Caracas. The steamer South Portland, which left New York recently with a cargo of arms and munitions of war, has arrived at La Guayra.

Ministers Arrested by Rebels.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 20.—The revolt in Santiago del Estere, capital of the province of that name, is assuming formidable proportions. The rebels are in full possession of the capital and have placed the provincial Ministers under arrest.

Twenty Persons Killed in a Wreck.

BUDA PESTH, Oct. 20.—The *Pesther Lloyd* has advices from St. Petersburg announcing that a train was derailed near Pensa yesterday, eight carriages being smashed into splinters and twenty persons killed.

Get a copy of yesterday's souvenir "Tribune" and send it to a friend.

EDUCATIONAL GOSSIP.

The alumni of Williams College now number 1,947.

In Denmark and Sweden the school hours of girls are fewer than those of boys.

The library of the Harvard University has received from Leslie Stephen, through Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, the original manuscript of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers."

There are fifty-two young women in the freshman class at Bryn Mawr College this year. The number of new graduate students is eight, making in all over thirty students doing graduate work in the college.

Col. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, and other friends of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University at Cleveland have given between $2,000 and $3,000 for immediate expenditure for books for the library.

In Belgium hygiene and the theory of household processes are a part of the course of study for elementary schools. Practical instruction in housework is a large part of the course in the secondary schools for girls, and in Brussels a large school provides for working women and others.

Albert G. Keller of Milford, Conn., has taken the Hugh Chamberlain prize for the best examination in Greek required for admission to Yale University in the class of '96. He was prepared for college in the New Haven High School. Honorable mention was made of Samuel M. Alvord of Bolton, Conn., who came to Yale from the Hartford High School.

The Law School Building is the latest addition to the campus of Cornell University. It is situated just east of the library, and is of a style of architecture much the same. It is a handsome, white sandstone structure, with complete appointments, well-stocked library, and, besides many smaller apartments, has three large lecture rooms now in active use.

The first number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* appears in a cheerful-looking cover of light brown and red. It is made up of 175 pages of well-arranged and timely matter, containing contributions from Prof. A. P. Peabody, '26; Theodore Roosevelt, '80; President Eliot, Wendell P. Garrison, C. F. Folsom, '62; W. J. Tucker, F. W. Thayer, '78; W. C. Lane, '81; Frank Bolles and T. N. Perkins, '91.

The dome of the Walker Art Building at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., which is being constructed in a manner never before attempted on this side of the Atlantic, attracts much attention. It is made entirely of a mixture of crushed stone and cement, of which nearly 200 tons have been used. The proper proportions of the mixture, as well as its strength when hardened, have been carefully tested at the United States Arsenal, at Watertown, Mass.

The number of students at the University of Michigan has more than doubled since 1884. David L. Daboll has been appointed assistant in chemistry vice P. P. Trowbridge, resigned. Floyd R. Mechem of Detroit has been elected Tappan professor of law in place of Nathan Abbott, who resigned to accept a professorship in the Northwestern University Law School of Chicago. Clarissa Bigelow was appointed assistant in practical anatomy, and W. L. Blair assistant in electrical therapeutics.

Instead of the customary graduating theses the senior class of the Wharton College at the University of Pennsylvania is to publish a book of statistics, and each student is to write up a given topic. The purpose of the book is to determine whether Pennsylvania is or is not the distinctive American city. Among the topics to be dealt with are the rate of increase, density, nativity, and nationality of the city's population, the value of its manufactures, its politics, government, educational institutions, prisons, effect of the Bullett bill, etc.

The law library of the late Nathaniel Moak of Albany, N. Y., is to go to the school of law of Cornell University. It has been sought by the Leland Stanford, Chicago, and Harvard Universities, but has been purchased and will be presented to the school there as a memorial to the late Judge Boardman by his widow and his only daughter, Mrs. George R. Williams. Judge Boardman was dean of this school from its opening in 1887 to the time of his death in the fall of 1891. This library is in many ways the most complete collection, and is the most complete private library in the world.

The senior class at Columbia College has been enlarged by the addition of several new members who have been attracted to Columbia from other colleges by the offer which lays the elective courses of the college open to students provided with a certificate that they have taken three years in another university. Of the elective courses the favorites are those conducted by the English department. A very large number of men have chosen these courses. The rise of the literary spirit among the undergraduates of Columbia is becoming more marked as the constant increase in the excellence and efficiency of the English department appears more manifest.

There are two young Chinese girls among the students of the University of Michigan. Mary Stone and Ada Kahn are their names, and they are full-blooded Chinese, whose homes are in the interior of the Flowery Kingdom. For the convenience of their American friends they have exchanged their own names for the ones above mentioned. Their feet are not maimed after the custom of their countrywomen, but are fully developed and of a pretty shape. They are devoting their time at Ann Arbor to the study of medicine, and they intend to return to China as missionaries. There are also three young Chinamen at Ann Arbor preparing themselves to become physicians.

Since its establishment three years ago Clark University has trained fifty-three college and university professors and instructors, including two college Presidents. After long discussion and deliberation a university seal and diploma have been adopted. The diploma is in English and printed in heavy old English letters. The seal, on each side of which signatures are affixed, represents the rising sun shining upon an open book, with the legend "fiat lux" all inclosed by the inscription "Sig Clark University, Anno 1887 Cond." Unlike most diplomas this is longer than it is broad, the dimensions of the plate itself being 11x13½ inches.

Harvard University has always had as its chief aim the development of the graduates and professional schools. In line with this the *University Calendar* publishes an announcement of special courses on the "Methods of Education and Instruction." These will be given by instructors in the various departments specially concerned, and will deal with the methods of instruction in Greek, Latin, English, German, French, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoölogy, geology, and geography. These lectures will be opened "to men who are graduates of colleges or scientific schools, or who are otherwise known to be of suitable age and attainments."

The Kellogg scholarship which has recently been established at Amherst College is limited to the graduating class and alumni of the six years preceding. The appointments are to be made by the faculty, but must be subject to the approval of the trustees. An income amounting to from $1,500 to $1,800 a year is offered through this fellowship for seven consecutive years. The purpose of the scholarship is for the encouragement and support of advanced study and original investigation. The field of investigation is practically unrestricted, and the terms of the fellowship are in every way most favorable for the prosecution of the work proposed and approved. As arrangements are not entirely perfected, no award of this fellowship will be made until the class of '93 is graduated.

"The Souvenir Tribune" of yesterday is for sale at "The Tribune" counting-room in wrappers ready for mailing today.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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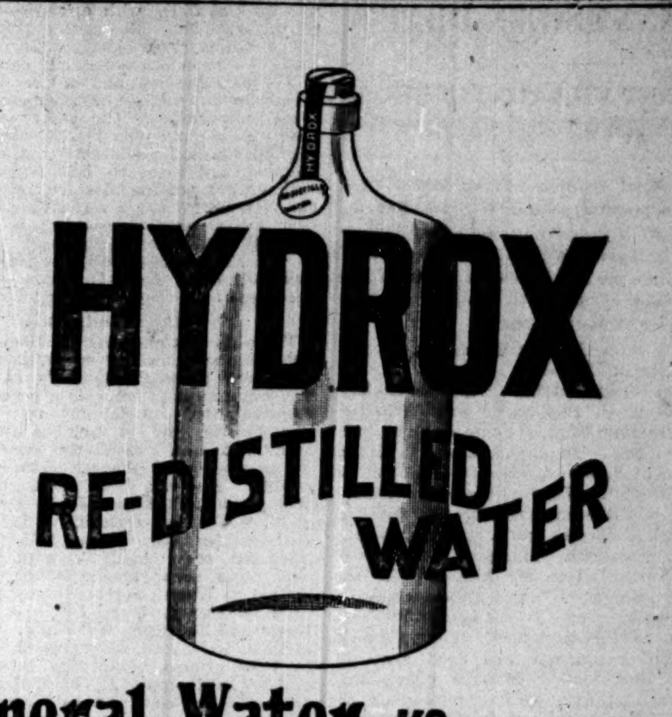

Mineral Water vs. Re-Distilled Water.

Mineral-water is usually a laxative, sometimes a purgative—always a medicine. Like other medicine it's useful only when prescribed by a physician. It should not be used at hap-hazard, or by the young. It's often sold in metal or tin cans.

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5-gallon sealed bottle	*Two 5-gallon sealed bottles*
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Send name and address for "Hydrox," an illustrated, popular treatise on pure water and ice.

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NEWS TO STARTLE

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"WHITE SATIN FLOUR,"	EXTRA CHOICE WINTER WHEAT FOR......	$4.30 BARREL.

"Eat thy bread with joy.'—*Eccl. 9-7.*

And you will if you go to the—
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Three men, seeking a new method of writing, together invented the machine which has since, under the fostering care of business enterprise and mechanical genius, developed into the well-known REMINGTON TYPEWRITER—a machine of which it has been said that it has done more to promote the spread of human intelligence than any invention since that of printing.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe Street, Chicago.

IN TENNYSON'S PLACE.

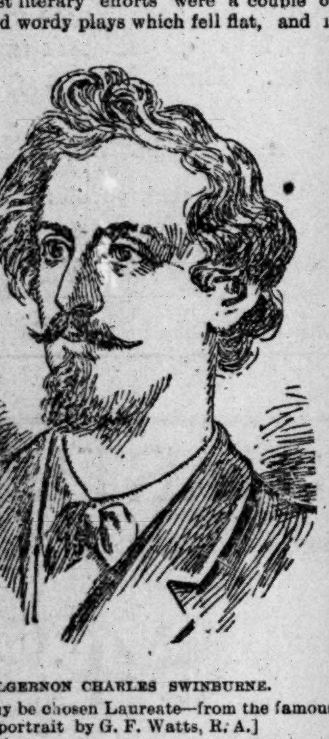
WHAT POET WILL SUCCEED HIM AS WEARER OF THE LAUREL?

The Two Most Notable Living Bards, Algernon Swinburne and William Morris, Are Both Tainted with Socialistic Ideas —Lewis Morris Is Said to Be the Queen's Candidate for the Post—His Chief Claim to Literary Merit Is Based on His "Songs of Two Worlds."

Who will succeed Lord Tennyson as the poet laureate of England?

The two most notable living poets after Tennyson--A. C. Swinburne and William Morris—are both tainted by republican and socialistic ideas. The Queen is said to favor the claims of Lewis Morris (no relative of William Morris). Which of these rival candidates will win it is impossible to say, but it is certain that if literary merit, apart from political considerations, had any weight, the coveted post would fall to Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, whose verses are known wherever the English language is read, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. He is a son of Admiral Swinburne, and was born April 5, 1837, at Chester street, Grosvenor place, London—a small but fashionable street close to the walls of Buckingham Palace. In his youth he gave no promise of becoming either a great poet or a scholar, and went to Oxford. where he entered Balliol College, and finally left without taking a degree. After leaving college he went to Florence, where he passed a great deal of time in the society of the old poet, Walter Savage Landor, and doubtless learned from that old republican the sentiments which inspired "A Song in Time of Order," and which even found expression quite recently in a poem in which he recommended the Nihilists to kill the Czar—a poem which led to a question being asked in the House of Commons as to whether the writer was to be prosecuted for inciting to murder, to which the Speaker replied that the House had no control over "the poet Swinburne."

His first literary efforts were a couple of heavy and wordy plays which fell flat, and it was not till the publication of "Atalanta in Calydon" in 1864 that literary men began to perceive that a new poet had risen. In 1866 came "Poems and Ballads," which excited a great dispute among the critics, some saying that the book was filled with beautiful ideas clad in faultless verse, others averring that it teemed with revolting bestiality and ought to be burned. *Punch* even suggested that the poet's name ought to be "Swine-borne." In point of fact, the book appeared a quarter of a century too early. Had it come out in the present day it would have found a race of critics less easily shocked. Adverse critics soon found, however, that Swinburne was not a man to sit quietly under punishment, and he retaliated by several stinging sarcasms. Mr. Robert Buchanan, the now popular dramatist, but then only known as a poet, came in for an extra share of abuse in a pamphlet entitled "Under the Microscope." The "Poems and Ballads" had, at all events, established Mr. Swinburne's reputation, and henceforth everything which fell from his pen was awaited with impatience by the reading public. It would be needless and take too long to recapitulate all the work he has done. Not the least of the benefits the public owes to him is the careful editing of the early Elizabethan dramatists.



ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

[Who may be chosen Laureate—from the famous portrait by G. F. Watts, R. A.]

At the time when "Poems and Ballads" was stirring the town Mr. Swinburne was a weedy looking young man—he looked much younger than he really was—and with a vacuous or weak expression in his face. This expression was doubtless caused by the almost complete absence of a chin, that feature receding so much as to be practically merged into the throat. Advancing years have caused the face to become more grave and lined, and a beard has in a great measure hidden the peculiarly shaped chin. He is not a stranger in London, though he spends a great part of his time in the country, living in the upper part of the Thames.

His Fellow Poet, William Morris.

With his fellow poet, William Morris, the case is but little different. Mr. Morris is supremely indifferent to kings and priests, provided they do not interfere with the rights of labor and the happiness of the workingmen, for he is a Socialist of a pronounced type and deeply interested in the labor question. He is one of the few wealthy Socialists, for he is the son of a rich merchant, and has added to his inherited estate both by literature and art. Morris was born near London in the year 1834. He was educated at Marlborough School and Exeter College, Oxford. In 1858 he brought out his first book, "The Defense Guenevere," which, though much appreciated by some, was "caviare to the general." In 1863 he started a shop for the sale of artistic wallpapers—mostly designed either by himself or his friend, Walter Crane—tiles and other decorations. The idea "caught on" and no member of the upper ten would rest content until at least one room in his or her house had been "decorated by Morris." The little shop near Oxford street was daily thronged with aristocratic visitors, many of the ladies being anxious to obtain a glimpse of the poet's wife, who was considered by all who had seen her to be the most beautiful woman in England.

Mr. Morris did not, however, neglect literature, and four years later, in '67, brought out an epic poem of rare beauty, "The Life and Death of Jason." This he followed in the succeeding year with "The Earthly Paradise," giving the concluding volume of the same poem to the world in 1870. The work that he has done since has not increased his reputation, but men will not easily forget either his "Paradise" or his "Jason." He is a sweet rather than a powerful singer, and if another "Charge of Six Hundred" occurred whilst he was Laureate he would hardly succeed so well with the theme as Tennyson did. He will never be called upon, however, to do anything of the kind, for at Windsor Castle a Socialist is looked upon as being little short of a traitor, and as the Poet Laureate is a member of the Queen's household she insists upon having a voice in the matter.

He resides chiefly at the Mall, Hammersmith. He is much beloved by the working classes, and is ever ready to assist any deserving case of distress. He has lately started a small printing press, and is going to bring out several reprints of valuable works, and, it is said, a volume of his own poems, all printed in the highest style of art. It is more than probable that even if the Laureateship were offered him he would regard it as interfering with his "lettered leisure" and refuse the offer.

The first royal laureate was John Key, who was appointed by King Edward IV. about 1470. The remuneration of the laureate was not at first clearly defined. Very likely he was paid by the piece, and probably he received presents now and then and got something substantial at Christmas, and an extra guerdon when his rhymes pleased better than usual or when his master was in a happy frame of mind. But in 1630 Charles I., who believed himself to be a poet and got other people to believe it, resolved that the office should be run on business principles. The annual salary was fixed at £100, with a tierce of Canary thrown in.

The duties were clearly defined, and included the production of an ode on each birthday of the sovereign, and another ode to commemorate any victory or other event of national importance. The salary appears to have been regularly paid to the laureates (except during the Protectorate), but the requirements do not seem to have been complied with, or many of the odes did not get beyond the manuscript stage. At all events we have only a few odes slumbering in the larger poetical anthologies to represent the succession we should have had of at least one for each year from the Restoration until about the close of the reign of George III.

Other Candidates.

There is nothing of the Socialist or enthusiast about his namesake, Lewis Morris, who is said to be the Queen's candidate for the Laureateship. He is a poet of severe respectability. He is not related to William Morris, and in fact has little in common with him except the same name and the possession of a good share of worldly wealth. He was born at Carmarthen, in Wales, about the year 1837. He graduated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1855, and then entered the law. From 1861 to 1880 he practiced the singularly unpoetic profession of a conveyancing counsel. He then retired to Wales, and his forensic ability or political interest obtained him a seat on the Council of Education for Wales. He resides at Pembryn House, Carmarthen, and seems to have almost completely lapsed into the country gentleman. His chief claims to literary notice are based on two books, written toward the close of his conveyancing career, "The Songs of Two Worlds," 1871-1875, and the "Epic of Hades," 1876. His works are said to be much admired by the Queen —a recommendation which should do him much service in the present instance.

There is also another candidate in the person of Alfred Austin, who has been a stanch partisan of the Conservative cause, and who, having made two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament as a Conservative, deserves to be recompensed for the loss of his time, money, and temper. There is no mention of his name in that wonderfully complete work, the Dictionary of National Biography. We are happy to be able to rectify the omission, to some extent at least.

Austin was born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. His parents were both Roman Catholics and he was educated at one of the Catholic seminaries, but it is understood that he has not followed the same religion. His only work of any importance, entitled "The Seasons," appeared in 1861. It was intended to lash the foibles of the age, but the satire was heavy and coarse. "The Seasons" is only now remembered by one line, in which the author, in describing a ballroom, calls it,

Where the half drunk lean over the half dressed.

This, we believe, with some drawing room album verse, constitutes his chief claim to be considered a poet, but he is also the author of "Tory Horrors," a stringing together of a lot of abuse of Gladstone for describing the Bulgarian atrocities. He is also the author of other political pamphlets, and differs from Swinburne, who is a poet with a talent for writing pamphlets, by being a pamphleteer with a knack of writing verse. During the Franco-Prussian war he represented the *Standard*.

Parhaps upon the whole he would not be by any means out of place as Poet Laureate, for it must be remembered that if that post has been filled by Spencer, Dryden, Wordsworth, and Tennyson it has also at other times been occupied by Shadwell, Tate, Cibber, and Pye.

History of the Laureateship.

The New York *Times* in commenting upon the situation says: The question as to who will succeed to the poet laureateship has been quietly discussed in England for several years, and it is certain that no one has been named for the office whose claims are so superior as to make his appointment a foregone conclusion. While Browning was alive the honor of the succession was generally conceded to him.

The laureateship is now simply an honorary appointment, which has been raised to its eminence in the literary world through the genius of Tennysen and his immediate predecessor, Wordsworth. At first it was a real office in connection with the English court, for it was deemed necessary to have a royal poet as well as a royal jester in the household of a reigning monarch. The laureate is probably the last representative of the race of minstrels who were formerly attached to the royal and noble families of the land, and who tuned their harps to please their employers and gain an honorable and a comfortable livelihood. These men were supposed to recount the family glories on all occasions, to relate their warlike deeds in verses that should arouse the admiration and emulation of the young, and at the same time to warble verses of love and gallantry to delight the ears of the ladies belonging or likely to belong to the family circle.

Office Became an Honorary One.

Then the duties were made purely voluntary and the office simply an honorary one—almost the only tribute to literature which the British Government officially paid until the accession of the present sovereign. The tierce or butt of Canary was compounded long ago for £27, and Lord Tennyson's official salary has for many years been rated in accounts of the Lord Chamberlain, his official superior, at £100, the allowance for the wine being entered among miscellaneous items, the details of which are never published. The lady housekeepers in most of the royal palaces receive larger salaries than the laureate.

It is difficult to understand what were the principles on which Poets Laureate were selected prior to the time of Wordsworth; in fact, it seems pretty certain that no particular principles were brought to bear on the matter at all. Sometimes politics carried the day, as in the case of Southey, and, as in the case of Davenant, the fact of being a good fellow, one of the "boys" of the time, appears to have been sufficient. Dryden, who succeeded Davenant, was certainly the leading poet of his time in England, but other qualifications, apart altogether from literary merit, won for him the appointment.

Wordsworth and Tennyson, however, infused both dignity and nobility into the office, and the question of filling it will be a more difficult and delicate one than if the race of the Rowes and Eusdens and Pyes still held possession. For several years, even when Browning was alive, Swinburne was regarded as a candidate, but it is now known that the Queen would never sanction his appointment.

Robert Buchanan has become too famous as a scold to obtain much consideration, and besides there are other matters which put him out of the race, during the present reign at least. William Morris has pronounced socialistic opinions which would cause his name to be summarily taken from any short list on which it might appear. Lewis Morris is said to be the favorite poet of the Prince of Wales, and that would undoubtedly help him to recognition if the crown were on the Prince's head and he troubled himself about the matter. If a Tory government happened to be in power Andrew Lang might be successful, for his writing of the life of the late Lord Northcote demands some reward at their hands. Her Majesty's personal choice might perhaps be Sir Theodore Martin, and Mr. Gladstone may exert himself in favor of Thomas Woolner, whose "Beautiful Lady" has run through many editions on both sides of the Atlantic. George MacDonald has many warm admirers who would support his candidacy, but a preacher poet is not likely to be selected.

Quite Another Thing.

"If I were married, and the one
I chose for love loved me,
I'd try to keep my way of life
Much as it is," said she.
"Thus, if I cared to take a walk
With some nice, pleasant man,
Or have a confidential talk
All on platonic plan—

I'd quite expect my husband to
Make way, as husband's should—
In short, allow me what I wished
Of proper latitude.
To visit theaters and balls,
With other gentlemen—
Receive nice notes, and friendly gifts,
And all such things, and then——"

"Then," said her listener, eagerly,
"You'd let him do the same,
And go about with charming girls
And have *his* little game.
You'd like to see him just as gay
As if he were not wed.
With other women." "Would I, though?
I'd have his life!" she said.

—*Madeline S. Bridges.*

Shortening the Time.

Friend—"Doesn't the ride back and forth to the country every day seem very long?"

Mr. Suburb—"Long? It's too short. When I take the train in the morning I know I've got to pitch in and work like a horse the moment the train reaches the city. That make the ride seem too short, doesn't it?"

"I presume it does. But how about the ride back?"

"Well, I always remember after I start that I've forgotten something my wife wanted particularly, so that ride is always over too quick."—*New York Weekly.*

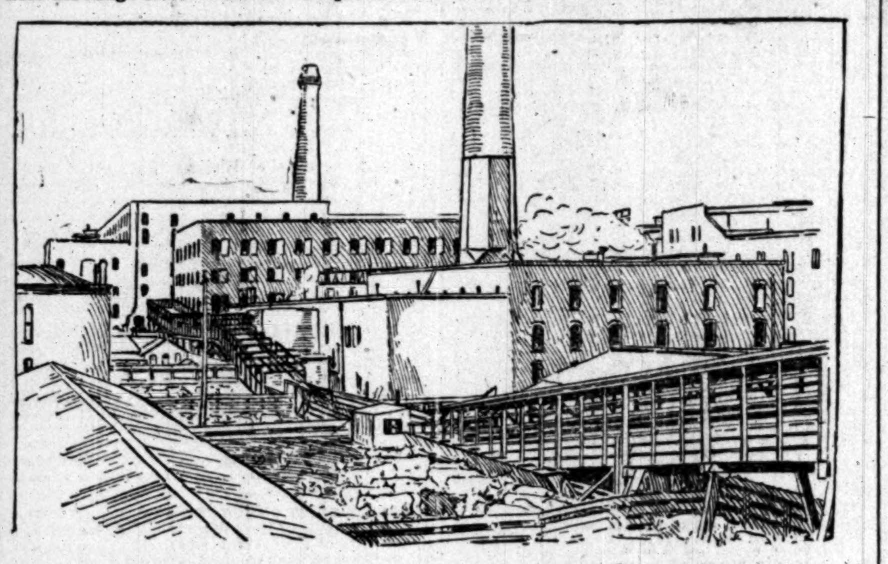
ARMOUR'S BIG PLANT.

WORK BEGINS IN THE MAMMOTH KANSAS CITY ESTABLISHMENT.

Six Thousand Skilled Men Find Employment There, and the Daily Capacity Is 13,500 Hogs, 4,000 Cattle, and 5,000 Sheep—The Enormous Buildings Covering Twenty Acres Erected in Four Months at a Cost of $2,000,000—Not Enough Homes for the Workingmen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—The new Armour plant, just completed across the State line in Kansas City, Kas., is the greatest meat-packing establishment in the world. The first animal killed in the new place was slaughtered Saturday, when the machinery was put in operation. By Oct. 15 6,000 men will be on the payroll of this monster institution.

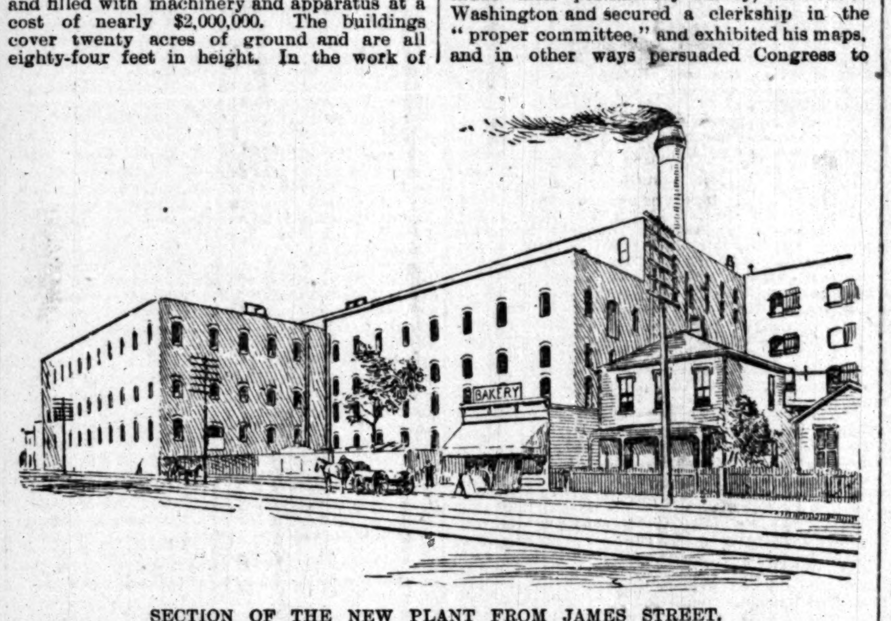
The Armour Packing company here is controlled by Philip D. Armour of Chicago, H. O. Armour of New York, and Simeon B. and Kirk B. Armour of Kansas City. For years the Armours have owned a plant here, but it had no rank by the side of the Chicago end of the house, although it was in itself a pretentious affair. Last Spring Philip D. Armour appreciated the necessity of establishing a great cattle killing and beef packing plant somewhere near the range from which the raw product is obtained. He looked to Omaha and Kansas City for a site. His natural preference was Kansas City because of the interests that he already owned here. Further, he favored Kansas City because it is closer to the southern ranges than Omaha. He looked into the claims of both cities with care, however, and finally decided to erect the world's greatest packing house on the banks of the Kaw River. It is said that the Kansas City Stock-Yards company gave Mr. Armour an enormous bonus to come here—the figure mentioned was $500,000—but no one connected with the enterprise will confirm the story.



A GLIMPSE DOWN THE CHUTE, NOT YET ENTIRELY ROOFED.

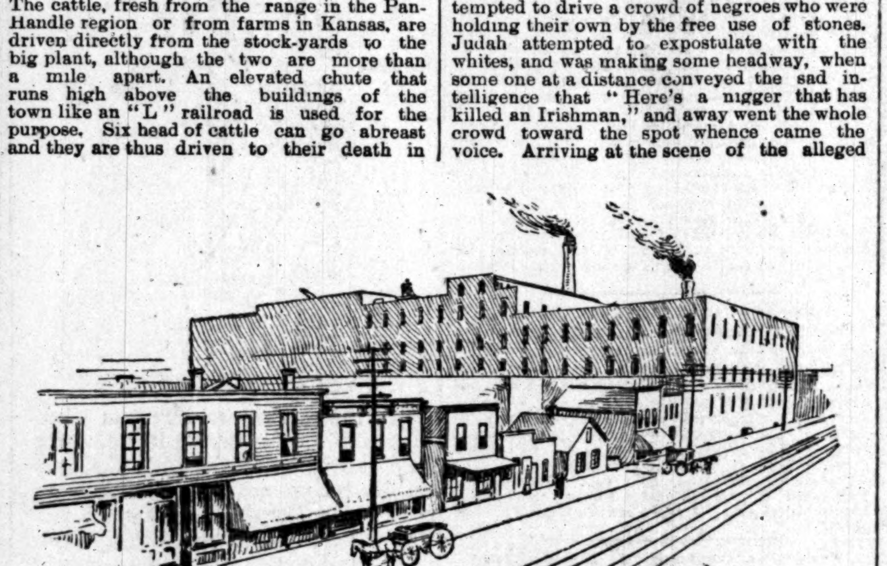
When the announcement was made four months ago the story was not credited. Mr. Armour could not be induced to disclose his plans, and all in his confidence were equally silent as to the purposes of the great Chicago meat packer. It was not generally believed that works so large as those promised could be erected in the four months given as the time for their construction. The announcement was made from some source, however, that the new packing plant would be ready Oct. 1 to take advantage of the brisk fall market that is looked for in the northwestern range country.

In the four months allotted to the work eight mammoth buildings have been erected and filled with machinery and apparatus at a cost of nearly $2,000,000. The buildings cover twenty acres of ground and are all eighty-four feet in height. In the work of construction 20,000,000 bricks were used, 30,000 perch of stone, and 1,000 cars of lumber. Of these great buildings the cooler is the largest, being 500 feet long by 275 feet wide. There are thirty boilers in the new plant with 6,000 horse power. Fourteen ice making machines have a capacity of 1,800 tons of ice every day. All of these buildings stand alongside the old plant which is a monstrous pile of brick and stone by itself. The combined plant, with its buildings all as white as snow, presents an appearance of marvelous power and solidity. Including pens it covers nearly 100 acres of ground, bordering on the Missouri River on the north and east and flanked on the west and south by James street and Central avenue.



SECTION OF THE NEW PLANT FROM JAMES STREET.

Six thousand grown men were never before worked in one packing house. They work together like an army, each squad having at its head a skilled department superintendent. The cattle, fresh from the range in the Pan-Handle region or from farms in Kansas, are driven directly from the stock-yards to the big plant, although the two are more than a mile apart. An elevated chute that runs high above the buildings of the town like an "L" railroad is used for the purpose. Six head of cattle can go abreast and they are thus driven to their death in squads. The opening day of the big plant was conducted as systematically as if the establishment had been in operation forever. There was not a "bobble" or a mistake from the moment the first Texas steer went down until part of him had been turned to butterine in the dairy department.



NORTHERN CORNER OF THE GREAT SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The cattle conducting chute runs into the new plant at the top instead of at the bottom and the abattoir is in the top story instead of on the ground floor, as common in all other packinghouses. This is an idea of S. B. Armour. He thinks that the experiment will result in the saving of much money in power, for the dead animal will be handled as he passes down through the successive departments by gravitation instead of being hauled up through the same departments at the expense of power.

This great plant's daily capacity for the destruction of animal life and the handling of carcasses is as follows: 13,500 hogs, 4,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep, a grand total of 22,500 lives taken every day. Not a pound from each animal goes to waste. All the parts are utilized in some way or other. Every fragment is used. Even the refuse, the least valuable of all the animal product, is sent over to the fertilizing works, there to contribute its mite to the general revenue.

The Stock-Yards company has been compelled to enlarge its pens across the Kaw in order to accommodate the thousands of cattle, sheep, and hogs that must be held over night for the slaughter in the morning. Any day one can stand at one of the view points in the stock-yards here and see 30,000 head of live stock standing in the pens. It is but an illustration of the wonderful growth of the packing industry within a few years, the only thing that makes it possible for such an amount of fresh meat to be consumed.

It will take more than $3,000,000 to pay the operatives in the combined Armour plant next year. The millions that will be required to pay for live stock, fuel, and other expenses are beyond the computation of outsiders.

The managers of the concern have had and are yet having much trouble in securing men for their work. Of course this city could supply but a small number of the 6,000 men needed for the complete opening of the plant. Agents have been scouring the country for two months for the helpers. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Omaha, and other places have been sending squads of twenty-five and fifty men here for several weeks. Comparatively few common laborers are employed in the packing-houses, the majority of the workmen being more or less expert, and with all of them some experience is necessary. Now that most of the men are here a new problem has arisen. There are not enough houses for them. Indeed, there are probably 2,000 of the new employés who may have to return to their families in the cities in which they left them because homes cannot be found. General Superintendent Tourtelotte prefers married to single men and he is personally working up a scheme to build a thousand cottages on the Kansas side for this army of workingmen and their wives and children.

The enormous growth of the use of butter imitations by the public is illustrated by the growth of this department of the Armour plant. Last year the old company made 6,000,000 pounds of butterine. This year's sales will reach 14,000,000 pounds. The combined Armour plant here has a capacity of 30,000,000 pounds a year. That amount will be made in 1893.

FIGHT OVER A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

A Thrilling Episode at Niagara Falls in Ante-Bellum Days.

A contributor to THE TRIBUNE made the truthful statement a few Sundays ago that the railroad magnates of California—Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, and Crocker (the two latter dead)—were largely indebted to a young engineer named Judah, who not only made their preliminary survey, but went to Washington and secured a clerkship in the "proper committee," and exhibited his maps, and in other ways persuaded Congress to grant money and lands. This is all true, and more—that the writer met Mrs. Judah in St. Louis a few years ago, and was informed by her that the great millionaires, who were indebted to her husband more than to any one else, had never shown any recognition of his services. Judah was at Niagara Falls in 1852 where he was engaged as engineer on the great canal. It was the year of the cholera, which made sad havoc among the workmen—negroes and Irishmen. One day Judah and the writer were at dinner together at the Cataract House, and at the same table was a fine-looking person, who looked to be a Cuban or South American, but who was, in fact, a fugitive slave. He had hardly commenced to eat when an officer of the government stepped to the table and beckoned him away. In less than half an hour there was the greatest turmoil on both sides of the river and everybody seemed to be in the fight. A big crowd of Irishmen armed with sticks and handles of tools attempted to drive a crowd of negroes who were holding their own by the free use of stones. Judah attempted to expostulate with the whites, and was making some headway, when some one at a distance conveyed the sad intelligence that "Here's a nigger that has killed an Irishman," and away went the whole crowd toward the spot whence came the voice. Arriving at the scene of the alleged tragedy a pretty well battered-up negro was noticed crouched under a wagon and at least twenty or thirty white men punching at him with sticks and hoes. Just then William Samways, at that time Steward of the Cataract House, came to the rescue of the man under the wagon, and, taking a big whip, thrashed right and left, while Judah reached under the wagon and attempted to pull the negro out. But the latter showed fight, until Judah assured him of his friendship, when he came out; and, lo! here was the fugitive slave who had been arrested at the Cataract House, and who had been the innocent cause of the whole disturbance. Judah, upon discovering this, volunteered to escort him to the river and gave him to understand that no mob and no United States Marshal should prevent his crossing the stream, and Samways and the writer joined in the escort, the only weapon being Samways' big whip.

RAISED BY WITCHERY

SUNKEN SHIPS LURED TO THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.

The Mysterious Force Controlled by Tacoma Wreckers—Simple Appliances Which Accomplish Great Results and Puzzle Investigators—The Discoverer Cannot Only Raise Sunken Vessels but Can Part the Waters of the Ocean So That One Can Walk Dry Shod.

San Francisco *Examiner*: C. T. Manning is in San Francisco endeavoring to secure a contract for raising the lost steamer San Pedro, which foundered several months ago off the coast of British Columbia.

This announcement would ordinarily occasion little comment. Vessels will fill and founder and wreckers will endeavor to secure contracts for raising them. But it is only a little over a hundred years since the time when, if Mr. Manning and his coworkers had made a proposition to raise a sunken ship with the force and appliances which they propose to use, they would have been prosecuted for witchcraft.

If they shall succeed in lifting the San Pedro or any other wave bedraggled wreck with the means at their hands they will be entitled to a master's degree in magic. Yet they already have shown results which completely puzzle careful investigators—men of reputation and ability. More than this, they have secured from hard-headed financiers the necessary money to patent and perfect their machinery.

Scientists who have given the matter some attention are completely nonplused, and admit that no application of force of which they have any knowledge would account for the results obtained before their eyes. They say that had they not seen they would not have believed, and having seen they really know no more than they did before.

John, Joseph, and James Grant of Tacoma, Wash., are the men who control the unknown force, and their apparatuses for experiments are almost ludicrously simple. They are entirely confident that, given the contract, they can raise the lost San Pedro in a very short time with the expenditure of very little money. In any event they are more than willing to try. They say they have studied and experimented for six years and have at last perfected something entirely outside the methods employed in raising sunken ships by contracting wreckers.

For the last two weeks the Grant brothers have been giving practical exhibitions at Tacoma of the work of their apparatus. They did not attract unusual attention until the process was investigated by persons of undoubted ability, who pronounced the experiments successful beyond measure, and who at the same time frankly avowed their inability to discover the means by which the brothers accomplish their wonderful results. Since then the experiments have caused a great deal of comment along Puget Sound, and now maritime circles in San Francisco are becoming animated with a discussion of them.

It Bobbed Up Serenely.

John Grant says that six years ago he was watching the obtruding portions of a sunken steamer, which several unsuccessful attempts had been made to raise. Suddenly he saw it rise to the surface and float some distance with the tide and sink again.

He felt sure that the phenomenon must have been due to some great natural force, and this force he set about to discover. He is certain he has discovered it and has succeeded in bringing many other people to his way of thinking.

The first experiments were carried on by means of a small model boat of tin. This weighed thirty pounds. It was loaded to its full capacity, punctured full of holes, and sunk in many feet of water. A small rubber hose had been inserted prior to sinking, and through this Grant sent his lifting force. The tin boat at once rose to the surface. Then arrangements were made for work on a somewhat larger scale.

The experiments are now conducted by means of a rudely constructed boat with a hull four feet in the clear from its flat bottom to the top of its deck. The boat is twenty feet in length and five feet in width, and is constructed throughout of common fir boards. It is pointed at either end, and the cracks between the boards forming its sides and decks are open enough to admit a free flow of water. Only the bottom is constructed with any degree of strength. In each of its sides half way between the bottom and the deck has been cut a hole two feet square, as the brothers explain, to represent a "hole stove in the ship's bottom by a rock."

Inside of this rude hull sacks of gravel, aggregating a weight of five tons, have been placed. Surmounting the deck is a structure intended to represent the cabin of a steamer, constructed of lattice, so that it may not be said to be an air chamber. No part of the vessel is tight enough to confine either air or water. At all stages of the tide this vessel is on the gravelly bottom, sometimes beneath twenty feet of water, sometimes standing high and dry. When the tide is "in" it only rises to the surface when the Grant brothers will it.

The Mysterious Box.

The scene of their experiments is on the Narrows about seven miles west and south of Tacoma, at Lemon's beach. When the Grant brothers get ready to exhibit the work of their device they repair to a log raft or float anchored near the sunken vessel, with a small and curiously shaped machine which they will allow no one to examine, giving as a reason that a patent has not yet been secured upon it. This machine is not over eight inches square and ten inches long.

A long piece of ordinary garden hose is taken with them, and a diver takes down one end of the hose and inserts it in the hold of the vessel. The other end is attached to the machine.

Then the operator of the machine is concealed beneath blankets, and in five minutes the sunken vessel rises to the surface. where it floats with its deck raised an inch above the water, and is towed here and there as far as the length of the hose will permit.

After having witnessed this operation and the raising of a common deal box perforated with holes and half filled with gravel an *Examiner* representative questioned the elder Grant, the discoverer of the secret process, regarding it.

"How do you accomplish this result?" was the first direct question.

"By expelling all the water from the hold of the sunken vessel. Its natural buoyancy is thus restored and it rises to the top."

"But you raise with it an immense weight?"

"Not more than the vessel would carry if water-tight. I could not raise it if it were heavier. All I do is to relieve the vessel of the water's weight."

"What do you use?"

"I use chemicals—two chemicals and a device by means of which they are conveyed to the vessel's hold through the hose."

"Is it a fluid or a gaseous substance that is conveyed to the hold?"

"That is my secret. I do not propose to make any part of the secret public until I have patented my invention in all the great maritime nations. I am anxious that the world should know exactly what I do and how I accomplish it, but not until my rights are all protected.

He Could Not Part the Red Sea.

"I will tell you this," continued the inventor, "I can part the water on this beach here so that you can walk down on the sand into the sea without wetting your feet. I can take a tin pail, puncture it, sink it in forty feet of water, expel all the water from it while it is yet under the water and it will rise to the surface, and when it comes out there will not be a drop of water in it."

"Do you mean to say that you can create an air cell under the water at any depth and that the air will remain in that cell without escaping through the water?"

"I don't mean to say anything about air. I mean to say I can make a great bubble down there."

"Do you assert that with your apparatus you can create a cell entirely surrounded by water, and that none of your chemicals—air, gas, or whatever you call it—will escape from it?"

"That is just what I mean. I have written to Mr. Vanderbilt, whose yacht was recently sunk, and have asked for a contract to raise it for him. I am going to try for a contract to raise the San Pedro, the steam collier recently sunk near Victoria. It is a 4,000-ton vessel, yet I have full confidence in my ability to raise her in six hours with only five men to assist me. The apparatus and chemicals necessary to raise the San Pedro would cost only about $6,000. The device and process are not only valuable in case of sunken, but of sinking, vessels. One of my devices carried on a ship will insure its safety from sinking. The chemicals used will not injure the cargo nor the health of passengers. I have applied for patents in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and my specifications are on file at the Patent Office now."

"If you insist on your ability to part the waters so that one may walk on the bottom people will think you insane."

"Not when I demonstrate to them that I can do it. By the use of the principle I have discovered I propose to invent an apparatus whereby one may walk upon the water with as much ease as upon the land."

But He Is Not Mad.

The natural conclusion of any one listening to such talk is that the speaker is insane, but two other men are imbued with the same ideas and the same assurance, and back of these men are hundreds of faithful believers in their process. Among the believers are two men sufficiently confident in the process and in the Grants to invest $10,000 each in securing the needed patents, in constructing the models, and in experiments.

These two men assert that they have been let into the secret and are not only satisfied with the process, but surprised at its simplicity. Some of the most prominent men in Tacoma have examined the workings of the apparatus, and are convinced of the efficacy of the process and the sincerity of the men.

The Grant brothers are well known to the business men of Tacoma, and were the projectors of the Puget Sound Asbestos Paint and Varnish company, a successful enterprise which they were "frozen out" of after having established it.

J. Rodney Grant, the discoverer of the process, was at one time a Texas rancher and lost $150,000 in cattle in that State.

Jacob Ralph, one of the backers of the enterprise, said: 'You think it is wonderful. You wouldn't if you knew what it was and how it was worked; it is simple, and a great deal less mysterious than the electricity that runs cars and all manner of machinery. I am putting $10,000 into it, and I have been shown every detail. According to our contract I pay out the money only as it is needed to procure patents and to construct the machinery. Mr. Tweeden of the Washington Bridge company and a friend of his have an eighth interest in it at $10,000; I have an eighth interest at $10,000; the Grant brothers own the remainder. According to our partnership agreement no one can sell his interest nor any portion of his interest without the consent of all the others. There is not one dollar's worth of interest in it for sale to any one at any price. I would not sell my interest alone tomorrow for $1,000,000."

WHAT THE MATTER IS WITH SILVER.

Overproduction of the Metal Is Likely to Go on Increasing—139 Million Ounces Mined—47 Million Unused—Market Glutted—Prices Falling—Grave Crisis in Silver Mining Impending.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Editor New York Sun.]—In your issue of yesterday morning I noticed a letter from Washington printed under the heading, "What Is the Matter with Silver?" As I am practically interested in the subject I would thank you to grant me the necessary space to answer the question.

The production of silver during the first half of this century, previous to the great discoveries of gold in California and Australasia, averaged about 20,000,000 ounces a year. In the subsequent fifteen years (1851 to 1865) it rose to an annual average of 30,000,000 ounces, but the absorption by Asia during this period made large inroads upon previous accumulations and opened a natural field for the increased production of gold. The condition of things was reversed during the ten years, 1866 to 1875, when the production of silver rose rapidly, mainly in consequence of the discoveries in Nevada, but it was comparatively trifling compared with the present production. It reached 43,000,000 ounces a year, on an average, during 1866-1870, and 63,000,000 ounces in 1871-1875. The data of the production are Soetbeer's.

From 1875 forward the United States, aside from Asia, became the main absorbers of silver for monetary purposes. The production rose, according to Soetbeer, to an annual average of 76,000,000 ounces during 1876-1880, while our own Mint Bureau records only about 70,000,000. These five years were disturbed by German sales, and wild fluctuations occurred in the price. The German sales amounted to 107,000,000 ounces, mainly effected during August, 1876, to February, 1878, under an extraordinary Asiatic demand, a smaller portion being absorbed by Austria.

It was my expectation at the time when the German sales ceased that under the operation of the Bland-Allison act the price would gradually rise to the American coinage standard, provided the production should not further increase. This expectation was disappointed for the simple and only reason that the production continued to increase. Soetbeer records an average of 90,000,000 ounces a year for the five years of 1881-'85, and the United States Mint Bureau one of 86,000,000. I think that the estimate of our mint bureau for 1884 is too low. Prices kept pretty steady during the first four years of this period, but showed decided weakness in 1885, which continued under a rapidly increasing production under the fall of 1889 when a heavy demand set in from Asia, and also, in a larger degree than usual, from the British mint.

Mr. Leech and Dr. Soetbeer differ considerably in their estimates of the production from 1887 to 1889. I give their figures in ounces:

Year.	Soetbeer.	U. S. Mint Bureau.
1886	97,000,000	93,000,000
1887	106,000,000	96,000,000
1888	117,000,000	108,000,000
1889	135,000,000	125,000,000

Personally, I estimate the production, as a minimum, at 106,000,000 ounces for 1887, 110,000,000 during 1888, and 127,000,000 for 1889. The price in September, 1889, was 93 cents per ounce, and rose under the extraordinary Asiatic demand to an average of 96 cents during the subsequent four months.

There are no estimates of the production for 1890 and 1891 from Dr. Soetbeer. Mr. Leech gives 134,000,000 ounces for 1890 and 143,000,000 during 1891, to which amounts the United States contributed 54,000,000 ounces in 1890 and 58,000,000 ounces in the later year, against 50,000,000 ounces during 1889.

Adopting the estimates of the United States Bureau of the Mint the following comparison of supply and demand would appear, in yearly averages since 1880, in millions of fine ounces:

Periods.	Production.	Purchase of U. S. Government.	Asiatic absorption.	Balance.	Average price.
1881-'83	85	21	35	29	$1.13
1884-'86	89	23	46	20	1.05
1887-'89	110	26	51	33	.95
1890-'91	139	46	46	47	1.02

During 1891 an extraordinary demand sprang up from Spain and Portugal, which absorbed about 19,000,000 ounces. Aside from this nothing occurred during the eleven years in Europe which could influence average prices very materially. Austrian coinages were comparatively insignificant. On the other hand, there were some sales by the Roumanian Government during the period.

As is well known, heavier accumulations than usual occurred in 1890, and we do not know how much may have been carried over into 1892. The visible stock here in New York was 3,800,000 ounces at the beginning of the year and 1,665,0000 ounces yesterday. General appearances indicate, however, another increase in the production during the present year, and there have been no nine months since 1877 that shipments to Asiatic countries have been so heavy, in the number of ounces carried, as during the last nine months.

If we look calmly at the figures brought forward no reasonable doubt can exist for average common sense that there is a crisis impending in the nearer future which cannot be averted by anybody but the miners themselves. Under the present production a further depreciation of the British Indian currency appears inevitable, even if United States purchases continue at the present scale. It will always be an impossible task to say what the value of silver will be in a shorter period; the price may rise during the nearer future. The present production throws, however, aside from United States purchases and any reasonable other consumption, fully 70,000,000 ounces upon Asiatic countries, while their average yearly absorption during the eleven years, 1881-1891, was but 45,000,000 ounces.

The condition of things generally is very grave for the future of the silver-mining industry, as the great majority of people want valuable and not rapidly depreciating money.

New York, Oct. 6, 1892. ARMINIUS.

Horses Used for Food in Berlin.

The consumption of horseflesh is considerably on the increase in Berlin. In the last twenty years the number of horseflesh shops has increased from seventeen to thirty-six. The number of horses which are slaughtered for food is of late years about 8,400, while in the year 1872 it was only 3,000, a very considerable difference. There are many horseflesh restaurants in certain parts of the city which are well patronized. The greater part of the horses are bought up by the horse butchers in the provinces and often brought a distance of 150 miles.—*Berlin Letter.*

BULLDOZING DOMINGO

RELENTLESS PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE COUNTRY.

The Weak Little Nation Fears the Club Which Powerful Germany Waves Over Her—Caught Between Two Great Forces —An Appeal to the United States for Support in Fulfilling Commercial Treaties with Us.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The attempt of European powers to bulldoze the little Republic of San Domingo into abrogating its reciprocity treaty with the United States, as exposed, causes much feeling among the State Department officials who have had occasion to follow the progress of the conspiracy during the last few months and to note the relentless pressure which is being brought to bear upon the Black Republic. Assistant Secretary of State Grinnell, who has been associated with Secretary Foster in negotiating the reciprocity treaties, said today that this pressure had been applied ever since the terms of our treaty with San Domingo were promulgated.

The representatives of the four governments of Europe which have the largest dealings with the island—Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy—lost no time in coming to an agreement on the subject. With the consent of their home governments they joined in a note of protest to President Heureaux, stating that in entering into an arrangement with the United States giving rebates on certain articles of American imports he had violated the "most favored nation" clause in the republic's treaties with their respective governments, and they called on him to at once grant to the nations represented by them rebates equal to those allowed American merchants. This Heureaux was unable to do, and the European representatives knew it would be suicidal for him to attempt it. He pointed out to them that the arrangement with the United States was a special one; that it did not conflict in any way with the other treaties in existence, and that he had given us certain rebates only in exchange for the free import of his sugar, which formed the principal article of the island's trade with the United States. He told them that for the United States to place a tariff on San Domingo sugar would cripple the principal industry of the island, and he begged them to remember that as the revenues of his government were derived almost entirely from the customs duties he would bankrupt his country were he to grant to other nations without recompense the rebates he had accorded the United States in exchange for special privileges.

This reply was communicated by the foreign Consuls to their respective countries. The trade of San Domingo with Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy is not great and does not compare with the commerce carried on with the United States, and President Heureaux believed his straightforward declaration would be accepted by his more powerful neighbors and that they would not press their demands. This might have been the case, but the countries interested were after more important game than San Domingo. They had apparently picked out San Domingo as the weakest of the countries that had entered into reciprocal relations with the United States, with the idea of having it abandon its arrangement with us, and so discredit the system which was growing to such proportions throughout the South and Central American countries. They therefore continued their protests. With the exception of Germany, none of the countries involved possessed a bludgeon of sufficient size to wave over the head of the San Domingo President, but Germany had such a weapon in the shape of its tobacco trade, for substantially the whole tobacco product of the island is taken by German merchants, and there is no other market into which it is likely to secure an entrance.

With the repetition of the protest, therefore, came a threat on the part of Germany that unless she were given rebates of duty equal to those received by American merchants a practically prohibitory duty would be placed on San Domingo tobacco. The two provinces where tobacco is grown became restless under this threat, and began to press upon Heureaux to induce him to throw over the American connection and comply with the European demands. In this dilemma Heureaux appealed to the United States.

The little republic has always looked upon the United States in the light of a protection, and it now came to Washington for advice. The San Domingo Consul-General visited Secretary Foster and told him that his country was in danger of being crushed between the two forces. He told of the reply given by President Heureux to the European powers, and Secretary Foster indorsed this position and approved it in every respect. He was unable, however, to give the representative of Heureux any assurance of support.

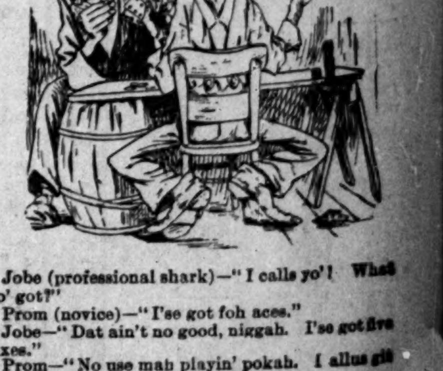
He said the administration was bound strictly by the law, and unless reciprocal advantages were secured by the United States it would be incumbent upon the President to reimpose the duty on sugar. There was absolutely no alternative. Our government would go to the assistance of San Domingo if it were possible. Although we have impressed upon President Heureaux the advantage to be gained by continuing the reciprocal treaty, the Secretary of State realizes the difficult position in which the Dominican Executive is placed, and it would not surprise the State Department officials to learn that he had succumbed to the tremendous pressure from Europe. The other countries in which the State Department has met with foreign interference are the United States of Colombia and Brazil. With Colombia the reciprocity negotiations have been delayed longer than with any other country. The principal Colombia export to this country is coffee, and all sorts of difficulties have been placed in the way of Secretary Foster. Germany, however, has been able to negotiate a treaty with Colombia which will be of mutual benefit.

In Brazil, British influence has been brought to bear, and negotiations are now going on for a treaty between England and Brazil. England has tried to compel Brazil to grant equal privileges to those granted the United States, but buildozing methods cannot be adopted so successfully here as in San Domingo.

The other South American countries where the United States has experienced especial difficulty in negotiating a treaty is the Argentine Republic, but there is no evidence of foreign interference, although English influences are very powerful in that country. The principal article of export is hides, upon which our duty is very small, and the Argentine Republic wants us to admit wool free as well as hides.

This, of course, cannot be done, and so negotiations have come to a standstill. At present the only indication of united effort on the part of European powers to break down our reciprocity arrangements is in the case of San Domingo, but individual European powers are busily engaged in making special treaties with other South American countries, and success in San Domingo may tempt them to concerted action in other countries.

Not Up to Snuff.



Jobe (professional shark)—"I calls yo'! What yo' got?"

Prom (novice)—"I'se got foh aces."

Jobe—"Dat ain't no good, niggah. I'se got five sixes."

Prom—"No use mah playin' pokah. I allus git ah good han' beat."—*Judge.*

The Other Side.

He—"I suppose his marrying you depends on what your father finds out about him?"

She—"Well, partially—and partially about what he finds out about papa. Fortunately, papa has the advantage of experience."—*New York Herald.*